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RIBTON-GORE—In ever-loving memory of Second Lieutenant Gerard Ribton-Gore, 1st Royal Welch Fusiliers, killed in action, France, 1914, only son of the late Colonel Ribton-Gore and Mrs. Mackenzie-Pendered.

BIRTHS.

McKINNEY—December 8, 1935, at Park Nursing Home, Belfast, to Netta, wife of Dr. W. G. McKinney, a daughter.

STEEN—November 23, 1935, at Don Boscoe Nursing Home, 12 Upper Leeson street, to Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Steen, Castle Odder, Kilmacsan, Meath, a son.

MARRIAGE.

RUSSELL and HORSMAN—November 25, 1935, at St. John's Church, Eyrecourt, by the Rev. C. A. Burrows, M.A., assisted by the Rev. H. Delvin, M.A., Jessop, third son of the late Mr. and Mrs. H. Russell, Ballialone, Moate, to Elizabeth Maud (Bessy), eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Horsman, "Ormond View," Ballycrissane, Ballinasloe.

DEATHS.

ALEXANDRA—December 19, 1935, at her residence, Armytage, Newcastle, County Down, Frances, youngest daughter of the late Robert Quin Alexandre, Esq., Acton House, Poyntz Pass, Caledon, County Tyrone, and Jerretstown, County Dublin. Funeral to arrive Poyntz Pass Parish Church at 11.30 a.m. to-morrow (Saturday), 21st inst.

BYRNE—December 19, 1935, at a Private Home, Edward Byrne, 36 North Wall. Very deeply regretted. R.I.P. Remains will be removed this (Friday) evening at 8 o'clock to St. Laurence O'Toole's Church. Mass to-morrow (Saturday) morning at 10 o'clock. Funeral, by road, to Thurles immediately afterwards.

COCHRANE—December 19, 1933, at the residence of her daughter (Mrs. Howard), Jane, widow of the late James Cochrane, and eldest daughter of the late Thomas Tubman, Templeport, County Cavan, aged 96 years. Funeral strictly private

HARRIS—December 19, 1935, at her residence, Moyfea, Dairby road, Rathmines, Esther, beloved wife of John Harris. Funeral to-morrow (Saturday) morning at 10.30 to Delgany.

HORE—December 19, 1935, at 25 South Main street, Wexford, Elizabeth, relict of the late Simon Hore, and mother of N. J. Hore, Wexford, and Mrs R. Hickey, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Deeply regretted. R.I.P. Funeral to-morrow (Saturday) to Ambrosetown, Ouncormack, after Requiem Office and High Mass in the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Wexford, at 11 a.m.

MacDOWELL—October 16, 1935, at Philadelphia, U.S.A., Raymond Hugh, youngest son of the late Robert Ephraim and Mrs. MacDowell, Sandymount, Dublin.

O'KEEFE—December 18, 1935, at Faythe House, Wexford, as the result of a motor accident, Matilda, wife of the late William J. O'Keefe. Deeply regretted by her sorrowing children. R.I.P. Funeral at 12.0 p.m. to-morrow (Saturday), 21st inst., from the Church of the Assumption, Wexford, to Crosstown Cemetery. No flowers, by request.

POTTERTON—December 17, 1935, Kathleen, widow of William Potterton, of Freffans, Laracor, County Meath. Funeral private.

ROBERTS—December 19, 1935, at Belfield, Dundrum, Paul Roberts. Funeral to-morrow (Saturday) morning, Temple Hill, 10 o'clock. No flowers, by request.

SMITH—December 19, 1935, at a Dublin Nursing Home, Agnes Mary (Dorothy), elder surviving daughter of the late Hugh J. and Kathleen M. Smith, 26 Victoria road, Rathgar. Funeral private. No mourning, by request.

WILSON—December 19, 1935, at St. Vincent's Private Nursing Home, Mrs. Catherine Wilson, 160 Clonliffe road, Drumcondra, widow of the late William Wilson. Deeply regretted by her sorrowing sons and daughter. R.I.P. Remains will be removed this (Friday) evening at 8.30 to Catholic University Church. Funeral (private), after 10.30 Mass, for interment in Dean's Grange.

ANNOUNCEMENTS received late for this Column will be found on Page 8.

IN MEMORIAM.

ARMSTRONG—In loving memory of Samuel Armstrong, Rossiare, who was called Home on 20th December, 1928.

DEVLIN—In loving memory of John James Devlin, *Leinster Leader*, Naas, who died on 20th December, 1930. "Not just to-day, but every day, lovingly remembered."

ELLIOTT—In fond and affectionate remembrance of George Elliott, J.P., who died at his residence in Arvagh on 20th December, 1916.

ROWELL—In loving memory of our dear son, Eddie, who was called Home on December 20th, 1934. "Thy will be done."

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The Irish Times

16 PAGES

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MISCELLANEOUS.

W. DRUMMOND & SON, LTD., have pleasure in announcing that their Establishment will remain Open until 6 p.m. on SATURDAY, 21st inst. Deliveries in all Suburbs up to Christmas Eve.
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The Offices and Factory will be Closed at 1 p.m. on Christmas Eve, and will Re-open on Monday, December 30th. There will not be any deliveries during this period.

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WANTED, a Gentleman or young Doctor as Companion to youth (slightly mental); must have highest private references; with knowledge of car preferred.—B 1665, this office.

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A CHRISTMAS PRESENT for a man that is really useful and distinctly beautiful is a Silk, Artificial Silk or Marocain Dressing Robe. We make these ourselves on the premises, and they are superbly finished; 28/6 to 8 guineas. SEALES, 27 WESTMORELAND STREET.

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TULLAMORE—The "Irish Times," the "Weekly Irish Times," and the "Irish Field" can be had at 7.30 o'clock each morning from Mr. M. F. GORRY, Harbour street.

BROWNE AND NOLAN, LTD., 41-42 NASSAU ST. — NEW "REINDEER" SERIES of IRISH-MADE ACCOUNT BOOKS. 384 pp ..... 12/6; 576 pp ..... 14/6; 960 pp ..... 21/-. LEATHER BOUND.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

MARY ANN DONNELLY, DECEASED. WHEREAS, by an Order made in suit, Number 6995, of 1929, instituted in the Supreme Court, hereinafter referred to, it was declared that the Plaintiffs, hereinafter mentioned as Executors of the Will of Mary Ann Donnelly, Deceased, the last surviving child of Michael Macnamara, Deceased, were entitled to an estate, in fee-simple, in the property hereinafter mentioned, upon trust, for the statutory next-of-kin of the said Mary Ann Donnelly, determined in accordance with the law in force in New South Wales at the date of the death of the said Michael Macnamara, Deceased, namely, the 7th day of June, 1880. AND, WHEREAS, by a Decretal Order of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in its equitable jurisdiction dated the 25th day of October, 1935, and made in a suit Number 1023, of 1935, intituled IN THE MATTER of the trusts of the Will of MICHAEL MACNAMARA, late of Sydney, in the State of New South Wales, Publican, Deceased; AND IN THE MATTER of the Will of MARY ANN DONNELLY wife of James Tyson Donnelly, of Gerringong in the said State, now Deceased, BETWEEN WALTER NUGENT MACNAMARA and JOSEPH ALPHONSUS MACNAMARA, Plaintiffs; AND WILLIAM CHARLES CAPON, PERMANENT TRUSTEE COMPANY OF NEW SOUTH WALES, LIMITED, CLIFFORD MINTER, MARY ELIZABETH O'BRIEN, SARAH FLANAGAN AND CLARA NEWS, Defendants," the following enquiry was directed, namely:—Who are the persons interested in the proceeds of the sale referred to in the said Decretal Order of the "Great Southern Hotel," George street, Sydney—and in what shares and proportions? NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming to be entitled under the said enquiry are to send by post prepaid to the undersigned, so as to reach them, on or before the 13th day of May, 1936, their full Christian and Surnames, addresses, and descriptions, and full particulars of their claims, or, in default thereof, they will be excluded from the benefit of the said Decretal Order, unless the Court or a Judge thereof or the Master in Equity on application otherwise orders. CLAIMANTS are to appear personally, or by their Solicitor, before the Master in Equity at the Supreme Court, Elizabeth street, Sydney, Australia, on Wednesday, the 20th day of May, 1936, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudicating upon the claims. A claimant not residing in New South Wales must send with particulars of his claims the name and address of a person in New South Wales, to whom notices to the claimant can be sent. DATED this 28th day of November, 1935. LAURENCE and LAURENCE, Solicitors for the Plaintiffs, 6 Wynyard street, Sydney, Australia.

RE MARGARET McCANN, Deceased.
Pursuant to an Order of the Supreme Court of Victoria, made in the Action, 1935, No. 490, in which Francis Henry Grant is Plaintiff and Beatrice Mary Douglas Defendant, the persons claiming to be next-of-kin to Margaret McCann, formerly Margaret Cahir, late of Camperdown, in the State of Victoria, who died in December, 1933, are, by their Solicitors, on or before the 2nd day of March, 1936, to come in and prove their claims at the Office of the Chief Clerk, Law Courts, Melbourne, in the State of Victoria, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Order. The 16th day of March, 1936, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the said Office, is appointed for adjudicating upon the claims.
Dated the 8th day of November, 1935.
M. M. PHILLIPS, Chief Clerk.
C. D. GAVAN DUFFY, Camperdown, Victoria, Solicitor for the Plaintiff.

THE KENNYS should see the "IRISH FAMILY NAMES" feature in the "WEEKLY IRISH TIMES" To-day. Price Twopence.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.
In the Goods of
JEREMIAH M. SLATTERY, late of Strand House, Tralee, in the County Kerry, Merchant, Deceased.
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute 30 and 31 Vic., Cap. 54, that the above-named Deceased, by his Will date 26th day of October, 1933, and Codicil thereto, dated 26th day of October, 1934, devised and bequeathed the following charitable legacies, viz.,—
(1) To the Superiores for the time being, at date of death of Testator, of Mount Carmel Convent, Loughrea, the sum of £100, to be applied by her for such charitable purposes in Sacrstat Eireann as she in her absolute discretion may deem fit.
(2) To the Superiores for the time being, at the date of death of Testator, of Millstreet Convent, County Cork, £100, to be applied by her for such charitable purposes in Sacrstat Eireann as she in her absolute discretion may deem fit.
(3) To the Society of Saint Vincent de Paul, Tralee, the sum of £200.
(4) To the Parish Priest and Curates for the time being, at time of Testator's death, of St. John's, Tralee, the sum of £100, to be divided equally amongst them for the celebration in some Catholic Church in Ireland open to the public, of Masses for the repose of his soul and the souls of his relatives at a stipend of five shillings for each Mass.
(5) To the Prior for the time being, at the time of Testator's death, of the Order of St. Dominic, at Tralee, the sum of £100 for Masses, such Masses to be celebrated for the repose of the soul of Testator and the souls of his relatives in some Catholic Church in Ireland open to the public, at a stipend of five shillings for each Mass.
The Testator died on the 17th day of July, 1935, and Probate of his said Will, and Codicil thereto, was granted forth of the District Probate Registry at Cork, Sacrstat Eireann, on the 13th day of December, 1935, to Denis Slattery, of Cloghers House, Tralee, County Kerry, Company Director, and Richard Vincent Slattery, of 75 Merrion square, Dublin, Surgeon, the Executors therein named.
Dated this 18th day of December, 1935.
EDMOND B. SLATTERY, Solicitor for the said Executors, Nelson street, Tralee, and 38 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin.
To the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Sacrstat Eireann, and all others whom it may concern.

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
In the Goods of
JEREMIAH M. SLATTERY, late of Strand House, Tralee, in the County of Kerry, Merchant, Deceased.
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute 22 and 23 Victoria, Cap. 35, that all persons claiming to be Creditors or otherwise to have any claims or demands against the estate of the above-named Deceased, who died on the 17th day of July, 1935, are hereby required, on or before the 21st day of January, 1936, to furnish (in writing) particulars of such claims or demands to the undersigned Solicitor for the Executors, to whom Probate of the Will and Codicil thereto of the Deceased was on the 13th day of December, 1935, granted forth of the Cork District Registry of the High Court of Justice (Probate), Sacrstat Eireann.
And Notice is hereby further given that after the said 21st day of January, 1936, the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Deceased, having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice and particulars, as above required.
Dated this 18th day of December, 1935.
EDMOND B. SLATTERY, Solicitor for the said Executors, Nelson street, Tralee.

IN THE COURT OF THE RAILWAY TRIBUNAL.
RAILWAYS ACTS, 1924 to 1933.
UNIFORM RATE FOR THE CARRIAGE OF PEAT FUEL.
Notice is hereby given that the Court of the Railway Tribunal will sit at the Four Courts, Dublin, at 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 14th day of January, 1936, to review the Uniform Rate of 6/- per ton for the carriage of Peat Fuel by the Great Southern Railways Company, fixed by the Railway Tribunal, pursuant to the provisions of Section 12 of the Railways Act, 1933.
Any person interested who shall give notice to the Registrar on or before the 7th day of January, 1936, shall be entitled to be heard at the said sitting.
Dated this 18th day of December, 1935.
J. J. BOYLAN, Registrar.
La Touche Bank Buildings, Castle street, Dublin.

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CONTRACTS.

SLIGO CORPORATION.
MAIN DRAINAGE SCHEME.
Tenders are invited from competent Public Works Contractors for the construction of a Main Drainage system for the North side of the Town of Sligo, in accordance with the drawings and specification prepared by Mr. Nicholas O'Dwyer, B.E., M.Inst.C.E.I., Veritas House, Lower Abbey street, Dublin, Consulting Engineer to the Corporation.
The work includes the laying of approximately 1,750 lineal yards of 9" sewer, 180 lineal yards of 12" sewer, 603 lineal yards of 15" sewer and 690 lineal yards of 18" sewer, together with the construction of a reinforced concrete tidal discharge tank and incidental works. The Conditions of Contract for the work include the provisions of the Memorandum D.S.F. issued by the Department of Local Government and Public Health.
Copies of the drawings, specification, conditions of contract, bill of quantities and form of tender may be obtained from the undersigned or from the Engineer's Office on payment of a deposit of £5 5s. 0d., which is returnable on receipt of a bona fide tender not subsequently withdrawn.
Tenders on the official form, unaltered in import, accompanied by the bill of quantities, priced and extended in ink, enclosed in a sealed envelope endorsed "Tender for Main Drainage Scheme," should be delivered to the undersigned not later than noon on Thursday, the 2nd January, 1936.
The acceptance of any Tender will be subject to the sanction of the Minister for Local Government and Public Health, and the Corporation do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.
S. O hUIGIN, Town Clerk.
Town Hall, Sligo, 18th December, 1935.

CORPORATION OF DUBLIN.
TENDERS FOR RENT COLLECTION BOOKS.
The Corporation of Dublin hereby invites tenders for the supply of 80 sets of Rent Collection Books, in accordance with samples, which may be inspected at the Housing Supplies Department, Exchange Buildings, Lord Edward street, Dublin, where tender forms, specification, and general conditions of contract may also be obtained.
Tenders, on the prescribed form, sealed and endorsed "Tender for Rent Books," must be lodged at the Housing and Supplies Department not later than 12 noon on Friday, 3rd January, 1936.
The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.
GERALD J. SHERLOCK,
City Manager and Town Clerk.
19th December, 1935.

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BROADCASTING—PAGE 6

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FOX TIES (Dyed), Blue, Sable, and Pointed, from 6 Gns.

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Larger fittings at 69/6.

D 142
Definitely new is this DRESSY FROCK in Marocain. The high neck line is becoming with double jabot of marocain and silk crepe into which is inset hand veining. The frock is cut has a tie sash at back. Colours: Rust, Wallflower, Bottle, Navy, Black and Aubergine. 40 to 46 hip. Price 29/11

D 144
This BEAUTIFUL FROCK is tailored in "Irish" Crepe, and stitched Taffeta trims the neck, cuffs and belt in shades of Sapphire, Brown and Rose. Price 49/11

C 600.
GIRL'S COAT, in good quality navy nap, well tailored and perfect fitting. Inverted pleat in back, half belt at back and two-way collar and lined throughout with artificial twill silk. 24" 19/11
Rising 2/- every 3 inches up to 39 inches.

J 608.
Children's IRISH HAND KNIT JUMPERS in specially selected combination of lovely colours. Predominating shades: Rose, scarlet, saxe, sky, pine green and fawn. Eton collar and cuffs and end of Jumper nicely ribbed. 22" ..... 9/6; 24" ..... 9/11; 26" ..... 10/11; 28" ..... 12/6; 30" ..... 12/11; 32" ..... 12/11. Also available in V and Round necks.

C 603.
GIRL'S FROCK made in our own workrooms, in nice fancy wool material. A very smart Frock of good design, well cut and beautifully finished. The collar is of washing silk and detachable, and back of bodice is lined silk. Colours: Rose, almond, bottle, rust, saxe, navy, and venetian red. 22" ..... 24" ..... 8/11; 24" ..... 9/11; 27" ..... 10/11; 30" ..... 12/11; 33" ..... 14/11; 36" ..... 16/11; 39" ..... 17/11; 42" ..... 18/11.

KELLETTS of GEORGE'S STREET, DUBLIN

ST. PATRICK'S HOSPITAL,
JAMES'S STREET, DUBLIN
(FOR NERVOUS AND MENTAL DISEASES).
This Private Mental Hospital is adapted for the Curative Treatment of all forms of Nervous and Mental Affections.
Situated on the Western outskirts of Dublin, in extensive grounds.
Many Patients enter as Voluntary Boarders for periods of Treatment.
Resident Medical Staff. Fully-qualified Nurses Terms Moderate.
An annexe, recently built, has been equipped to provide Dental, Electro Therapeutical and Ultra Violet Ray Treatment, etc.
For particulars and terms apply to RESIDENT MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.
'Phone—Dublin, 21095-21096.

ALL BEARING THE NAME OF KENNY
SHOULD SEE THE IRISH FAMILY NAMES
FEATURE IN THE "WEEKLY IRISH TIMES."

GET HIM SOMETHING REALLY SMART AT CALLAGHAN'S of Dame St.
HE'LL APPRECIATE IT!
LOOK DOWN THIS LIST:

OPEN TILL 6 P.M. ON SATURDAY DEC. 21st.

	From		From
GLOVES	3/6	DRESSING GOWNS	25/-
FUR GLOVES	30/-	PYJAMAS	13/6
SILK HANDKERCHIEFS	2/6	SHIRTS, "K. & P."	10/6
TIES	4/6	SLIPOVERS	10/6
Socks, Pyjama Cases, Shirt Cases, Scarves, Umbrellas.			

DRESSWEAR.

READY-TO-WEAR DRESS COAT & TROUSERS	£7/17/6	MADE-TO-MEASURE SUIT	£10/10/0
Vests, Shirts, Ties, Socks, etc.			
HATS	from 12/6	FLYING HELMETS	from 17/6
CAPS	" 4/6	GOGGLES	5/6-25/-
		PHONES	10/6

FOOTWEAR, ETC.

NEWMARKET BOOTS	£4 15/-	RIDING BOOTS	£4 15/-
TRAVELLING SLIPPERS (in case)	11/6	GRECIAN SLIPPERS	13/6
SHOES	from 21/-	LEGGINGS	from 21/-

LEATHER GOODS.
ATTACHE CASES from 10/6 TOILET CASES ... from 8/6
Crops, Whips, Bridles, etc.

AND FOR A LADY: NEWMARKET BOOTS, RIDING BOOTS, SADDLERY, CROPS & THONGS, SANDWICH CASES, RUGS, etc.

Callaghans of Dame Street
T. J. CALLAGHAN & CO., LTD., 12-16 DAME ST., DUBLIN

MOTORING PRESENTS FOR YOUR MOTORIST FRIENDS
GIVE GENUINE FORD ACCESSORIES!
See Our Special Window Display.

WIRELESS SETS. Ford V8 Models	£15 0 0	AIR CLEANERS. 8 & 10 H.P. Models	£1 7 6
" 8 & 10 H.P. do.	£20 0 0	SPARE WHEEL COVERS. 8 & 10 H.P. Models	£1 17 6
LUGGAGE GRIDS. Ford V8 Models	£2 5 0	SUN VIZORS. 8 H.P. Models	4/0
" 8 & 10 H.P. do.	£1 15 0	ALUMINIUM CYLINDER HEADS. 8 H.P. Models	£2 5 0
TRAFFIC INDICATORS. All Ford Models	£2 7 6		

The above prices include fitting charges

P.S.—What about giving a Car! MODELS FROM £150 ex-Cork.

AUTOCARS IRELAND LIMITED
19 CHATHAM ST DUBLIN
25 Years in Ford Service.

Great care is taken that advertisements in all parts of this Paper appear Correctly, but no liability is taken for any Error in or Omission of any Advertisement, and the Proprietors Reserve the Right to Omit or Alter any Advertisement, no matter where or by whom accepted.

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR SMALL CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

12 Words or under, 1/-.
Every Succeeding Word, One Penny.

4 Consecutive Insertions FOR Price of 3 When Prepaid.

This Concession does not apply to Advertisements set in display form or placed contrary to our classification

Box Office address counts as three words if replies are to be called for at Head Office, or if they are to be sent by post or called for at any Branch Office as four words. Postage extra. Replies can be obtained on presentation of ticket between the following hours:—Monday to Friday, 9 a.m. to 6.30 p.m.; Saturday, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. At no other time can letters be given out.

Advertisements not prepaid are charged for at a minimum of 3/- per insertion.

Publication of these Advertisements is not guaranteed on any particular day.

As letters addressed to initials or to Christian or fictitious names at a Post Office will not be dealt with, but immediately sent to Dead Letter Office, Advertisements with such addresses will not be inserted.

TRADE AND "MATRIMONIAL" ADVERTISEMENTS IN THESE COLUMNS 1/- PER LINE.

Money Orders, Notes, ORIGINAL Testimonials or other Documents should not be enclosed with replies to Advertisements.

IRISH TIMES, LTD.,
WESTMORELAND STREET, DUBLIN.
'PHONE 23062.

BRANCH OFFICES:

RATHMINES—Castlewood avenue. 'Phone—Rathmines 91951
BELFAST—13 Donegall street......'Phone 21787
CORK—15 Cook street ....Cork 1506
LONDON—59 Fleet street, E.C. 4...Central 5340
MANCHESTER—Winter's Buildings, 30 St. Ann street ....Blackfriars 6343

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND, Monday evening, December 9th, Brooch, in Grafton street. Address "Z 2360, Brooch," this office.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

A BUSINESS Training at Skerry's College, 76 Stephen's Green, qualifies for the best posts. Prospectus free. T

A COMPETENT TYPIST SHORTHAND WRITER WANTED immediately; experience essential; knowledge of Irish; filing; state salary.—B 1623, this office. 14 E

ARCHITECTURAL Assistant—Competent SENIOR ASSISTANT REQUIRED for Dublin office. Give particulars of training and experience and state salary required. Address "Z 2354, Assistant," this office. 19 A

ADELAIDE HOSPITAL, DUBLIN. WANTED, an ASSISTANT LADY COOK, temporary, 1st January. Institutional experience essential. Apply Matron. 19 A

DUBLIN young LADY, who has experience of general publicity work, to undertake an intensive Mail Circularising scheme, using Multigraph machine, must also be a rapid and accurate typist and accustomed to general office routine; salary commensurate with experience and ability.—B 1746, this office. 18 B

EDUCAED LADY to Help with Confectionery WANTED immediately; Clontarf district.—B 1764, this office.

NOTICE.

IN addressing envelopes covering replies to Advertisers in this Paper great care should be taken to include the catch words, when same are given, after the Office Number, thus: "Z 20, Housemaid," should be written carefully upon the envelope. T

LADY SHORTHAND TYPIST REQUIRED for manufacturing business; must have previous experience of invoicing, etc.; state age, salary required. Address "Z 2317, Typist," this office. 16 E

MOTHER'S HELP WANTED immediately; understands children (two); good wages; copies references essential. Apply Wigoder, 27 Capel street. 19 F

REQUIRED, JUNIOR HARDWARE ASSISTANT; must be experienced in all branches, hard worker, able to show results; first class references; West of Ireland; state salary indoor. Address "Z 2358, Assistant," this office. 19 A

SEVERAL smart young MEN WANTED for SALES WORK; previous experience not essential; product easy to sell and in big demand. Address "Z 2365, Men," this office. 19 A

VACANCIES for TENOR and BASS in Choir, St. Mary's Church, Donnybrook. Apply (in writing) H. W. South, Mus.B., 1 Auburn avenue, Donnybrook. 19 B

WANTED, suitable PERSON to live with and care for elderly lady (C. of I.); all duties; small house, South suburbs.—B 1747, this office. 18 E

MONEY, PARTNERSHIPS, INVESTMENTS, ETC.

ADVANCES on Jewellery, Pianos, Furniture, etc.—Gorman, Pawnbroker, Winetavern street (opposite Four Courts), Dublin. T

CASH Advanced, £10 upwards, with or without security.—S. Moisovitz, 34 Exchequer street, Dublin. T

CASH Advanced, £20 and upwards, without security, private and confidential, to any part of Ireland.—Central Trust, Ltd., 17 Clare street, Dublin. T

LOANS Advanced, £10 upwards, with or without security; strictly private.—Commercial Union Loan and Discount Co., 57 Mid. Abbey street. 'Phone, 45096. T

LOANS by Post, with or without security, £25 to £5,000.—The Dublin Finance Corporation, Ltd., 6 Westmoreland street, Dublin. 'Phone, 21287. T

£3,000 TO Lend on the security of house property or head rents. Apply B 1646, this office. 16 E

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS, OFFICIALS, SERVANTS, ETC.

POSITIONS VACANT.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED, young LADY (Protestant); charge of dispense for gentleman's club; city; indoor; full particulars, age, copies of references.—B 1745, this office. 18 A

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

A WAITRESS, young, experienced; good references.—B 1725, this office.

GENERAL Worker (Female), 4½ years experience, wishes any position in first class hotel, Ireland or abroad; splendid references. Apply B 1703, this office. 17 F

HIGH class Chef, Continental experience, highly qualified, now disengaged.—B 1744, this office. 18 A

THOROUGHLY experienced Hotel Bookkeeper Cashier desires employment; highest references; 10 years' experience. Address "Z 2356, Lady," this office.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED.

AGENTS REQUIRED for Sale of Motor Oils, Meath, Westmeath; excellent remuneration.—B 1675, this office. 16 E

REPRESENTATIVE WANTED by Dublin Wholesale Drapery Firm; must be good salesman, with first class connections; West of Ireland district.—B 1686, this office. 16 E

AGENCIES AND SITUATIONS WANTED.

ADVERTISER, calling on Garages, Haulage Contractors, Ironmongers, etc., throughout 26 counties, would be glad to hear of additional lines.—B 1743, this office. 18 A

TRAVELLER, experienced, connection Grocers, Co. Clare, Co. Limerick, Limerick City, six weeks' journey, own car, security, desires good line. Address "Z 2308, Traveller," this office. 16 A

CONTINUED ON PAGE 16.

NEW BLUE STAR LINER

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

BELFAST, Thursday.

The motor vessel Empire Star, built by Messrs. Harland and Wolff, Ltd., for the Blue Star Line, left Belfast to-day to begin her trials. The Empire Star, which was launched on the 26th September, is a fine specimen of the modern refrigerated vessel, and is intended to carry refrigerated cargo from Australia. It is a vessel of 535 feet long, with a gross tonnage of 11.000 tons.

Motor Cyclist Injured.—Mr. Robert Donaldson (25), of Drumcrow, County Fermanagh, who was riding a motor bicycle, crashed head on into a lorry belonging to Mr. Charles Maguire, Derrygonelly. Donaldson had as pillion rider his brother, Jason. The rider had both legs and an arm fractured. His brother escaped with a few cuts.

FROM THE LEGAL DIARY

LAW NOTICES—Friday, December 20.

AN CHUIRT BHREITHEAMHNAIS, UACHTARACH.
(The Supreme Court.)

At 11 o'clock. For Judgment—Corrigan v. Biddulph.

AN PRIOMH-BHREITHEAMH.
(The Chief Justice.)

Before the Chief Justice of Saorstát Eireann, in the Supreme Court (at rising of Supreme Court). Petitions for the Appointment of Commissioners for Oaths—Edward T. Ryan (at Thurles); Edward P. O'Brien (at Wexford); Raymond E. Cornish (at Wexford); Edward G. L. Ward (at Dundalk); Desmond O'Hagan (at Dundalk); Daniel Crosbie (at Boyle); Eugene Smyth (at Cavan); Timothy Lynch (at Cavan); John McHugh (at Dowra). Petitions—15th Sect., M. J. O'Neill; 15th Sect., Redden and Redden; 12th Sect., Bernard Bernstein; 12th Sect., P. and J. Blake; 12th Sect., J. J., Duggan; 52nd Sect., James Robinson. Minors—McQuillan, minors.

AN CLARATHOIR DO'N PRIMH-BHREITHEAMH.
(The Registrar to the Chief Justice.)

Before Mr. Magahan, at 11 o'clock—Vouch account, John R Brennan; vouch account, G.S.; vouch account, R. Greene and Sons

AN ARD-CHUIRT BHREITHEAMHNAIS.
(The High Court.)

In Court 6, at 11 o'clock. Action (for judgment)—Fegan v. G.N. Railway Co. (I.), Ltd. At conclusion of Bankruptcy List, Motions—Crowe v Regan; National Bank, Ltd., v. Murphy.

BANKRUPTCY.

In Court No. 6, at 11.30 o'clock—Arrangement, 1st private sitting, Collins and Son; arrangement, 2nd private sitting, Collins and Son; Crowley, 1st public sitting, C. B. W. Boyle; O'Brien, 2nd meeting comp., S. G. Rutherford; Mitchell, final examination, Collins and Son; Crotty, confirm sale, M. Moloney; arrangement, motion, P. C Furlong; Sinnott, audit and dividends, P. Glynn; arrangement, audit and dividend, C. B. W. Boyle; Walsh, audit and dividend, Quirke and Co.; Burns, audit and dividend, Shannon and Co.; Daly, audit and dividend, M. A. Lynch; Rutherford, audit mortgage account, Montgomery and Son.

In Court 4, at 11 o'clock—Ex parte motions.

PROBATE MOTIONS.

In Court No. 3, at 11 o'clock. Ex parte—In the goods of Patrick Fox, supposed deceased; Patrick Quinn, deceased. On Notice—In the goods of James J. Hegarty, deceased.

MAISTIR NA HARD-CHUIRTE.
(The Master of the High Court.)

Before the Master, at 11 o'clock—Motions of Course. Summonses—Barry v. Fletcher; Royal Bank of Ireland v. Markey; Reigh v. Kearney; Sinnott and Tree Act, 1893; Browne and Nolan, Ltd., v. Dore; Henderson v. Mulhall; Irwin v. Patterson; T. Green and Son v. Meehan; Scott, Son and Co. v. Milne; Royal Bank of Ireland v. Tracey. On Notice—Kelliher v. North Tipperary Board of Health; Reynolds v. McGrath.

OIFIG AN MHAISTIR-MHEASAIREACHTA.
(The Taxing Master's Office.)

Master Denning, at 11 o'clock. Ex parte Taxations—Governey, minors, F. V. Gordon; a person of unsound mind; J. Robinson; Lentaigne v. Fitzgerald, E. and G. Stapleton; same v. same, Wm. Roche and Sons; same v. same, D. and T. Fitzgerald; the State (Healy) v. Sligo Board of Health, Bourke, Carrig and Loftus; Morris v. Minister for Finance, P. H. Rosney; Campbell v. McNicholas, P. O'Connor.

Master O'Hanlon, at 11 o'clock—Halligan decd., Stone v. Donohoe, S. Roche; same v. same, Cartan, O'Meara and Kieran; same v. same, B. J. D. O'Kelly; Halligan decd., S. Roche; Irish National Foresters' Benefit Society and Companies Acts, N. J. Downes; same, J. Fitzgerald.

OIFIG AN SCRUDORA.
(The Examiner's Office.)

Mr. Healy (Room 113), at 11 o'clock—Munster and Leinster Bank, Ltd., v. O'Donoghue, sign cert.; National Bank, Ltd., v. Lafferty, sign cert.; same v. Flanagan, sign cert.; same v. Rickard, sign cert.; Munster and Leinster Bank, Ltd., v. McCarthy, sign cert.; Pilkington v. Murray, sign cert.; M. Carmody, decd., Molan v. Carmody, sign cert.; W. Baggott, decd., Baggott v. Kennedy, sign cert.; M. Bullen, decd., Dargan v. Matthews; Boland's Trusts, Hungerford v. Public Trustee for Ireland; Lemon v. Mark.

Mr. Adderley (Room 103), at 11 o'clock—Northern Bank, Ltd., v. Malone; Hibernian Bank, Ltd., v. Flynn; M. Keenan, decd., Meehan v. Meehan; Maher v. Maher.

Mr. Greville (Room 110), at 11 o'clock—Flynn v. Hibernian Bank, Ltd.; Munster and Leinster Bank, Ltd., v. Pollard; A. M. Daly, decd., O'Gorman v. Esmonde.

BANKRUPTCY.
(Before the Registrar.)

At 11 o'clock—Croke, vch. ac., Thompson and Edwards; Pollard, vch. ac., Collins and Son; Lisle, vch.; ac., Miley and Miley.

IRISH LAND COMMISSION.
(Examiners' Chambers, at 93 Merrion square.)

Before Mr. Sullivan, at 11 o'clock—Newtons' estate (S. 1683), discharge rulings and settle schedule.

Before Mr. Grove White, at 11 o'clock—Langford (S. 3439, etc.), discharge rulings and settle schedule. At 3 o'clock—Furey (S. 123/292), discharge rulings. At 4 o'clock—Sandys (S. 3296), discharge rulings and settle schedule.

At 89 Merrion Square.

Before Mr. Ryan, at 11 o'clock—Robert Smallhorn, discharge rulings

Before Mr. O'Byrne, at 11 o'clock—G. P. Stewart (S. 6060 and S. 11364), discharge rulings.

Before Miss Phelan, at 11 o'clock—R. A. C. H. Sitwell (S. 3247), discharge rulings.

CIRCUIT CRIMINAL COURT.

A Sitting of the above Court will be held at Court No. 7, Circuit Court, Chancery place, Dublin, this day, Friday, 20th December, 1935, at 11 o'clock. By Order, Seamus O Conchubhair, County Registrar.

Motor Matters, Cycles, &c.

MOTOR CARS.

ANY make of Car Repaired by first class mechanics by Lincoln and Nolan, Ltd., 57-58 Lr. Baggot street, Dublin. Austin Distributors. T

1935	STANDARD BIG NINE SALOON, sunshine roof, leather upholstery, exceptionally good condition, taxed; bargain	£175
1933	8 H.P. FORD TUDOR SALOON, leather upholstery, just overhauled, very good condition, taxed	£90
1933	MORRIS MAJOR SALOON, sunshine roof; one owner; perfect condition throughout	£130
1932	VAUXHALL CADET SALOON, leather upholstery, excellent condition throughout; one owner	£95
1932	HUMBER SNIPE TOURER, leather upholstery, very good condition; bargain	£50
1931	MORRIS MAJOR SALOON, leather upholstery, sunshine roof, very good condition, taxed	£80
1930	14 H.P. RILEY COACHBUILT SALOON, very good condition, taxed	£80
1929	MORRIS OXFORD COACHBUILT SALOON, leather upholstery, taxed	£40
1929	MORRIS COWLEY SALOON, leather upholstery	£25
1929	ARMSTRONG SIDDELEY 20 H.P. SALOON, very good condition	£35
1929	FORD TUDOR 14.9 SALOON, good condition	£20
1931	12 CWT. FORD VAN, good condition, taxed	£60
1934	5 CWT. FORD VAN, condition as new, taxed; special offer	£90

DEFERRED TERMS ARRANGED.

AUTO SERVICES, LIMITED
(Formerly Doyle's Auto Services, Ltd.),
HARCOURT STREET, DUBLIN.
'Phone 51735. 19 A

A GIFT—Buick Coupe, 1931, perfect order, new tyres; no reasonable offer refused.—Rotunda Garage, Moore lane, Dublin. 18 A

AUSTIN 12 Saloon, £40; perfect order.—Gilleran and McDonnell, Cornelscourt Garage, Foxrock. 19 F

BARGAIN, 1930 De Luxe Morris Cowley Saloon, new condition in detail, sacrifice for cash.—6 Brian road, Marino, Dublin. 17 F

FOR Sale, 1930 Sports Model 2 Seater Baby Austin Swallow, perfect condition, price £55; re appointment to see same, price must be satisfactorily agreed on. Address "Z 2336, Motor," this office. 18 E

FORD V.8 Tudor de Luxe Saloon, first registered January, 1935; leather upholstery; splendid condition throughout; £150.—Andrew J. Doyle, F.I.M.T., 51 South King street, Dublin. 17 A

MORRIS Oxford Coachbuilt Saloon, 1931 model, in very good condition throughout, recently overhauled, owner driven; no reasonable offer refused.—Campbell, 28 Herbert Park. 'Phone: 524 Ballsbridge. 16 F

OUR prices for Overhauled Guaranteed Cars are most reasonable; if cars are required as they come from a client our prices will be from 10 per cent. to 40 per cent. less; we will satisfy you as to the work done on cars sold by us. If you cannot call, please write for list of nearly 100 cars, comprising all best known makes; your present car taken in part payment.—Huet Motors. 19 X

RILEY Nine, 1931; Armstrong Siddeley, 12 h.p., 1932, and 15 h.p. 1929 Saloons; Rover 10 h.p. Coachbuilt Saloon, 1932; above in very fresh condition, subject any test. Stocktaking clearance prices from £70.—Express Auto Co., Ltd., 20 Pearse street, Dublin. 17 E

SECONDHAND Cars and Commercial Vehicles, large selection and keen prices, cash or easy terms. Interview us first.—Doyle's Motors, Ltd., 18 Bachelor's Walk. T

SPORTS Wolsey Hornet, 12 h.p., excellent condition; £120.—B 1624, this office. 14 D

THE New "Morris" Eight h.p. Saloons can be purchased with a deposit of £50, including tax and insurance, and the balance over 12, 18, or 24 months. On view.—J. J. Keating, Motors, 32-33 Lower Abbey street, Dublin. 17 X

VERY short time to Christmas now! But still time enough to get a reliable used Car from us. We only have a few left, so don't delay. Prices from £10. C.P.F. Budget Plan terms extended.—G. A. Brittain, Ltd., Portobello, Dublin. 18 A

1932 AUSTIN 10 de Luxe Saloon, first registered January 1933, in sound condition; £120 or nearest offer.—B 1761, this office. 19 F

MOTOR CARS CONTINUED.

1932 RENAULT 14/4 Saloon, one owner, taxed, £70.—Andrew J. Doyle, F.I.M.T., 51 South King street, Dublin. 19 A

1933 MORRIS Cowley Saloon, owner driven, £90. Andrew J. Doyle, F.I.M.T., 51 South King street, Dublin. 19 A

1933 FORD Saloon, only done 15,000 miles, magnificent condition, privately owned, taxed, £97 10/-.—Andrew J. Doyle, F.I.M.T., 51 South King street, Dublin. 17 E

1934 SHORT 15 Armstrong Siddeley Coachbuilt Saloon, black, trimmed green leather, new tyres and battery; new appearance. Seen Dublin by appointment.—B 1663, this office. 17 E

1934 WOLSELEY 9 h.p. Saloon, de Luxe, in magnificent condition, taxed and only done small mileage, £165.—Andrew J. Doyle, F.I.M.T., 51 South King street, Dublin. 19 A

1934 MORRIS Minor, owner driven, new tyres; price £135.—Garden House, Straffan. 18 A

AUSTIN 16 "Westminster" 1934 Saloon, superb condition and appearance; sliding roof, bumpers, built-in luggage truck, good tyres; taxed; written guarantee; £315.—Huet Motors.

LIGHT 12.4 Austin 1934 Saloon, splendid order, small mileage, taxed, well shod, Selling for original owner, £215.—Huet Motors.

1930 MORRIS Oxford Saloon, colour blue with leather upholstery, sliding roof, etc.; taxed; guaranteed mechanically; £75.—Huet Motors, Ltd., Lower Mount street, Dublin.

1932 AUSTIN 7 de Luxe Long Chassis Saloon, with sliding roof, good tyres, etc., well kept, taxed, Selling for client, £100.—Huet Motors.

DRIVING Tuition—Individual Instruction given privately; moderate rates.—Huet Motors.

LORRIES, VANS, MOTOR AND STEAM HAULAGE.

LATE model Morris 10 cwt. Van, new condition, new tyres, painted brown, price £110, taxed.—Maguire, 21 Lower Kevin street, Dublin. 18 B

PEUGEOT half ton Delivery Van, in perfect order; £25 or near offer.—Martin, Eglinton, Newgrove avenue, Sandymount. 18 B

BODIES.

ESTIMATES invited for the Building of Hearse Body, complete with rails and curtains, on new motor chassis; sketch or photo. (which will be returned), where possible, to be included with estimate, or state where one can be seen of recent build. Address "Z 2363, Estimates," this office.

ACCESSORIES, TYRES, ETC.

COOK'S for Tyres, Oils and Batteries; largest in Ireland. Trade, Commercial and Retail.—Fenian street (Westland Row), Dublin. 'Phone, 62618. T

GARAGE ACCOMMODATION AND REPAIRS.

LOCK-UP Garages, suit small workshops, storage all kinds, from 10/- monthly. Sheds, suitable vans, lorries.—4a Garville Avenue Garage, Rathgar, and Woodstock Garage, Ranelagh. 19 B

TO Let, Rathgar, Garage; light, water, accommodates two cars.—B 1712, this office. 17 F

BICYCLES.

B.S.A.—The greatest value ever offered; 10/- deposit secures any model.—Kelly's, Bachelor's Walk. T

RUDGE—Any model can be secured at 10/- deposit.—Kelly's, Bachelor's Walk. T

SHOPSOILED Cycles; limited supply at clearance prices.—Kelly's, 27 Bachelor's Walk. T

CHAUFFEURS, MECHANICS.

WANTED

WANTED, experienced CHAUFFEUR, manage electric plant, running repairs, generally useful; country. Address "Z 2361, Chauffeur," this office. 19 F

CHAUFFEURS, MECHANICS, CONTINUED.

DISENGAGED.

EX-R.I.C. sergeant's Son requires position, age 26, expert Chauffeur.—B 1760, this office. 19 B

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.
Green Street Courthouse.

At 11 o'clock. Jurors need not attend.

AN CHUIRT BHREITHEAMHNAIS CHUARDA.
(Circuit Court of Justice.)

Before Judge Davitt, at the Law Courts, Chancery place. For Friday, 20th December (at conclusion of the criminal business). Equity Business). Equity Motions—Darling v. McEvoy; Evans v. Smallman; Byrne v. Magee; Cole v. O'Reilly. Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906—O'Donnell, applct., Corporation of Dublin, respdts. Ejectment—McManus v. Kelly; Kelly v. McManus (Rent Act). Civil Actions—Byrne v. Byrne; same v. same; same v. same.

Before Judge Shannon, at the Law Courts, Chancery place, in Court No. 8. For Friday, 20th December, at 11 o'clock. Motion—Parker v. Boland (equity); McGuirk v. Price; Fisher v. Kavanagh and anor. Applications for Summary Judgment — Fitzsimons v. Merlehan, 10394; McCormick v. Millar, 8940; Sheridan v. Durkin, 10601; Ward v. McCarthy, 10547; Bolton v. Gorman, 10600; Fitzsimons v. Cohen, 10643; Nolan v. Maguire, 10534; McKenna v. O'Farrell, 10511. Civil Action—Toohey v. Martin, 9284. Ejectments—Domigan v. Baker and anor., 9906; same v. same, 9907; Mayne v. Flynn, 100231; Cosgrove v. Scanton, 10088; White v. O'Rourke, 10372; Dunne v. Turner, 9425; Turner v. Dunne (rent application).

AN CLARATHOIR CONTAE.
(The County Registrar.)

At 12.30 o'clock—Killie and Co., Ltd., v. Keogh, tax costs; Gilmer v. Siev, tax costs; Regan v. Kearns, tax costs; McAvin v. Baxter, tax costs; Molony v. Keelan, tax costs; Bank of Ireland v. Slattery, tax costs; Huet Bros. v. Parkinson, tax costs; O'Sullivan v. Great Southern Railways, tax costs.

THE CHURCH OF IRELAND

Captain Ynyr Burges has been appointed to represent the Diocese of Armagh on the Represenetative Church Body in place of Lieut.-Colonel Lenox Conyngham, who has resigned owing to ill-health.

At an ordination in Letterkenny Parish Church, Mr. F. St. G. H. Johnstone and Mr. B. T. Humphreys were ordained deacons by the Bishop of Derry.

The Rev. J. H. Burrows has been appointed a rural dean by the Bishop of Ossory.

The Rev. J. G. Nason, incumbent of Rathcormac, Fermoy, whose death was announced recently, was ordained in 1899, and had been at Rathcormac since 1915.

Successful missionary sales have been held in Kilkenny, Shinrone, Newcastle (Co. Down), and Clarisford, at which satisfactory amounts for missionary work were contributed.

A clock in the tower and a tablet in the porch of Altedesert Church have been erected by Lieut.-Colonel Lowry and Mrs. M. A. C. Alexander in memory of their sister, Letitia M. I. Lowry.

A Guild of Youth has been formed in Mullabrack parish, Diocese of Armagh, and ran successfully a "Young People's Stall" at a missionary sale which was held recently.

DUBLIN CIRCUIT COURT

BOTH DRIVERS AT FAULT

(BEFORE JUDGE DAVITT.)

Dr. Sheila Kenny, Fitzwilliam square, sued Frederick Watson, Ashton Park, Monkstown, for damages, due to a Ford van of defendant's striking her motor car.

Dr. William Pearson stated that when he attended the plaintiff on the day after the accident she was suffering from nervous shock and contusions on leg and arm.

The plaintiff stated that after the accident the driver of the van was a little abusive. It cost £15 10s. to repair her car, and her condition caused her a loss of about ten guineas in her professional earnings.

James Carton, driver, said that his van was struck by the radiator and the right wheel of the plaintiff's car, more or less, head on.

The Judge, holding that both drivers were at fault, dismissed the action.

Mr. Ernest Wood (instructed by Messrs. Milward Jones, Mayne and Sharpe) appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Murnane (instructed by Messrs. Good and Murray) appeared for the defendant.

PONY DESTROYED

(BEFORE JUDGE SHANNON.)

Patrick Redmond, Upper Clanbrassil street, sued John Wilson, farrier, Shaw street, for £20 damages for loss of a pony.

The plaintiff's case was that he brought a pony to the defendant's premises to be shod. The pony was tied with ropes, and one of the ropes slipped from the stocks and it fell to the ground, and was so seriously injured that it had to be destroyed.

The defendant denied liability for the accident.

The action was dismissed.

Mr. D. Fawsitt (instructed by Mr. F. W. Gilligan) appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Kevin Mangan (instructed by Mr. B. T Walsh) appeared for the defendant.

THE LATE MR. R. J. DUGGAN

At a meeting of the All-Ireland Collie and Sheep Dog Society last Saturday a vote of condolence was passed by the Committee with the family of the late Mr. R. J. Duggan in their sad bereavement.

The Rev. A. H. Jackson, curate of Ballymacarret, is going out to work in the Diocese of Domakal, under Bishop Elliott.

SHOTS FIRED AT BARRACKS

CORK MEN BEFORE TRIBUNAL

"A STATE OF TERROR AND ALARM"

THAT in March and June last there had existed in the neighbourhood of Kildorrery, Cork, a state of terror and alarm, which had culminated in an attack on the local Civic Guards' Station, was alleged by counsel for the Attorney-General, when eight young men appeared before the Military Tribunal yesterday.

They were:—Michael Dwane, Ballyvisteen, Kildorrery; John Fitzgibbon, Glenahalla, Mitchelstown; Cornelius Flynn, Ballywalter, Shanballymore; John O'Connor, Kildorrery; Patrick Regan, Clogher; John Sheehan, Kildorrery; Patrick Sheehan, Kildorrery, Co. Cork, and Joseph Creed, Gurrane, Kildorrery.

They were charged with being members of an unlawful association; Dwane, O'Connor and Regan were charged with being in possession of a rifle without permission, and Dwane, O'Connor and Patrick Sheehan were also charged with being members of a riotous and tumultous assembly, which shot at the Guards' Barracks at Kildorrery on June 5th.

John Sheehan was charged with breaking into the residence of Mr. Patrick O'Mahony and stealing therefrom a dummy rifle. Dwane, O'Connor, Regan and John Sheehan were further charged with being in possession of firearms without permission, while John Fitzgibbon and John Sheehan were charged with being in illegal possession of a revolver. Regan was also charged with breaking telegraph wires at Ferraghey, Co. Cork. Creed was charged with being a member of an unlawful association and with breaking telegraph wires.

"TERROR AND ALARM"

Mr. J. A. McCarthy, K.C., and Mr. P. J. McEnery (instructed by Mr. J. S. O'Connor, solicitor for the Attorney-General) prosecuted. The accused men were not legally represented.

Mr. McCarthy said that the evidence would disclose that a very serious state of affairs had existed in the neighbourhood of Kildorrery, Co. Cork, between March 29 and June 6 last. During that period houses had been attacked and the occupants had been placed in a state of grave terror and alarm. All that had terminated in an atack on the Kildorrery Guards' station. In regard to the latter incident it was a mercy of Providence that two Guards had not lost their lives.

In evidence, Mrs. Mary O'Mahony, Dannanstown, Kildorrery, said that about 9.30 p.m. on Saturday, 30th March, she and three of her sons were seated in the kitchen of their home when the door suddenly opened and a man masked and carrying a revolver entered. He was followed by two smaller men, also masked and with revolvers. They ordered those in the kitchen to put up their hands, and then ordered the witness into a room. When she entered it with her two young children two of the men came in and searched the room. She did not recognise any of the men, who represented themselves as being members of the Irish Republican Army, who wanted to search the house.

HIT WITH REVOLVER

Christopher O'Mahony, son of the previous witness, said that he was having some tea when the door opened and the masked men entered. He was ordered to turn towards the cupboard and hand out the guns which the raiders said were in the house. When he replied that there were no guns in the house one of the raiders hit him on the head with a revolver. The man then searched the house, and returning to the witness, they took him out to the yard, where they started to "knock him." They put him against a wall and one of the men said: "I will give you until I have counted ten to say where the guns are." The raider started to count, and when he had counted ten said that he would fire. The witness said: "Fire away," and added that he had nothing to give them. The man then told him to make an Act of Contrition and pressed a revolver to his forehead, keeping it there for about ten minutes. Witness then was taken into the house again, and one of the men said that if he would not show them where the guns were they would shoot him. His brother, Cornelius, came in and witness heard a shot. His brother shouted that he had been killed. When the raiders left Cornelius was "streaming blood from the head."

John Sheehan, cross-examining, asked witness if he was a member of the I.R.A., and the witness replied that he was. Are you still a member?—I refuse to answer that.

President of the Court—You are giving evidence on behalf of the State, and you are asked that question in cross-examination. You had better answer it?—

Witness—Yes, I am still a member of the I.R.A.

Sheehan—Do you know that they refuse to recognise this Court?—No. Did you ever see that in the newspapers?—I did. Did you have any row with the I.R.A.—No.

"PUT THEM UP"

Cornelius O'Mahony, brother of Christopher, said that he returned home about 10.15, and as he approached the house some men shouted, "Put them up." He continued to walk towards his home, and as he entered the door he heard a shot. Looking back he saw two men with revolvers. They rushed at witness and told him to get outside. He replied that he would not, and one of the men struck him on the head with the butt of a revolver, and he fell to the ground. He then was kicked and water was thrown on him. He could not say if Flynn or John Sheehan were among the men in the house that night

John Sheehan (accused man)—Are you a member of the I.R.A.?—I will not answer that.

President—You are asked a question in cross-examination; why do you not answer it?—It has nothing to do with the case.

President—The question does not incriminate you in any way. The I.R.A. is not an unlawful association, and has not been banned or anything else. There is no reason why you should not answer the question.—I will not answer that question.

Mr. McEnery—If this question would incriminate him in any way I would have raised the point, but it does not. The witness might not know that.

President—I have told him that (to the witness)—Your brother admitted that he was a member of the I.R.A. Do you understand your position in refusing to answer a question before this Court?—I do. Do you know that refusal to comply with a request of this Court is contempt of Court?—Yes.

President (to Sheehan)—Ask the question again.

Sheehan—Are you a member of the I.R.A.?—I won't answer.

The President—You leave the Court no option but to order you into custody. You understand that clearly?—I do.

Sheehan said that he insisted on the question. It had a bearing on the case.

As the witness still refused to answer the question the President ordered that he be taken into custody. Later the witness was recalled, and, in reply to Sheehan, said that he was a member of the I.R.A.

David Nolan, Kildorrery, said that about 10 o'clock he heard a noise, and on getting up he found a pane of glass broken in one of the lower windows. An examination of the house was made shortly after by Sergeant Conway. A bullet was found in the bed and there was a hole in the wall above it. In all about five bullets were found in and around the house. In reply to the accused man Sheehan, the witness said that he had been a member of the I.R.A, but had resigned.

In reply to Fitzgibbon, he denied that he had been dismissed from the I.R.A.

Guard James Ahern, Skibbereen, who had been stationed at Kildorrery on June 4th, said that on that night about 2 a.m. he was awakened and heard about ten shots coming from the front of the barrack. There was the sound of breaking glass, and he heard someone in the field across the road shout "Hurray." In the field in front of the barrack he found five empty .303 cartridge cases

LAY ON THE FLOOR

Guard J. Murphy, Kildorrery, said that on the night of the attack while sleeping in the dayroom he was awakened by the sound of crashing glass. Mortar and glass was falling all over the room. There were eight or nine shots, and the bullets struck the wall over the bed. He lay on the floor until the firing ceased.

Guard J. McNally, Kildorrery, said that he found telegraph wires cut at Fanaghey on April 10th, and again at Kildorrery on June 4th.

Detective-Sergeant M. J. Wymes, Union Quay Barracks, Cork, said that he arrested John Sheehan at 3.25 on the morning of June 5th. He was then in bed. Patrick Sheehan was arrested while in bed at 4.5 a.m. and Michael Dwane at 4.30. In the barracks Dwane made a voluntary statement, and afterwards he said that he would hand over the rifle, ammunition and bandolier used in the attack on Kildorrery Barracks. He said that the rifle was buried in a field belonging to his employer, and that he would go with the Guards and show where it was. They went to a field, where Dwane pointed out a place covered with loose sods. The sods were lifted, but there was no rifle underneath. Dwane seemed surprised, and said that some of the others must have taken it

The further hearing was adjourned until this morning.

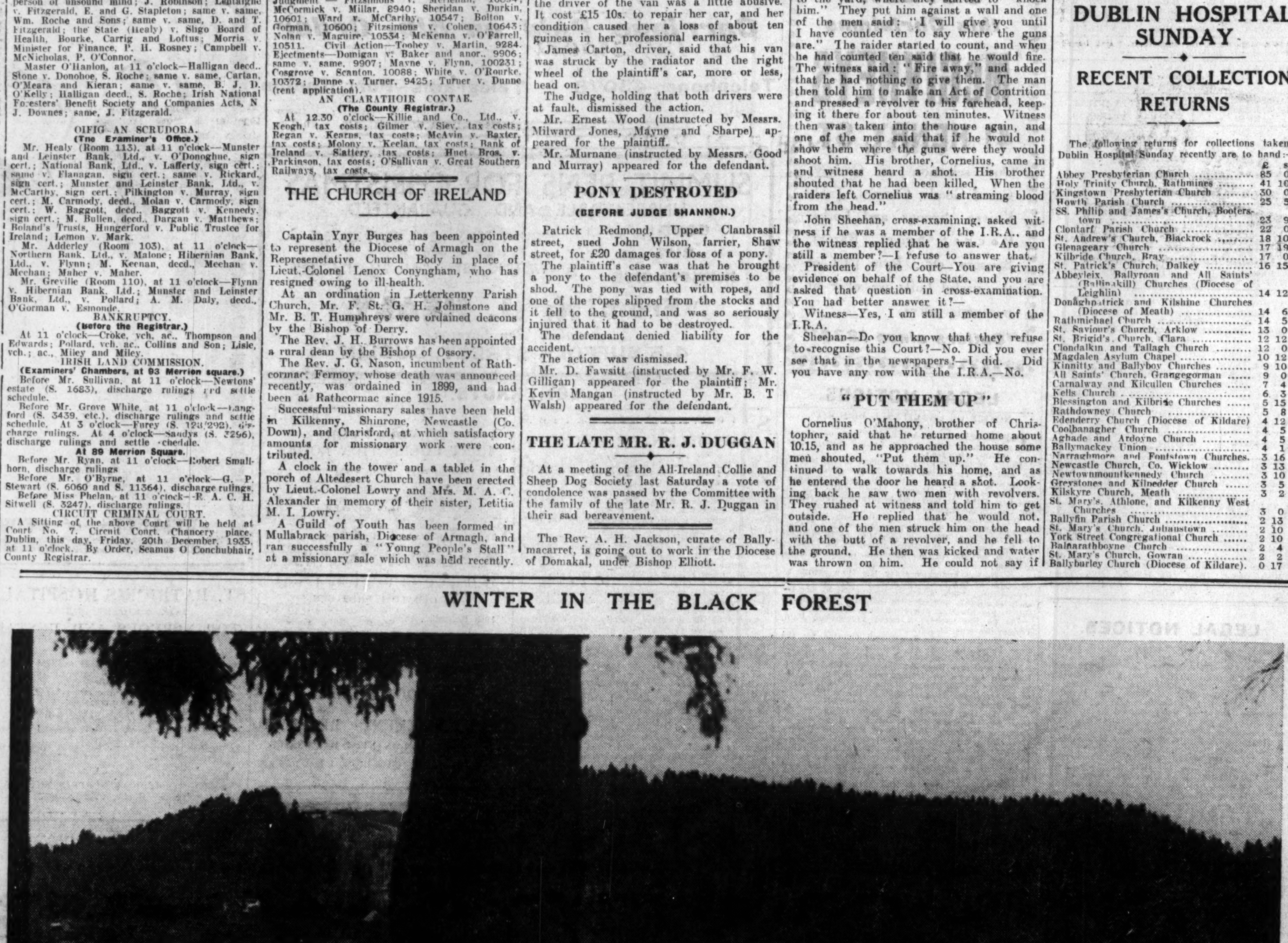
DUBLIN HOSPITAL SUNDAY

RECENT COLLECTION RETURNS

The following returns for collections taken on Dublin Hospital Sunday recently are to hand:—

	£	s.	d.
Abbey Presbyterian Church	85	0	0
Holy Trinity Church, Rathmines	41	10	0
Kingstown Presbyterian Church	30	0	0
Howth Parish Church	25	5	0
SS. Philip and James's Church, Booterstown	23	9	10
Clontarf Parish Church	22	0	0
St. Andrew's Church, Blackrock	18	10	0
Glenageary Church	17	19	9
Kilbride Church, Bray	17	0	0
St. Patrick's Church, Dalkey	16	15	0
Abbeyleix, Ballyroan and All Saints' (Ballinakill) Churches (Diocese of Leighlin)	14	12	6
Donaghpatrick and Kilshine Churches (Diocese of Meath)	14	6	3
Rathmichael Church	14	5	0
St. Saviour's Church, Arklow	13	0	0
St. Brigid's Church, Clara	12	12	0
Clondalkin and Tallagh Church	12	0	6
Magdalen Asylum Chapel	10	12	5
Kinnitty and Ballyboy Churches	9	10	6
All Saints' Church, Grangegorman	9	0	0
Carnalway and Kilcullen Churches	7	4	2
Kells Church	6	3	3
Blessington and Kilbride Churches	5	15	3
Rathdowney Church	5	8	6
Edenderry Church (Diocese of Kildare)	4	12	10
Coolbanagher Church	4	5	0
Aghade and Ardoyne Church	4	5	10
Ballymackey Union	4	1	8
Narraghmore and Fontstown Churches	3	16	0
Newcastle Church, Co. Wicklow	3	13	0
Newtownmountkennedy Church	3	10	0
Greystones and Kilpedder Church	3	5	0
Kilskyre Church, Meath	3	2	0
St. Mary's, Athlone, and Kilkenny West Churches	3	0	0
Ballyfin Parish Church	2	13	6
St. Mary's Church, Julianstown	2	10	6
York Street Congregational Church	2	10	0
Balnarathboyne Church	2	4	0
St. Mary's Church, Gowran	2	2	0
Ballyburley Church (Diocese of Kildare)	0	17	0

WINTER IN THE BLACK FOREST



An ice-hockey match in progress on the frozen waters of Lake Titisee, in Bav

Indigestion
Conquered by Kruschen

"*Six months ago a friend persuaded me to try Kruschen Salts for chronic indigestion (that dreadful pain in the chest and between the shoulders), to which I was a martyr. I had tried other so-called "cures" for indigestion without much benefit and was, therefore pleasantly surprised to find that after a few weeks' course all pain had vanished and I was once more able to enjoy my food with no thought as to the consequences. As I continued with the Kruschen my skin became once more clear and healthy, my eyes bright. I regained that fine feeling of well-being, and last, but not least, I lost pounds of fat, the proof of which I have had to-day—when purchasing a coat I found that Large Women's Size fits me amply, whereas I formerly took "Outsize."*"

9th Dec., 1935. (*Mrs.*) *E. H., Yorkshire.*

The first effect of Kruschen Salts is to promote the flow of the saliva and so awaken the appetite. The next action occurs in the stomach, where the digestive juices are encouraged to pour out and act upon the food. Again, in the intestinal tract, certain of these salts promote a further flow of these vital juices which deal with partly digested food and prepare it finally for absorption into the system. *Tasteless in Tea.*

NO INCREASE IN PRICE. The large bottle of Kruschen Salts (lasts 3 months) still costs only 1/9. Do not pay more.

DUBLIN DISTRICT COURT

CONVERSION CHARGE

YOUNG GIRL'S MONEY

Matthew Dooley, Kearns place, Kilmainham, was charged yesterday with the fraudulent conversion of £90 to his own use, the money being the property of Miss Helena Sullivan, Harcourt street, Dublin.

Miss Sullivan stated that she met the defendant in March, 1932, and was keeping company with him. In April, 1934, when she came of age, she came into property of about £180 The defendant had asked her to marry him, but she refused until he should get a better job. He was then earning £2 12s. a week. Later the defendant suggested that a man named Crawford, who worked with him, intended to set up on his own, and invited the defendant to become a partner, provided he could put £100 into the business. The witness was to be given a job as a bookkeeper, and the concern was to be called the Helena Clothing Company. She drew £90 from the bank and gave it to the defendant. She never discovered how the business went, and the defendant did not tell her anything further about it.

She went to his mother's house, and was told that he had left and did not live there. She 'phoned him at his place of employment and asked for the return of the £90 on May 11 last. He told her that he had spent the money. When he had some of it spent he put the remainder of it on a horse with the intention of recovering what he had spent, but he lost it all. The amount of money obtained by the defendant from the witness since she came of age was £210.

Cross-examined by Mr. Herman Good, who appeared for the defendant, Miss Sullivan said that she was 22 years of age. On occasions they spoke of marriage.

In reply to Mr. O'Donovan, she said that there was nothing left after she gave Dooley the money.

Mr. L. Lewis, Essex street, said that defendant rented two rooms, to be used as a ladies' tailoring place. He had possession for about three months, and witness received one month's rent from him. There was no machinery brought into the room with the exception of a motor.

Cross-examined by Mr. Good, witness said that the defendant started manufacturing, but things gradually fell away.

John Murphy, an officer at the Companies Registration Office, stated that the Helena Clothing Company did not appear in any register.

Detective-Sergeant O'Neill said that he asked the accused man if he would put him in touch with Mr. Crawford, referred to in Miss Sullivan's information, with whom he was alleged to have started partnership, and he said he knew nothing about it.

The defendant was returned for trial to the Circuit Court, bail being allowed in two sureties of £75 each.

Mr. D. O'Donovan (Chief State Solicitor's Office) prosecuted.

Detective-Sergeant O'Neill and Detective-Officer Cavey had charge of the case.

SILVER CUP WAS EMPTY

The hearing was resumed of the case in which John Francis Fitzsimons, Upper Sherrard street, Dublin, was charged with causing bodily injury to James Maloney, Emerald square; Martin Maloney, Raymond street, and William Blythe, Old Kilmainham, by knocking them down with a motor car at Crumlin road on the 22nd September last.

Mr. D. O'Donovan (Chief State Solicitor's Office) prosecuted. Mr. J. Hooper (instructed by Messrs. Cox and Co.) appeared for the defendant, and Mr. C. Casey (instructed by Mr. T. Early) held a watching brief for James Maloney and William Blythe.

William Whelan stated that he went in company with the defendant to Clondalkin Cross, and on the way back they went into a public-house, where a tug o' war team were celebrating a victory. A silver cup was being passed round to celebrate the victory. Defendant ordered drinks. Witness had two drinks, and he did not know how many drinks the defendant had. When the silver cup reached witness it was empty. (Laughter.) On the Crumlin road subsequently witness felt a swerve, and they brushed by a car. Witness asked defendant what had happened, and he replied: "That was a narrow one." He slowed down for a moment, and then drove on.

The further hearing was adjourned until Monday.

ALLEGED OFFENCE AGAINST DAUGHTER.

In the Central Criminal Court yesterday, before Mr Justice Meredith, Patrick Philip Connor, a labourer, at Church street, Boyle, was charged with serious offences against his daughter, aged nineteen.

Mr. James Geoghegan, K.C., with Mr. Barra O'Briain (instructed by the Chief State Solicitor) prosecuted, and Mr. D. Gogarty (instructed by Mr. C. Callan, solicitor) defended.

Connor was found guilty, and sentenced to three years' penal servitude.

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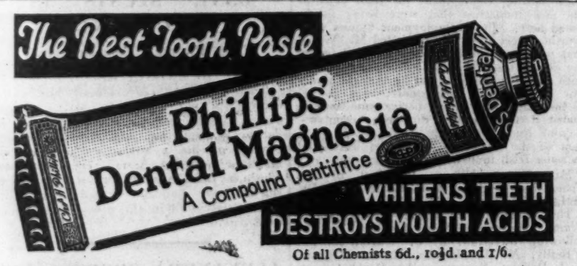

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FICTION IN GREAT VARIETY.

33 WESTMORELAND STREET, DUBLIN.

FASHION'S THINGS

FASHION'S new year is already breaking bud. The advance spring collections will soon be on view, and with them will come new ideas for those difficult days when, with snowdrops mixing with the last frosts of winter, the best has to be made of two worlds.

This is a period when tweeds and jersey weaves take precedence over all else, from the practical standpoint, at any rate. Here are some shadows that forecast the shape of the things to come.

The line for day wear will remain smooth, and this general suavity will be emphasised on occasion by sleeves that are wide but straight-cut. Yet for all this basic simplicity there is something definitely exotic in the new models—an exuberant hint, as it were, of colourful days that are about to come to life.

Chinese art has, of course, inspired a number of interesting ideas—now in a subtle turn of line, now in some attractive accessory. The spirit of China can, too, be detected in some of the colour groupings. But China does not dominate. In some models there is a distinct gaucho influence, bringing with it more than a hint of sunny estancias on the pampas of the Argentine.

GOOD CLOTHES DEMAND GOOD CLEANING

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SUITS OVERCOATS COSTUMES

MERRION DUBLIN

FRANCHISES EVERYWHERE

A VEGETARIAN DINNER

Christmas Menu Minus Meat

THE following is offered as a suggested Vegetarian Christmas dinner: Artichoke cream soup, steamed hazel-nut roll, sage and onion gravy, braised carrots, cauliflower, roast potatoes, Christmas pudding, mince pies, coffee.

The artichoke cream soup is made of the following ingredients: 1lb. artichokes, 1 oz. butter or "nutter," 1 large onion, 1 large potato, 1 bay leaf, 1½ pints stock, ¼ pint milk, 1 tablespoonful chopped parsley, seasoning.

Method: Melt butter in saucepan and add onion, cut finely. Braise; then add artichokes, cut small, also stock. When nearly cooked, add potato, cut small, also bay leaf and seasoning. When completely cooked press through wire sieve and reheat, adding milk. Lastly, before serving, stir in the parsley.

Steamed Hazel-Nut Roll is made from ¾lb. hazel-nuts, ¼lb. tomatoes, 1 oz. butter or "nutter," 1 medium-sized onion, seasoning.

Method: Mix nuts, breadcrumbs and seasoning well together. Cut onion finely and fry golden brown. Add tomatoes, peeled and cut small. When these are cooked, pour a sufficient quantity into nuts and breadcrumbs to make a stiff dough. Form into a roll. Wrap in buttered paper, then in cloth. Steam for one hour.

THE WRONG ATTITUDE

BLIND ASSOCIATION AND MR. S. T. O'KELLY

Mr. P. Curry presided at the standing committee meeting of the Irish Association for the Blind held in Dublin, when communications from the Minister for Industry and Commerce relative to the inclusion of particulars of the Saorstat blind in the 1936 Census returns were again considered. It was agreed that further representation be made to the Minister on this subject.

Correspondence from the Minister for Local Government and Public Health in respect to the mal-administration of existing legislation for the blind was also considered.

Attention was drawn to a report that the Department of Local Government was urging the training of blind persons at institutions. The standing committee, however, declined to co-operate with the Department in this connection while such blind persons were being deprived of benefits under Section 2 of the Blind Persons Act on leaving an institution.

In seeking to effect economies at the expense of the blind by a policy of wholesale illegal reductions of blind persons' pensions, and by the discontinuance and withholding of allowances under schemes for the welfare of the blind, the association took the view that the Minister for Local Government had taken the wrong attitude, and if he were prepared to set up a committee of inquiry on preventable forms of blindness, the Minister could rely on the association's whole-hearted co-operation in an effort to preserve the nation's eye-sight, and at the same time enabled him to secure a desirable form of economy.

Licence Suspended for Five Years.—At Newry Petty Sessions on Wednesday Francis Murphy, Donegal road, Belfast, was fined 30s. for driving a motor car without due care and attention, and his licence was suspended for five years.

Woman's World

TOYS FOR TINY CHILDREN

Choosing as a Result of Observation

CHILDREN under school age are often badly served in the way of toys. They can't say what they would like, grown-ups have no clear recollections of their own feelings and interests before the age of five, and this means that toys must be chosen as the result of careful observation of small children if they are to be thoroughly enjoyed.

The choice of toys for tiny children is even more important than choosing the right thing for older youngsters, because for children play is not amusement only, it is the real stuff of life and the sole, or almost the sole, means of learning things.

In a word, the child of pre-school age is educated through his toys chiefly. And it is a very important part of his parents' business to see that he gets the right toys.

TOYS NECESSARY

Toys are as necessary as food. They may be few, they may be rudimentary, they may cost next to nothing—but they must be there as a scaffolding of the mind's growth.

There are two things absolutely essential—the toys must give the child scope for using his own powers, physical or mental, and they must not be so complicated that their working is beyond his comprehension.

Time and again I have seen a small girl—she is now just five—forsake expensive, complex toys for something that cost perhaps sixpence. A pedal car was far less interesting to her at three years than a box of wooden bricks with the pictures of animals and the letters of the alphabet.

At four she took merely a cursory interest in clockwork toys whose "innards" were a bit beyond her, but she spent hours absorbed in a box of plywood mosaics of different colours and shapes which could be a rranged in a variety of fascinating patterns and had to be disposed so as to fit the lid of the box exactly.

FOLLOWING MOTHER

Now, at five, she wants to do everything her mother does. She will inform you at the tea-table that the best way to wash handkerchiefs is to soak them overnight in salt water. If she visits the kitchen she will go straight to the tiny nest of drawers containing spices and inquire into their nature and uses, pulling the drawers deftly in and out as she talks.

A model doll's dresser with real drawers is obviously indicated as a Christmas present, and it costs exactly ninepence!

Generally it will be found that up to nine months a child will find endless satisfaction in bright colours; in bright, moving objects (not clockwork), and in soft, woolly bundles of different shapes and sizes. These toys enable it to experiment in sensations.

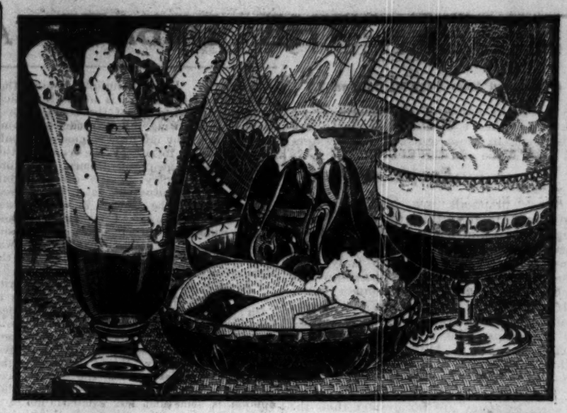
DEVELOPING

After this should come toys with hard and soft surfaces, and, as soon as the child can crawl, toys of smooth and sticky composition. Then things to fit together and drag about behind him on the floor.

At about eighteen months the youngster will be full of wonder about such things as how a lid opens and shuts, how boxes fit one inside another, why and how different noises occur, and the queer way things have of rolling about when he pushes them. He will be fascinated in turning out the contents of his mother's handbag or work basket, and, perhaps, in putting the things back.

But it is better to provide special toys for this elementary kind of play. For one

(Continued in Next Column.)



What shall we have for the Party?

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This Reslaw model is in smart Russian style. It is in felt, with Petersham ribbon slotted through left of crown and spider web veil.

To Be Modern Is To Be Smart

THE PICTORIAL QUALITY IS UNFASHIONABLE IN PARIS

FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.

TO look picturesque is almost as bad as to look exotic. Women should avoid all fantasy and pictorial quality. It is smart at present to look modern. This is achieved by never recalling some bygone period, or attempting to resemble a famous painting.

How to remain individual without becoming eccentric is a problem which is only solved by a very experienced dresser. I shall give very little good advice, for I feel that it is virtually useless. The word "don't" easily gets monotonous when it has to be repeated unceasingly. Yet, unless a woman has her fingers tightly pressed to the pulse of fashion she might go wrong the first time a "don't" is omitted.

It is always dangerous when a woman tries to combine fashion and art, but should she, into the bargain, consider herself an artistic personality she is doomed to dowdiness, and will never be well dressed nor well hatted.

WINTER FASHIONS

To-day I am able to give advance news of the winter fashions, which are keeping thousands of work girls in Paris busy, and are bringing gleams of hope to the hard-hit crafts which are affiliated to the dressmaking trade.

For one thing, skirts will be short and narrow, because dressmakers want to give a very youthful appearance to the new clothes. Combinations of colour and material will be two of the high lights in the new fashions.

Embroideries promise to return, and there is to be a revival of sequin gowns and luxurious materials, such as metal lamés, rich, but subtle, satins and velvets.

After many attempts a velvet which has been proved neither to crush nor to mark has been made, and Paris is using this. There is a new light, silky lace worked with pearly tube "paillettes" and embroidered lightly with a fine silk, which is being used for some of the loveliest novelties where evening gowns are concerned.

Tulle and lace evening frocks are being worn by famous Parisiennes. The Countess de Coste Brissac was seen wearing a white tulle dress entirely covered with little ruffles. Viscountess Charles de Noailles has a black tulle frock with long sleeves. The Marquise del Merito has a black lace frock with an umbrella skirt and a bertha.

FOOT WEAR

Smart feet, below the rustling evening skirts, may now be as flat as the devotees of comfort could demand. She need no longer rise on gilded heels, but may abandon them altogether, pinning her fashion faith instead to bared toes and her own individual colour in polished toenails—so long as they do not go rose, for rose and carmine toes have smashed away, leaving the field glittering silver or gold, combined with the reds, whose make up includes a minimum of yellow.

Flat feet are not now too eccentric to be considered. With the great similarity existing between *chic* evening shoes and day shoes, it would be difficult to say from which direction came the lately launched idea of abandoning the heel. There would seem to be a continuous borrowing and lending of sole and heel ideas.

The Greek party sandal has no heels, nevertheless its adherents could scarcely be dubbed peculiar-looking. Coming from Russia of Empire days we now see an easy black satin low shoe which is guiltless of any hint of heel, but makes up for the omission by its long, plain, and peasant-like vamp bound round the top by a simple roll or cord.

THE "COIFFE" THEME

Paris runs the "coiffe" theme all through millinery. There are close-fitting bonnets, velvet toques draped like turbans, sometimes with no brim in the front, but a deep rippled brim bent down at the back. The other big theme is the beret—the pinwheel beret, alternating sections of felt and velvet with notched edges; the triangular crushed beret, and big flat berets.

Much ostrich trimming and aureoles of ostriches and ospreys are seen everywhere. Some wearable black hats of the small veil-trimmed type are ready. They show great variety in design, as do others of beautiful black antelope, and a series of girlish saucer hats with one side in an embossed design in machine stitching.

Many felt hats are made with a certain proportion of contrasting leather, shaped to carry out the hat design. With feathers, fine short furs, glossy felts and colourful velvets, Paris designs little hats with youth as an inspiration. They are trimmed but slightly, with a rich ornament here and there, or they are pierced with a slender quill.

WIDE CHOICE

If there's one bit of fashion gossip you should all be glad to hear it is that every woman, no matter her age, no matter her figure, no matter her type, can look smart this winter.

You can walk abroad muffled like a bunny rabbit, you can swagger in a double-breasted cavalry coat, you can mince along in high-heeled shoes (or low ones for that matter, low heels being just now as fashionable as are the high ones) in a coat that moulds your tiny waist to a tinier span. It doesn't matter how tall or how short you are. Every length is in vogue.

If velvet becomes you—and it becomes most women—you will look equally smart in a three-piece velvet suit or in a velvet coat with a three-tier cape. You can combine fur with velvet if you like. You can have as classical a velvet gown as you please for the evening.

You can wear taffetas as much as you like, for it is in fashion. Victorian modes are delicious in this material. You can glitter this winter. You can wear semi-cowl net blouses of sequins or of tinselled brocades over a streamline skirt of velvet or satin.

You can wear yards and yards of tulle for evening wear over slim tube-like slits, with narrow shoulder straps and three-quarter capes with hoods. Or, in chiffon, layer upon layer cut on the cross, with slip and panties made of itself, and a bodice either softly folded or moulded.

Never have the necklines been more enlivened by trimmings in linen, piqué or lace, in collars, jabots, bows. Never have there been more fancy belts; in parchment, felt and leather, flax string, in velvet, in ribbons. They are cut out, embroidered, plaited, studded.

And buttons match the belt, both as regards materials and colours. Never have flowers been more *à la mode*. They are coming back to their own. We find them at the neckline, pinned in a tuft at the waist, appearing as brassières, in clusters at the throat, on shoulders, at the end of V necklines, and clustering in the folds of tulle evening dresses.

For colour, and for afternoon wear, copper, brown, black, tulip, sapphire, jungle-green, bordeaux, and royal blue are some of the shades you may choose from.

For the evening—white definitely comes first as the most perfect tribute to beauty; then, any of the delicate pastels—peach, lettuce-green, taffy, golden-yellow, candy, tea-rose, and magnolia pink.

NEW HIGH HAT

Fashions help us to appear younger each season, for it is simplicity which spells distinction to the smart woman nowadays. For sports and morning wear there are plain felts in unusual colours which are made with brims that roll up on each side or dip over the eyes.

There are lots of feathers, but the effects remain simple and classical. Several models are made that can be worn back to front with equal success, floating veils falling over the back of the neck or over the face.

Romance makes an entrance every once in a while in the form of an *ingénue* bonnet or an angelic halo. Small hats rise to a great height, sometimes by means of pompons, quill stiffened veils and drapery. There is a new French sailor hat which can be obtained in any colour, and it is usually trimmed with a pompon in the centre of the crown.

(Continued from Previous Column.)

thing, they are well and brightly-coloured, and the development of colour sense is not only a special delight to the child, but the basis of much pure pleasure in later life.

NO DANGER

Then such toys eliminate the danger that lurks in handbags and work boxes. The parts are too large to swallow; they are smoothly finished, so that there are no points and edges to cut and scratch, and the business of fitting the parts together is more exciting, because the things are designed for the purpose and admit of different arrangements.

Toys that involve the fitting of pegs into holes, of rings on pegs, threading wooden shapes on sticks, packing discs one on top of the other in a cylindrical box are ideal at this stage.

At about three, parts can be fitted together by hammering and screwing—not, of course, with nails, but with wooden pegs and screws. For about a year the chief fun will lie in the hammering and screwing. The result need resemble nothing on earth, but at the age of four will begin a phase of realism.

From this age onwards the things the child makes or is given must resemble the real object—a house, a cart, an engine, small pots and pans, miniature furniture, carpentry tools, dust-pans and carpet-sweepers must do their jobs properly and be able to stand up to hard wear. A child detests flimsy toys.

DOLLS

So far I have dealt chiefly with constructional toys. But there are children who prefer imaginative toys, dolls, for instance.

Dolls, especially for very young children, should have as little realistic expression as possible—then they can be happy, sad, cross or cheerful, according to the owner's imagination.

The soft, almost featureless, teddy bear is a perennial favourite just because he can be cuddled or kicked according to fancy. Another "doll" that will perform the same function is the Irish-made rabbit—a variation of the teddy bear toy—with coat and trousers that can be taken off and put on.

Pictures, and materials for making them, also appeal strongly to the imaginative child. To him chalks, a paint box, and, best of all, a real blackboard of the right height, will bring hours of bliss.

OTHERS

A third type of toy, the kind that is designed to develop physical activity, is also important. Very small children take enormous pleasure in bodily movements—climbing the stairs is a real adventure; swinging and balancing are feats which, once attained, give endless enjoyment.

This pleasure can, and should, be used to inculcate the elements of deft movement at the age when tumbles happen so often that they are a matter of course and usually do little damage. Climbing frames, chutes, swings, see-saws, and sliding boards are toys of this type.

With such toys parents must be careful. They are apt to be nervous, and constantly reiterated cautions will certainly spoil the child's nerve. He should be left to venture as far as he feels able, and not be encouraged to try feats he is reluctant to attempt. Nature is an amazingly reliable guide in these matters.

But one precaution may be taken without doing any harm—a good soft play-mattress may be spread beneath the adventurer's frame or swing.

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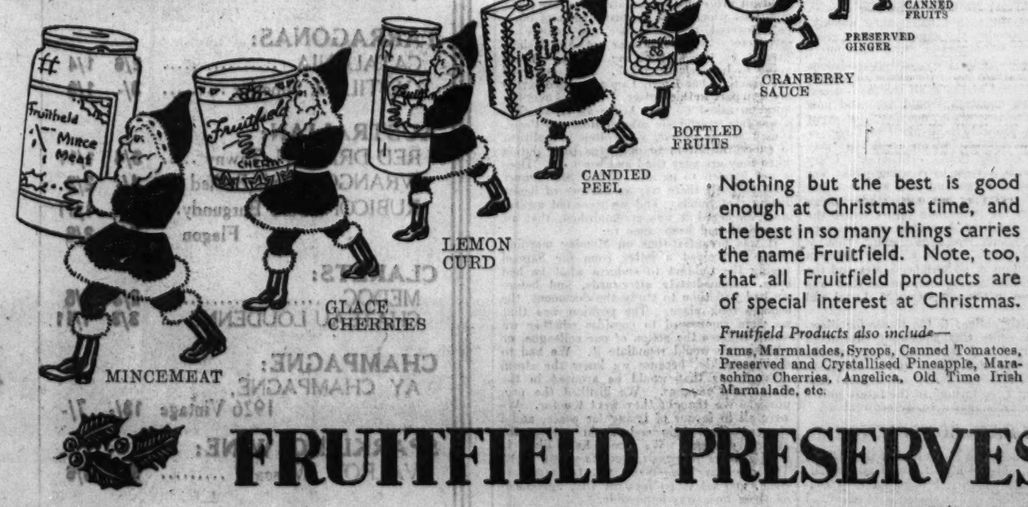

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FRUITFIELD PRESERVES

THE DEBATE AT WESTMINSTER

(Continued from Page 9, Column 3.)

so far as we ourselves are concerned, we have no other economic interests in the country than those centred in the waters of Lake Tsana and the Blue Nile.

MUSSOLINI'S AIM

These proposals are immensely less favourable to Italy than the demand that Signor Mussolini made to the Minister of League of Nations Affairs last summer—immensely less favourable to Italy than the demands that Signor Mussolini has subsequently made. In the summer Signor Mussolini said that on any settlement without war he would require to annex all those parts of Abyssinia which did not form part of Abyssinia proper, but which had been conquered by Abyssinia, and to control Abyssinia proper.

The parts of Abyssinia which Italy then wished to annex are far greater than the concessions contemplated in the Paris proposals. However, Signor Mussolini made it clear that, if he had to go to war to secure his ends, his aim would be to wipe out the name of Abyssinia from the map. I venture to make these observations to meet the charge that has been made against me, that I have approved of terms more favourable than Signor Mussolini demanded himself.

ABYSSINIAN SIDE

I have spoken of the Italian side of the conference. But let no honourable member think throughout these difficult months I have not been equally thinking of the Abyssinian side of the conference. I will tell honourable members what has constantly been in my mind. I have been terrified with the thought—and I speak very frankly to the House—that we might lead Abyssinia on to think that the League could do more than it could do, and in the end we should find a terrible moment of disillusionment, in which it might be that Abyssinia would be destroyed altogether as an independent State.

I have been terrified of that position. I could not help thinking of the past. More than once in our history we have given—and rightly given—all our sympathies to some threatened or downtrodden race, and, because we had been unable to implement the effect of those sympathies, all that we have done was to encourage them, with the result that in the end their fate was worse than what it would have been without ourselves.

It was on that account, and with that fear constantly in mind, that I approved of the telegram going to Addis Ababa in which I asked, or in which the Government—(loud Opposition cheers.) When I made that observation I had nothing in my mind except to make the position clear, continued Sir Samuel Hoare. It was on that account that the telegram went to Addis Ababa asking the Emperor to give favourable consideration to the possibility of negotiations. (Cheers.)

We did not wish to impose terms, but we did think that, having regard to the dangers of the future, it was for the Emperor to think with responsibility, seriously, as to whether, in his own interests, it was better or not to begin negotiations. The fact is that there are only two ways of ending a war—either a peace by negotiation or a peace by surrender. If it is to be a peace by negotiation I do not believe myself that when the time comes it will not be found that peace will have to be made with the three proposals I have stated at the beginning of my speech. If hon. members have any other suggestions to make I hope they will make them. (Hear, hear.) If it is to be a peace by surrender it will mean the complete collapse of one or other of the belligerents. My own view—and I state it frankly—is that I believe that the end of the war will come by peace by negotiation. (Cheers.) I believe that it will not come from the complete surrender of one side or the other, and that when peace comes it will be found that the three provisions I stated will be the basis.

SITUATION MORE ACUTE

But in any case the present negotiations have failed and a settlement still remains. Failure makes the position more difficult and dangerous than it was before. (Hear, hear.) This fact I had constantly in mind. I knew that if the negotiations proved to be impossible, the situation must inevitably become more acute. The situation has become more acute.

It is necessary for me to say something to the House about the situation as I see it to-day, now that the negotiations have failed. It is necessary that all members of the League should take stock of the position. Hitherto they have worked together, and they have worked well. They have imposed economic sanctions, and, on the whole, they have co-operated successfully, the one with the other. But up to the present this economic pressure has not brought us into the danger zone. (Hear, hear.) Now that we are entering a new phase I should not be candid with the House were I not to say that I believe we are now entering on a much more dangerous phase. (Hear, hear.)

I am not now making any recriminations against any member taking part. We have done our best, but I do say that up to the present they have taken no military precautions, and I say, now that we are entering this new chapter in the war, it is essential that collective defences should be real and effective. We are going beyond the period of general protestation—(hear, hear)—and we have actual proof by action from the member States that are concerned. (Hear, hear.)

BRITAIN ALONE PREPARED

There is no secret about what I am saying to the House. We alone have taken these military precautions. We have reinforced our Fleet in the Mediterranean, and our garrisons in Egypt, Malta and Aden. Not a ship, not a machine, not a man has been moved by any other member State. (Loud cheers.) I say that now negotiations have failed we must have something more than these general protestations. (Cheers.) I say that again, not because we, the British Empire, are afraid of the Italian attack; I say it because I believe that without this active co-operation collective security is impossible—(cheers)—and the League will dissolve. (Cheers.) I say further, because I believe that without this active co-operation it will be impossible to have a more than unsatisfactory peace. You cannot have a 100 per cent. peace if you have only 75 per cent. co-operation that goes to the making of it. (Cheers.) If every member State will, by action, prove that it is determined to take its full part in resistance to aggressive act, if an aggressive act is made, then it will be possible for the kind of peace that we all desire. (Cheers.)

Let the House remember the conditions of modern warfare; let them remember that in modern warfare events move very quickly. Let them remember the aggressor has a great advantage. An aggressor with his forces mobilised is ready to strike, and in conditions of modern warfare he can strike with appalling speed. That makes it all the more necessary that all members should here and now make themselves ready, not for an event which may probably take place in three, or four, or six months, but an event that may take place at any time. (Cheers.) I say this, not with a view to creating panic, not with a view to suggesting that we are afraid of an Italian attack; but unless these things are faced in the immediate future either the League will break up, or a most unsatisfactory peace will result from the conflict that is now taking place. It is a choice between full co-operation of all member-States and the kind of unsatisfactory compromise that was contemplated in the suggestion M. Laval and I put up.

I am greatly obliged to the House for allowing me to make this somewhat protracted explanation. I feel it my duty to put the position before the House—(hear, hear)—to put before them as fairly as I could the dangers that I see lurking in the future unless we face the facts that actually confront us.

A CLEAR CONSCIENCE

I come now to the conclusion of the matter, so far as it concerns myself, and I ask myself, looking back, whether I have an easy conscience, whether my conscience is clear. I say in all humility to the House that my conscience is clear. (Cheers.) So far as the judgment of others is concerned, I am painfully aware that a great body of opinion is intensely critical—(Opposition cheers)—of the course that I adopted. Knowing my deficiencies, having no illusions about my own judgment, I should naturally wish to accept the view of this great body of men and women, from one end of the country to the other. But, looking at the situation as I have done, looking back at the position in which I was placed a fortnight ago, I say to the House that I cannot recant—(Cheers)—and I sincerely believe the course that I took was the only course that was possible in the circumstances.

I know it may be that the great majority in this House disagree with me. (Cries of "Oh!") It may be that many of my best friends disagree with me. Nevertheless, I am sure that in dealing with these grave issues the only course to take is the course that one genuinely thinks to be right. (Cheers.) I believe it was the right course, and I believe that in the future, when opinion is somewhat less excited than it is to-day, at any rate, some will think there is better reason in the course I took than they think to-day. In any case, there is the hard, ineluctable fact that for the time being I feel I have not got the confidence of the great body of opinion in the country, and I feel that it is essential for a Foreign Minister, more than any other Minister in the Government, to have behind him the general approval of his fellow-countrymen. I have not got that general approval behind me to-day, but as soon as I realised that fact, without any prompting, without any suggestion from anybody, I asked the Prime Minister to accept my resignation. I asked him to accept it for that reason, and for that reason alone—that I believed that in the circumstances I should not carry weight and influence in the counsels of the world unless I had behind me the great body of opinion in this country, and I knew that I had not got it in the present circumstances.

I can do no more than wish my successor, whoever he may be, every kind of success in the difficult task which will confront him, and I can only add that I hope he will have better luck than I have had. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

Sir Samuel Hoare's voice shook with emotion while he uttered his concluding sentence. A few minutes later he left the House, and was cheered again on his departure, members standing at the bar and patting him on the back as he went out.

OPPOSITION'S MOTION

MR. ATTLEE'S CRITICISM

Mr. Attlee (leader of the Opposition) moved: "That the terms put forward by His Majesty's Government as a basis for an Italo-Abyssinian settlement reward the declared aggressor at the expense of the victim, destroy collective security and conflict with the expressed will of the country and with the Covenant of the League of Nations, to the support of which the honour of Great Britain is pledged. This House, therefore, demands that these terms be immediately repudiated."

He said that he was quite sure he was expressing the feeling of everyone in the House in saying that they felt the very greatest sympathy with Sir Samuel Hoare in the position in which he found himself. Sir Samuel Hoare had explained his resignation, but the House had not yet had an explanation as to where the Government as a whole stood in this matter. (Labour cheers.) No one would doubt that Sir Samuel Hoare was doing his best, but the point was: whether the action he took squared with the declared policy of the Government, with the declared intention of the Government to support collective security. The one thing that seemed to stand out most of all was a fear lest the League should be too successful. The Labour Party could not accept that. If it was right for Sir Samuel Hoare to resign, then it was right for the Government to resign. (Labour cheers.) He believed that the resolution he was moving expressed clearly the opinion of the majority of the people of this country. The terms put forward for a settlement of the Italo-Abyssinian dispute were a surrender to the aggressor in exchange for a corridor for camels. (Labour cheers.) They were told that these terms were dead, but they stood on record as the view of the Government of Great Britain of what was just. To help the wrong-doer ran contrary to British ideas of fair play. To betray a weak and backward people, who trusted us, was a threat to the good name of this country, and to encourage violence and allow the aggressor to profit by his wrong-doing destroyed the whole foundation of collective security. It destroyed the League of Nations itself. It put a premium on lawlessness, and was a direct encouragement to future war.

The speech of the late Foreign Secretary at Geneva was a vital matter. When he followed the course of Sir Samuel Hoare's argument to-day he thought the mistake for which he was going to apologise was for having ever stood by the League. Standing for "the collective maintenance of the Covenant in its entirety and for collective resistance to all acts of unprovoked aggression" did not mean giving away half the territory of one of the States. The late Foreign Secretary had clearly envisaged the risks; for on October 22 he told the House that there was a question of how much support he would get from other States. He said that the French answer was the answer the Government felt sure it would be. Sir Samuel Hoare then spoke of an isolated attack as "inconceivable." To-day he spoke of it as a "peril." (Ministerial cheers.) Was he resigning because he disregarded this peril which was "inconceivable" in October? Did he make inquiries of anyone besides France? (Hear, hear.) Sir Samuel Hoare and the Government had said that they were prepared to take the risk, that they were assured of support which made the risk most unlikely. "When we read the speech we thought he wanted the League to succeed," Mr. Attlee said. "He seems to-day to think it would be a most lamentable thing. (Ministerial cries of 'Oh' and Opposition cheers.) The impression I got from his speech all through was that there was a danger if the League was successful. (Opposition cheers.)

"The terms of the late offer must be repudiated as not being the expression of the will of the people. The dangers of war could only be met by giving a lead to the peace forces of the world. The Government was not going to do this by running away, or even by piling up armaments. Unless this action was repudiated, the Prime Minister would have sold his party."

PREMIER'S CASE

ACCEPTS THE CHIEF RESPONSIBILITY

Mr. Baldwin, who was received with cheers, paid a tribute at the outset to Sir Samuel Hoare, who, he said, had done more than any previous Foreign Secretary to bring the fifty nations comprising the League to play a collective part. His whole work had been based on the League. He knew Sir Samuel to have believed that all he did came within the framework of the League of Nations.

In regard to the motion by Mr. Attlee, Mr. Baldwin proceeded, there are one or two big questions which must be answered, and must be answered now, whether my answer is satisfactory to the House or not, and I shall give it to the best of my ability. I am going to be perfectly frank. I am going to say exactly what I feel. I am going to describe my own part in this matter. I will pass over the question asked by Mr. Attlee as to whether it was fair to send Sir Samuel Hoare to Paris. I may ask is it fair, very often in politics, to expect Ministers to discharge their duties when they are very tired and worn out. Does it not happen to us all? When Sir Samuel went to Paris there was an absence of liason during that Sunday, and we were not aware, until we heard it was accomplished, that an agreement had been come to.

It was breakfast-time on Monday morning when I received a letter from Sir Samuel urging the Cabinet to endorse what he had done. Immediately afterwards, and before we had had time to study the document, the leakage took place. The position was that we were summoned to consider whether we would endorse the action of our colleague, or whether we would repudiate it. We had to decide quickly, because we knew the storm of questions that would be aroused in the House of Commons. We disliked the proposals. We thought they went too far. We were all in favour of trying for peace, and I stressed that again and again during the general election. We would have liked to modify these proposals, but time was short. The question was—Were we to repudiate them, and let it go forward that agreement on these lines was impossible.

Although all the Government are responsible, the chief responsibility is mine, as it must be, as the head of the Government. (Cheers.) I decided at once that I must support the colleague who was not present to give his reasons and to be examined. Whether that was wise or not is another question. That is what I did. I ask hon. members opposite what they would have done in a similar situation. Their first instinct would have been to stand by a colleague who was absent. It might be said I ought to have brought back my colleague from Switzerland. If I thought of that, I dismissed the idea in a moment, as I knew how necessary rest was to Sir Samuel. His health had been causing great anxiety for some time, and I had hoped he would be able to get a long holiday last summer; but you all know that at the end of July it became impossible for the Foreign Secretary to have any holiday at all.

AN ERROR OF JUDGMENT

You may say it was an act of weakness on my part. It certainly was an error of judgment. All the members of the Government are concerned in it, but I am chiefly responsible.

Continuing, Mr. Baldwin said that he thought there was a lesson to be learned, and he hoped that future Governments would profit by what had happened. Since the War there had grown up, largely owing to the functioning of the League of Nations, a practice of Ministers in high positions having discussions with other Ministers on the Continent, and sometimes reaching conclusions when there was difficulty in maintaining proper *liaison* with the home Government. Before this method became common, we relied on what was called diplomatic procedure. In some quarters and certain countries that procedure was regarded as old-fashioned, but it had often been successful where the new method had failed. Nothing could be more fatal very often than the modern feeling that speed was essential. Much harm had been done by that feeling in this case, and it would take time to rectify the harm. As long as the present practice remained common it was conceivable that, under the present or some other Government, some irremediable disaster might occur. For his part, he had determined that such a position would not be possible again.

Without proper *liaison* a greater burden of responsibility might fall on to shoulders of an individual Minister than he ought to be asked to bear.

Mr. Lees Smith here interposed to point out that there was a meeting of the Cabinet on the Monday night, and the Prime Minister had not stated whether at that meeting his decision was accepted by the Cabinet, and, therefore, became the collective responsibility of the Government.

Mr. Baldwin, in reply, said he thought he had made the position clear. He had no wish to evade the responsibility of himself and his colleagues. He said that the responsibility was the responsibility of each and all of them, but principally his own. (Cheers.)

Continuing, Mr. Baldwin said that he wished to make it clear that throughout the week he and his colleagues had no idea that they were not being true to the pledge they gave at the general election. The Government had always been perfectly content to leave the Paris proposals entirely to the decision of the League of Nations. It was perfectly obvious now that the proposals were absolutely and completely dead—(cheers)—and the Government was certainly going to make no attempt to resurrect them. (Cheers.) If he aroused a storm while knowing he was in the right, he would allow the storm to break on him, but if, on examination, he felt that there was something in the storm which showed that, however unconsciously, he had done something that was not wise or right, then he would bow to the storm.

He would not criticise a word the Foreign Secretary had said. His speech had been a fair, dignified, and statesmanlike utterance. (Cheers.)

THE GOVERNMENT'S POSITION

He might be asked where did the Government now stand. The Government stood where it always had stood. At the general election he said that the League of Nations would remain, as heretofore, the keystone of British foreign policy, that they would work through the League in every way possible and do what they could to strengthen it, and never give up hope. Every word he said during the general election he adhered to, and, unless it was contended that the terms contained in the Franco-British offer went so far beyond what ought to have been offered as to make all they had otherwise done of no effect, he claimed that the Government had kept its pledges. (Hear, hear, and Oh!)

The Government had played its part in setting the formidable machinery of the League to work. We had made preparations, as Sir Samuel Hoare had said, to fulfil, in the letter and the spirit, whatever might be demanded of this country under the Covenant of the League. We had not been behind-hand. At this moment, as we had been all the time, we were prepared to fulfil our part in every way collectively. (Cheers.)

He would like to emphasise what Sir Samuel said of the danger of a war in which there was no collective action. What he was saying was not dictated by fear, or appreension, or anything of that sort. It arose from quite a different motive. He was as anxious as anyone in the House, not only to preserve the League of Nations, but to make it effective both now and in the future. If, by any chance, this country had taken part in a unilateral war, if even for a short time only before other countries could come in, what he dreaded was the reaction in this country. (Cheers.) He was not thinking of any campaign that might be organised against the Government for bringing the country into war. What he was thinking was that men would say that by adherence to the League of Nations we found ourselves standing alone to do what ought to be done by everybody. (Cheers.) The country would thereupon say that this was the last time it would allow the Government to commit itself with regard to collective security, because, for all we knew, the next time we might have to interfere the trouble might be much nearer home than the Mediterranean. (Cheers.)

He would like to remind the House of what he had said on previous occasions—that the League was a subject on which they would yet have to do a lot of hard thinking. When the League of Nations was founded there was a school of thought that objected to sanctions at all. Many of those who were the strongest advocates of sanctions advocated them because they believed that the use of sanctions was a peaceful way of stopping a war, and probably with a World League, and all acting at once, it would be completely effective. (Hear, hear.) But we had not got that. If the League at any time in imposing sanctions came to the point where an aggressor nation felt that he would rather fight the League than endure the sanctions, the League would have to be sure that all those who had the power to render help were in a position to do so at once. (Cheers.) If that were done, he had very little doubt that peace could be brought about by the forces put into operation. But it was the ultimate sanction of the League that was the immensely superior force. Material force was of very little use, unless it could be employed at once. If it could not, there was the danger of the slow dragging of one country after another into war, and no man could tell what the end of that might be.

He hoped no one would think he was an enemy of the League. But these matters would have to be considered by members of the League.

Whatever might be the conclusion of the melancholy affair in Abyssinia, many points would have to be considered in this connection by members of the House. There was great force in the point made by Sir Samuel Hoare about modern warfare. In a modern war the country which had made its preparations and completed them was in a position of enormous superiority, such as he trembled to think of. All the small nations looked to the League, and the measure of their security was the ability of the countries to produce sufficient power to help them.

We had now passed through the period of platitudes, and were in the area of stark reality. He had no doubt that questions were being asked in every country in Europe to-day, and that the right answer might be found was vital if the League was to do what they hoped of it, and were making every endeavour and preparation for it to do. He asked all supporters of his to give him their confidence. (Ministerial cheers.)

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN'S VIEW

Sir Austen Chamberlain said that the proposals which had disturbed the mind of the country and had caused dismay in the ranks of the supporters of the Government were dead, and they had an admission from the Prime Minister that they ought not to have been put forward by this country. In saying that he hoped it would not be laid down that to negotiate for a settlement to bring an immediate end to the dispute was disloyalty to the League, or any infringement of the Covenant. There was nothing in the Covenant to support that. As to what was past, his principal feeling was of the tragedy—he hoped a temporary tragedy—which had caused Sir Samuel Hoare to resign. He would undertake to say that there was not one of them who was not moved by the obvious sincerity and high purpose of the late Foreign Secretary. He would vote on whichever of the amendments to the motion which was put from the chair, and he ventured to say that when Mr. Attlee pointed to the Prime Minister, and said it was his honour that was at stake, he made it certain that no single supporter of the Government would abstain from voting.

Sir Archibald Sinclair (Liberal) asked why the Foreign Secretary was thrown to the wolves whilst the man who was ultimately responsible was still sitting on the Treasury Bench. Supreme authority rested with the Prime Minister, and he could not divest himself of it by sacrificing a colleague. The Prime Minister, he declared, was too much disposed to play for safety first, and his policy was to settle with Italy on any terms which Abyssinia and the League could be brought to accept.

Earl Winterton (C.) moved the following amendment to the Labour motion: "That this House, holding that any terms for settling the Italo-Abyssinian dispute should be such as the League can accept, assures His Majesty's Government of its full support in pursuing the foreign policy outlined in the Government manifesto, and endorsed by the country at the recent general election."

Sir Stafford Cripps (Labour) said that he was at some loss to know whether the amendment was a vote of censure on the Government or a vote in support of the Government. (Laughter.) It seemed to him that the noble lord was trying to have the best of both worlds.

Mr. Maxton (I.L.P.) asserted that the League of Nations was a fraud and an imposture.

Dr. Dalton (Labour) inquired whether, when he replied to the debate, the Chancellor of the Exchequer would tell the House who the new Foreign Secretary was to be.

Mr. Chamberlain shook his head.

Continuing, Dr. Dalton said that the Labour motion was aimed, not at Sir Samuel Hoare, but at the Government, who were collectively responsible for the wrong-doing. It was true that, if war came in the Eastern Mediterranean and they were isolated, they would be entitled to change their attitude. But the Prime Minister told them only yesterday that they were assured of French support. Had inquiry been made as to whether support would be forthcoming from other members of the League? If such support was asked for, and it was forthcoming, why not apply oil sanctions at once, and so bring the war to a speedy end? He hoped that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would give a denial to an ugly rumour that discussions were now going on to replace the League of Nations by a directory of four Great Powers, including the aggressor, Italy.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, replying to the debate, said that there had been some suggestions that Sir Samuel Hoare had been made the scapegoat of a fault which was rather that of the Government than of any individual. The suggestion that the Government took shelter behind Sir Samuel Hoare was unfair, because the Prime Minister had made no attempt to deny the collective responsibility of all members of the Cabinet for the decision they had taken. He had no hesitation in saying that that decision taken in circumstances of great difficulty was one which on further reflection they felt was a mistake, though personally he could not say that in similar circumstances he would not again commit the same mistake.

Replying to Dr Dalton's question, Mr. Chamberlain said that the Government was willing to agree to an oil sanction if all members of the League were willing to take their part in meeting an attack which might be sudden and unexpected.

On a division, Earl Winterton's amendment was carried by 390 votes against 165.

NEW LIMERICK CINEMA OPENED

IRISH LABOUR AND IRISH MATERIALS

COMPANY'S GIFT TO CHARITY

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

LIMERICK, Thursday.

THE new Savoy Cinema, Limerick, was opened to-night by the Mayor, Mr. J. M. Casey, who was attended by sergeants-at-mace and members of Corporation. The spacious building was packed to capacity.

Mr. Hugh Margy (Irish Cinemas, Ltd.) extended cordial welcome to the Mayor and Corporation and distinguished citizens present, and said that they were proud to be associated with historic Limerick. Having paid tribute to Limerick workmanship, Mr. Margy said that the Savoy would in future be Limerick's premier house of entertainment, and would be an important addition to the industries of the city.

Declaring the theatre open, the Mayor said that ninety-five per cent. of the building was erected by Limerick labour, with Irish materials and Irish capital. It would be managed by Irishmen and staffed by Limerick citizens. The Savoy had not come as a rival, but as partner with the other cinemas to cater for the ever-growing picture public, placing at their disposal a theatre which was the acme of comfort, while the programmes would be of the highest and cleanest standard. He took that opportunity of thanking the proprietors of the other cinemas for their help to charitable causes. With very great pleasure, he declared the Savoy opened, and wished the management every success.

Replying to the Mayor's speech, Mr. Margy said that he returned thanks for the honour done the directors by his worship. They deeply appreciated the kind things said of their enterprise. Their aim and endeavour would be to conduct the Savoy in a manner worthy of the high traditions of Limerick. The citizens had given them their trust and confidence, and their policy would be directed towards retaining that trust to the highest degree. Mr. James Shiel, a young Limerick man, had been appointed as manager, and he would do his utmost to make the patronage of citizens of the theatre pleasant and happy in every way.

Mr. Margey, amidst loud cheers, then handed the Mayor a cheque for one hundred pounds from Irish Cinemas, Ltd., for presentation to the city branch of the St. Vincent de Paul Society for the poor of Limerick.

"I have pleasure," he said, "in asking you to accept this gift as a token of our appreciation and thanks for your kindness in coming here to-night to perform the opening ceremony."

Accepting the gift, the Mayor said that Irish Cinemas, Ltd., were deserving of the gratitude of the citizens for their munificent contribution. The action of the directors showed that they were not lacking in the great cause of charity, and he thanked them most sincerely for their generous donation. The programme was then continued, and included an organ recital by Mr. H. Alban Chambers (organist, Theatre Royal, Dublin). Later the directors entertained the Mayor and a number of leading citizens at the Royal George Hotel.

£125,000 FOR CRIPPLES

LORD NUFFIELD'S BIG GIFT

Lord Nuffield (formerly Sir William Morris) has given £125,000 to provide on a large scale for the early discovery of an efficient orthopædic treatment of every child threatened with crippling disability.

The major portion, it is understood, will be spent during the next few years in the development of the discovery, cure and care of cripples in districts where this work is not undertaken at present, or is on an inadequate scale. Other provisions are a scholarship in orthopædic surgery, and an annual scholarship for nurses.

CORK COUNCIL OVERDRAFT

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

CORK, Thursday.

At a meeting of the Finance Committee of Cork County Council, the secretary reported that a communication from the bank indicated that the bank directors were unwilling to grant overdraft accommodation of £200,000, but were agreeable to an overdraft of £180,000. Mr. Corry said that they should send the Minister a copy of the letter received from the bank, together with a request for an instalment of £50,000 of the agricultural grant. Mr. Meaney said that they had already received 48 per cent. of the agricultural grant, while only 37½ per cent. of the rates had been collected.

Mr. Corry's proposal was adopted, Mr. Meaney dissenting.

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JACK BUCHANAN in
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Alban Chambers, Mus.B., F.R.C.O., the Distinguished Theatre Royal Organist, at the Superb Savoy Organ.
COMING DEC. 23rd. FREDERIC MARCH AND CHARLES LAUGHTON, IN "LES MISERABLES."

BRAY'S NEW FACTORY

(Continued from Page 5.)

country hoping to get employment in the new factories. The Government would have to provide employment for 35,000 people a year who formerly found employment in other lands. Between forty and fifty mothers called to the Mansion House to see him each week seeking employment for their sons in the new industries that were being established here. The unemployment figures were growing every day. He reminded Mr. Walsh that a bill was brought from the Dail before the Senate the other day asking for holidays, with pay, for workers, and he thought it unfair to say that this country was paying higher wages and giving better conditions in industry than other European countries. Labour leaders probably would draw attention to the fact that low wages were paid in some Irish industries.

Mr. Joseph Milroy, President of the Federation of Saorstat Industries, and Dr. McLaughlin, E.S.B., also spoke.

The attendance included:—Messrs. David Frame, Chairman of Solus Teoranta, and the following directors: J. J. Walsh, M. W. O'Reilly, M. J. McCabe, R. G. Duggan; J. J. Delaney, Secretary; Herr Paul Schubert, General Manager; D. J. Gargan, B.A.I.; W. Van Leer, C. V. Meldon, B.A.; Chief Superintendent Reynolds, D. D. Frame, jun., J. J. Doyle, Geo. Byrne, U.D.C.; Thomas Windsor, R. H. Farmer, A. W. McCabe, Senator James Moran, Ed. Byrne, E. M. Murphy, J. Mallogh, G. Ridgeway, the Rev. Father Kevin Brady, S. McCall, Town Clerk, Bray; J. D. O'Reilly, Marine Station, Dover; the Rev. Canon Scott, R. C. Ferguson, Secretary, Department; Erskine Childers, Secretary, N.A.I.D.A.; D. J. Nolan, P. H. McMahon, Professor J. A. Smiddy, Denzil O'Donnell, L. O'Brien, Private Secretary to Minister for Industry and Commerce; H. C. McNally, P.C.; H. D. Pearson, President, N.A.I.D.A.; G. Garner (Baxendale and Co.), James Everett, T.D.; Senator J. Milroy, J. A. Gargan, J. Mulderry, F. M. Summerfield, D. J. McManus, J. M. Hanlon, P. A. Duggan, M. J. Campbell, A. B. Bruty, President, E.C.A.; T. J. Gallagher, Chairman E.C.A., I.F.S.; Senator Seamus Fitzgerald, Cork; C. J. C. Tynan O'Mahony, H. D. Thornton, Dublin Corporation; P. M. Black, L.D.S.I.; Denis McCullough; J. Moore, Dublin; C. W. Byrne, Chairman, Wicklow Board of Health; W. O'Brien, Councillor John Duffy, J. F. Meagher, B.Comm., Chief Executive Officer, Technical School, Bray, and K. J. Duggan.

Messrs. Haden's Eng. Co., Ltd., Pearse street, Dublin, carried out the hot water heating. Industrial Gases (I.F.S.), Ltd., Dublin, supplied the argon, hydrogen and nitrogen. Electricity Supply Board put in the mains and supplied transformers. Messrs. Farmar Bros., 22 Nottingham street, Dublin, supplied electrical equipment. Messrs. J. J. McQuillan and Son, Ltd., Dublin, supplied tools. Messrs. Ed. Lee and Co., Bray, supplied carpets, linen, etc.

The Bakelite Factory are manufacturing the electric light fittings, switches, etc.

Hammond Lane Foundry Co., Ltd., were general contractors.

CATHCART JONES BAN

GAVE "STUNTS" IN ARGENTINA

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

BUENOS AIRES, Thursday.

The Argentine Government has withdrawn its permission to Mr. Cathcart Jones, the well-known British airman, to fly over Argentine territory, in consequence of his unauthorised appearance this morning near the military aerodrome, where he did "stunts" when members of the Military Aviation School were giving a demonstration in the presence of President Justo.

ALEXANDRA SPORTS CLUB DANCE

There were about 300 people at the dance of the Alexandra Sports Club at the Mansion House, Dublin, last night. Among those present were:—The Lord Mayor of Dublin, Mr. and Mrs. W. Nesbitt, Mr. and Mrs. S. Nesbitt, Mr. and Mrs. E. Nesbitt, Mr. J. McDevitt, Mr. H. Edwards, Superintendent Sheppard, Mr. S. Hargreaves, Mr. J. Connaghan, Mr. C. Arigho, Mr. W. Thompson, Mr. W. Sheppard, Mr. P. Fitzpatrick, Mr. C. Havens, Mr. H. W. Jauncey, Miss A. Parke, Miss L. Flynn, Miss K. Smyth, Miss L. Whelan, Mr. F. O'Brien, Mr. F. Dren, Mr. R. Callan, Mr. J. Donovan, Mr. S. Moore, Mr. E. Parks, Mr. G. Fox, Mr. J. Collins, Mr. L. Wright, Mr. P. Gleason, Miss McCann, Miss Wall, Miss Whelan, and Miss M. Farrelly.

FUNERAL OF EX-COLONEL RYAN

Among those who attended the funeral of ex-Colonel Martin Ryan was General P. McMahon, Secretary to the Department of Defence.

Italian Bonds fell heavily on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday on the news of the collapse of the Franco-British peace plan.

PORTS:

	Per Bott.	Half-Bott.
CASTLE, Fine Douro	4/6	2/6
INVALID, Full Vintage	5/6	3/-
84, Old Tawny	7/-	3/6
OLD J., Finest Old Tawny	7/6	4/-

SHERRIES:

C.S. PALE Golden	3/6	2/-
BONITA, Rich Golden Oloroso	4/6	2/6
RUSTAN BROWN, Old Brown	5/6	3/-

TARRAGONAS:

CATALONIA	2/6	1/4
CASTILLO, Superior	3/-	1/8

AUSTRALIAN:

RED DRAGON, Tawny	3/4	1/11
WRANGOO, Full Bodied	4/-	2/3
RUBICON, Red Burgundy	3/4	1/11
" Flagon	8/-	2/6

CLARETS:

MEDOC	2/3	1/6
CHATEAU LOUDENNE	3/3	1/11

CHAMPAGNE:

AY CHAMPAGNE, 1926 Vintage	13/-	7/-

SPARKLING WINE:

VALROY, Muscatel	8/-	4/6

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*D.O., Very Old	14/-	—
*CASTLE GRAND J.J., Seven Years Old	15/-	7/9
*Also in Imperial Measure.		
REDBREAST J.J. Liqueur, Twelve Years Old	16/-	8/3

SCOTCH WHISKIES:

SPEY ROYAL, All Ten Years Old	12/6	6/6
PANTHEON Liqueur	14/6	—

COGNAC:

ROYAL **	14/6	7/6
LOR EX ***	18/6	9/6

GIN: CRYSTAL DRY 12/6 6/6

RUM:

GOVERNOR-GENERAL	13/6	7/-

COCKTAILS:

" ODDS ON "	4/3	2/5
MARTINI Wine Cocktail	5/3	2/11
BRONX	7/6	4/-
MARTINI	9/-	4/9

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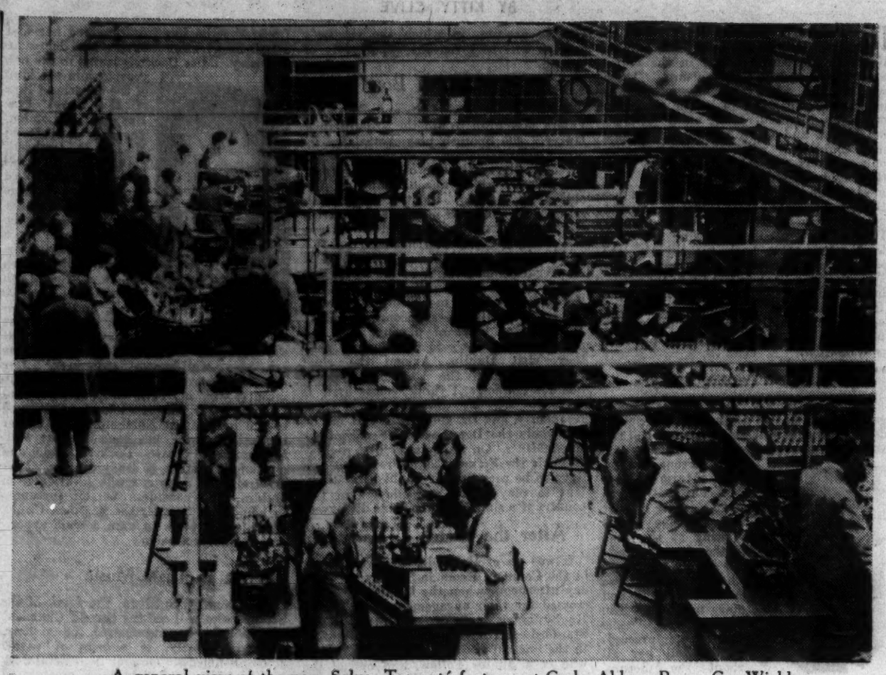

A general view of the new Solus Teoranta factory, at Corke Abbey, Bray, Co. Wicklow.

MINISTER FOR INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE AT BRAY

MR. SEAN LEMASS, Minister for Industry and Commerce yesterday opened the new electric bulb factory of Messrs. Solus Teoranta at Corke Abbey, Bray, Co. Wicklow. The Minister, who was accompanied by Mr. R. C. Ferguson, Secretary to the Ministry, and Mr. L. O'Brien, his private secretary, was welcomed on arrival by Mr. David Frame, chairman of the company, who presented him with a golden key. A guard of honour, composed of the Bray force of the Civic Guard, under Chief Superintendent Reynolds, was on duty.

Mr. Lemass, having opened the door of the factory, was shown over the premises by Mr. D. J. Gargan, B.A.I., assistant manager, and by Mr. Paul Schubert and Mr. W. Van Leer, who are in charge of the bulb-finishing departments respectively. During his tour Mr. Lemass and a number of guests watched the entire process of manufacture. They were especially interested in the initial stages, in which fine tungstone wire—the thickness of a strand in a spider's web—is blended with wire a tiny bit coarser and reeled, cut to different lengths and then placed in different acids, which gave to it the flexibility of human hair. This wire, which forms the filament of the finished lamp, was examined by the guests under the microscope and a reflection of it was thrown on a microscopic screen. In both cases the wire was seen, not as a strand, but as a coil, or spring, of infinite smallness.

MANUFACTURE

Other stages of manufacture in which the party showed great interest were those in which the brass caps of electric bulbs were fashioned from a paper-thin strip of brass, the operation being performed by an intricate automatic presser, which produced the finished article in eight simultaneous actions; a revolving "cramping" machine, in which the finished caps were affixed to the globes, cemented, soldered and "flashed"; a photometer, which measures the lumines in each finished bulb and records the amperes and watts as well, and the bakelite factory, in which bakelite powder is pressed and baked into any required shape in a few moments. The party also visited the company's private gas plant, wherein gas is manufactured both for electric gas-filled globes and for use in heating the various components used in manufacture. They also visited the company's Neon department, where Neon lighting, in every shade of the rainbow and in every conceivable form of design, was on view. The guests were particularly interested to note that the iron fabric of the main part of the factory was composed of trellis work from the old Winter Gardens of the Theatre Royal, Dublin.

LUNCHEON SPEECHES

After the tour of inspection the party was entertained to luncheon at the Esplanade Hotel, Bray, where Mr. David Frame, Chairman, proposing the toast of "The Minister for Industry and Commerce," said that a modern factory, with ideal conditions for the workers, had now been established at Bray. Before it was established he had spent many weeks on the Continent inquiring into the plant for the new factory, but he found that it was almost impossible to get inside any of the Continental factories. He paid a special tribute, therefore, to the firm of Gladitz, of Berlin, who had assisted in the establishment of the new Irish enterprise.

The output of the new factory was now approximately 3,000 electric lamps per day, and in a very short time would reach 5,000 per day. Early in January they would begin production of motor car and high voltage bulbs.

Solus Teoranta had no complaints as to the quality of their products so far. The E.S.B. had purchased 100,000 electric bulbs from them. The new factory, he added, was 100 per cent. Irish, but it must be remembered that no tariff could stop the selling of cheap Japanese electric bulbs. Employment for 100 people was at present being provided at Corke Abbey, and the manager had stated that he had never come across a better class of workers than were at present employed there. The factory was more self-contained than any other of its kind, and every bit of glass used in the manufacture of electric bulbs would be manufactured in this country. The Minister for Industry and Commerce, Mr. Frame continued, had been attacked about new factories, and it had been stated that such factories were established in back lanes and in side-streets. It could, however, be said that the Bray factory was established under ideal conditions, in the centre of a big demesne. The working conditions of the employés were being looked after carefully; tennis courts for the workers were being planned, and good wages were being paid. They were also manufacturing bakelite in the Bray factory.

ENTERPRISE

Mr. Lemass, Minister for Industry and Commerce, replying, said he had been present during the past couple of years at similar functions, following the inauguration of new industrial enterprises, but on no occasion had he got greater pleasure than on the present.

Many of the new industries that had been established only required a little stimulus to bring them into being, but in the present case mere encouragement from the Government was not sufficient because of technical difficulties. The directors had taken considerable risks, and their courage and enterprise appeared to be justified, and the Bray factory was now well on the way to success. The work of the factory was of a very delicate nature and the workers must be of a particular calibre, and one thing that had given him great pleasure that day was the adequacy and suitability of the local employés, who had in a very short time mastered the technical difficulties. It was a source of great satisfaction and pleasure to him that there appeared to be unanimity as to the quality of the products of the new factory, and it was interesting to note that not a single lamp sent out had been returned and not one complaint received.

BAKELITE

The manufacture of bakelite was a new industry in all countries, continued Mr. Lemass, and the extension of the factory, which was now being undertaken to enable it to produce electric motor car bulbs and street lamps, was a further development of the enterprise which was very welcome. Enough bulbs to keep the factory working to the fullest capacity every day in the year were used in the country, and the directors should put before them as their objective the supplying of all the requirements of the country. The Government would be very sympathetic to any approaches which the company might make in order to create circumstances in which the maximum development upon the soundest lines would be possible.

Mr. R. F. Browne, Chairman of the Electricity Supply Board, proposing the toast of Solus Teoranta, said that the electric bulb industry was fifty years old. Ireland had hitherto been mainly engaged in distributive occupations, and had accepted the distribution of articles manufactured all over the world. By their initiative and enterprise the company had broken through that mentality. He thought that the ordinary man in the street should be given the opportunity of visiting a factory such as they had seen at Bray that day so as to give the public some definite idea of what factory processes involved. The E.S.B. was very interested in developments such as they had seen in the new concern.

ECONOMICS

Mr. J. J. Walsh, replying, said that to-day they had an economic revolution as great as Arthur Griffith had ever anticipated. The new factory was a head-line for a self-contained Ireland. They were paying a higher wage in that particular industry and were giving better employment conditions than any other country in Europe.

Alderman Byrne (Lord Mayor of Dublin)—Question.

Mr. Walsh, continuing, said he challenged contradiction on that point. If they were doing that they could not be expected to sell down to the level of their European competitors. The costs imposed on industry ought to be very carefully watched by the Government of the day. Manufacturing industry, he thought, should not impose an undue burden on agriculture. "As an ex-Minister," said Mr. Walsh, "I must say I feel very proud of the energy and ability displayed by the Minister for Industry and Commerce. He has redeemed during his brief period as Minister the pledge which we gave to our people when we told them that certain benefits would follow from the establishment of a native Parliament. In our time we could have done something in that way, but we did very little. It was not my fault. But Mr. Lemass and his associates lost no time in redeeming that pledge to the nation. Mr. Lemass has certainly done a man's part in creating industry here."

Mr. M. W. O'Reilly, a director of the new company, proposed the toast of "The Guests." The factory, he said, had now reached three-fifths of its production capacity and in a short time they would reach full capacity. The home market could be secured only by definite prohibition of foreign imports, and that could be done without inflicting any injury on the consumer, or on the electrical industry.

SEEKING WORK

Alderman Alfred Byrne, Lord Mayor of Dublin, described Mr. Walsh's speech as a rather boastful and dangerous lecture. He congratulated the directors upon their enterprise in establishing the new concern. He reminded those present that there were 100 people a week coming to Dublin from the

(Continued in Page 4.)

How many replies would you expect in answer to this?

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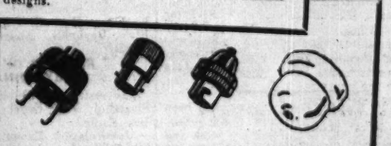

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IRISHMAN'S DIARY

Trolley 'Buses : "Newcomers' Hour" : Ireland and the Sea
Lord Mayor's Card . Pavement Artists

Trolley 'Buses

A few days ago I was discussing traffic with an English visitor who is connected with the Streets Department of a big cross-Channel City Corporation. Dublin's noisy trams and 'buses naturally came into the conversation, and he expressed the opinion that a big step towards the curing of traffic evils in the Free State's capital could be made by the adoption of trolley 'buses. I have seen these vehicles operating under the London Passenger Transport Board myself, and was impressed by their flexibility and silence. My friend told me, however, that, besides increases planned to the fleet around London, many of these trolley 'buses are being built for municipal authorities in Great Britain, Wolverhampton and Rotherham are two examples which he quoted, and he added that recently the Hull City Council, by fifty-nine votes to one, decided to promote a bill in Parliament to give the Corporation power to introduce a trolley 'bus system.

Street Lighting

Another of Dublin's faults—the comparatively poor street lighting—was also mentioned in the course of conversation. But I was able to say that here, at least, was something in which efforts are being made to improve matters. This set my friend talking about the technicalities of lighting, and he described some of the means electrical engineers use for ascertaining the brightness of streets. The latest method is by means of a "brightness meter." This instrument is a metal box with a long horizontal window through which the observer studies the street. By adjusting a knob—my friend made it sound more complicated by talking about a rheostat—the observer can discover the brightness of a road surface in "equivalent foot candles," the lighting engineer's standard measurement. Although I am unacquainted with "equivalent foot candles," I do know that Dublin street lighting is still far from being really good, and the sooner it is improved the sooner the number of road accidents will be reduced.

'Wingman" Kennedy

"Sea Wall," the locale of Mr. L. A. G. Strong's novel of the same name, but now known better (by some, at least) as Marine Parade (or Drive), Sandycove, has an attraction for me, and sometimes when I walk down from Dun Laoghaire to the "Forty Foot" bathing place I meet one of the heroes of "Sea Wall" and "The Garden"—Paddy Kennedy, or "Wingman" Kennedy, as he is known locally—and his black cocker spaniel. If Kennedy was one of the heroes of Mr. Strong's youth, the position has now been partly reversed, for "Wingman" always inquires anxiously as to Mr. Strong's whereabouts whenever I see him. Neither does Mr. Strong forget the intimate of his youth, for on his visits to Ireland he always finds time to slip down to Sandycove for a chat. Recently I met "Wingman" in a despondent mood. He had heard that Mr. Strong was in Dalkey and had not called down to see him. A few days later I met him again, hobbling along the "Sea Wall," whistling cheerfully, but tunelessly, and I knew all was well—the boy he had once taught to fish off Kelly Shore and Bug Rock had made his eagerly-awaited appearance for another chat over old times.

Newcomers' Hour

The "Newcomers' Hour" in the Free State broadcasting programme has (writes a correspondent) provided a new source of entertainment to many homes not only throughout the country, but also across the Channel. Families and family parties have now evolved from the "Hour" a new competition for themselves, and it is this. Each person listening to the "Newcomers" is provided with paper and a pencil, and awards marks to the competitors. At the termination of the broadcast these marks are compared with those awarded and announced from the station by the judge. The comparison, it will generally be found, shows what poor judges of music or singing, etc., the non-expert is, or it may indicate, in the view of some listeners, how unfit the official judge is to make a proper award. If the party of listeners subscribe towards a small prize, to be given to the person who makes the most accurate forecast, it adds very considerably to the enthusiasm and amusement of the new pastime, which I commend to radio "fans" and others for Christmas.

The Naval Conference

Despite the fact that the Free State has no Navy, the country has a very real interest in the Naval Conference. Ireland must necessarily be regarded in Great Britain as a kind of breakwater to the important ports on the west coast of England, and if any hostile Power could use this "breakwater" as a base, that Power would be in a position to take a heavy toll of England's trans-Atlantic merchant shipping. This factor, of course, was in the minds of the men who framed the clause in the Anglo-Irish Treaty reserving certain rights for Britain at Irish ports in time of war. Mr. de Valera has expressed a wish to have the binding nature of this clause removed, in return for which he assures the British Government that Ireland would not harbour any nation with hostile intentions to Britain. The sentiment is very nice, but how is Mr. de Valera to prevent a foreign Power from seizing the Free State ports? The Army alone certainly could not defend them. Perhaps the London Naval Conference will supply us with an answer.

Lord Mayor's Christmas Card

Originality is the strong point about the Lord Mayor's Christmas card this year. He and the Lady Mayoress sent sincere good wishes on a folding device, whose front page shows a photographic reproduction of the Mansion House. Page 2 reproduces the Irish Parliament House, College Green, in 1793—a Malton view. Page 3 is another Malton Dublin view of Leinster House, the former residence of the Dukes of Leinster, and now the home of the Irish Free State Parliament, in which the Lord Mayor, as a T.D., often holds forth. The City Hall, formerly the Royal Exchange, represents the fourth picture upon this elaborate greeting card. As the headquarters of the Dublin Municipal Council, it is another of the arenas in which the Lord Mayor's lot is cast.

Pavement Artists

As one wheels right around from the Bank of Ireland into Westmoreland street, exactly facing Pearse street, one comes upon the newest and most fashionable haunt of pavement artists. There one does not see the average stereotyped artist who has, maybe, hired his pictures for that day's pretentious begging. No, sir, One meets genuine talent that is willing to prove its genuineness. These artists will sit, stand or bend to demonstrate their manner of working, and to place on record the fact that they have themselves done these works or art. Originality is the strongest feature of the artists who gain a nook or cranny in this stronghold. One man provides himself with turnips and a knife, and produces likenesses to well-known or indifferently-known personalities. I think then that he colours the eyebrows and lips, and adds the few other trivial touches that will make the finished piece of work resemble a human head—recognisably. I have myself never been able to penetrate the thick crowd that is always gathered round him, so that I do not know his method. But I have seen the finished product, and it is remarkably good. On the same path, and thirty yards away, a pavement artist draws pictures from film magazines, religious pamphlets and political, propagandist photographs. They are in bright stark colours, and certainly call-attention. Reverend Fathers hold pride of place beside Greta Garbo and Joan Crawford. Even President de Valera is honoured with a place. I am sure that this artist must be doing well by the Dublin public, for he has been going strong for several months—always with the same popular style of art.

QUIDNUNC.

ECHOES OF THE TOWN

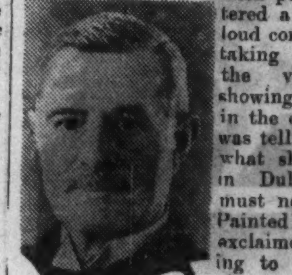
Casual Conversations : An "After The Match" Party : Miss Marguerite Dockrell : Editing Bunting : The Chinese Touch

BY KITTY CLIVE

If you desire to hear the real "echoes of the town" these days you have only to listen to the conversations in the trams and 'buses and our restaurants. There was a time when some discretion was observed in speaking in public, but now one hears discussed all the affairs of one's neighbours and their friends. If public men could hear what the passengers in our tramcars and 'buses say about them they might profit by the experience. But most of our politicians and officials use their motor cars, and, therefore, miss a good deal in consequence. Quite recently I heard two people discussing me in a loud voice. One knew me slightly, she said; the other ascribed herself as my "great friend." I looked furtively across, but failed to recognise either of my two fellow-passengers. Then I gazed more openly, and, finding that my appearance meant nothing, was deeply amused at their conversation.

"That Beast Montgomery"

The Film Censor, Mr. James Montgomery, who has an acute sense of humour, derived considerable amusement out of the volley of abuse poured on his head by two such persons. He entered a tram when a loud conversation was taking place about the various films showing at the time in the city. One lady was telling her friend what she should see in Dublin. "You must not miss 'The Painted Veil,'" she exclaimed, proceeding to tell her all about the picture. "Of course, my dear," she concluded, "you should have seen it as I did in London, before 'that beast Montgomery' cut it to pieces." Mr. Montgomery smiled inwardly—more especially as, he explained to me, "there was not a line cut, nor any change from the London production."



MR. JAMES MONTGOMERY.

Dr. J. F. Larchet

The Director of the Abbey Orchestra (who, by the way, by a slip of the pen last week, I stated had been at the theatre for half a century instead of a quarter) was telling me that he had a rather embarrassing experience many years ago when he was returning from his night's work at the Abbey. A lady who was also at the performance asked her husband who was the conductor of the orchestra. He replied: "Mr. J. F. Larchet." "But he appears so young," she queried. "Oh, well, he's not so young when you are close up to him," answered the gentleman, whereat the musician quickly hid himself behind his newspaper. Speaking of Dr. Larchet reminds me that Mr. Eric Gorman, the Secretary of the Abbey Theatre, informs me that the tribute to the retiring conductor will take place on the 29th inst., when a special performance will be given in his honour. The proceeds of the performance will form a nucleus for the fund which will be opened to present Dr. Larchet with his portrait, to be painted by Mr. Sean O'Sullivan. It is an Abbey Theatre gesture, in which the theatre's patrons will be given the opportunity of joining.

The "Government Box"

The visit of President and Mrs. de Valera last week to see the "Saint in a Hurry," the Spanish play, translated by Mr. Aodh de Blacam, may suggest to the Directors the institution of the "Government Box," which was a feature of the old Irish stage. In the eighteenth century the Court, or members of the Irish Government, who were the great patrons of the theatre, had a special box, and if a night came when this was unoccupied it was regarded as a slight to the actors and management. One expects the support of the Government for our National Theatre, and it certainly gives encouragement to that valiant band of players, who can draw all foreigners to the theatre when they visit Dublin. Among the chief supporters from the Executive Council Senator Connolly, I think, comes first. I used to see Mr. Frank Aiken there frequently, and Dr. and Mrs. Ryan, but on the whole the Deputies and Senators are not *habitués*. On important "first nights" in Paris the French Cabinet regard it as a duty to be present. It would be a stimulant to playwrights and players in this country if a similar interest was displayed.

"After the Match" Party

It was an original idea to give a party in the Common Room in Trinity on Tuesday afternoon, when the Cambridge Blues crossed for their engagement with Trinity Rugby team, and Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Stanford entertained a very large gathering in the fine old dining hall. Mr. Stanford, who is a Junior Fellow, and one of the prominent. Classical scholars in the University, with his wife, received their guests. Mrs. Stanford, who is a bride of a year, was before her marriage Miss Dorothy Wright, and is very popular in College circles. As they have their home in Killiney, they thought that a party in town would be appreciated, and everyone turned up and enjoyed the good tea provided by their hostess on a frosty afternoon and the pleasure of meeting friends and congratulating the victors of the game.

The Chinese Touch

Everyone one meets these days is rushing around seeking for a distinctive fancy dress for the numerous social functions announced for Christmas and the new year. Most of our up-to-date young people will be seen in various imitations of Chinese garb. The International Chinese Art Exhibition in London has had its influence in the fashionable world, and women have flocked to Burlington House to copy the exquisite models and colours of these artistic people. The Chinese tunic is being adopted, and that elusive colour, blue, is now quite the mode. Fortunate people who have mandarin coats and little coatees are able to wear them now with distinction. One must have a Chinese touch if one is really smart, and everyone in Dublin society is aiming at the vogue of the hour.

Miss Marguerite Dockrell

Her friends are all offering their good wishes this week to Miss Marguerite Dockrell, who has just obtained her first appointment after securing her degree in dentistry. Miss Dockrell leaves in the new year to join the staff of the Eastman Clinic of the Royal Free Hospital, London. The only daughter of Mr. H. M. Dockrell, T.D., Miss Dockrell was educated at Alexandra College and Trinity, and she is well known in the sporting world as a champion swimmer. At the age of fourteen she was the Irish champion of the 100 yards, and in 1928—in her sixteenth year—was the only Irish woman competitor at the Olympic Games. Her four brothers are also well-known swimmers. Her eldest brother, Dr. Hayes Dockrell, who recently won his Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, is attached to the hospital at Northampton; another brother, Maurice, has gone into the well-known firm of Messrs. Dockrell, Ltd.; and a younger brother is studying law. Miss Dockrell has a large circle of friends in Dublin, and considers herself fortunate in being able to enter the Eastman Clinic, where she expects to gain a wide experience in her profession.

MISS M. DOCKRELL.

Interest in Irish Music

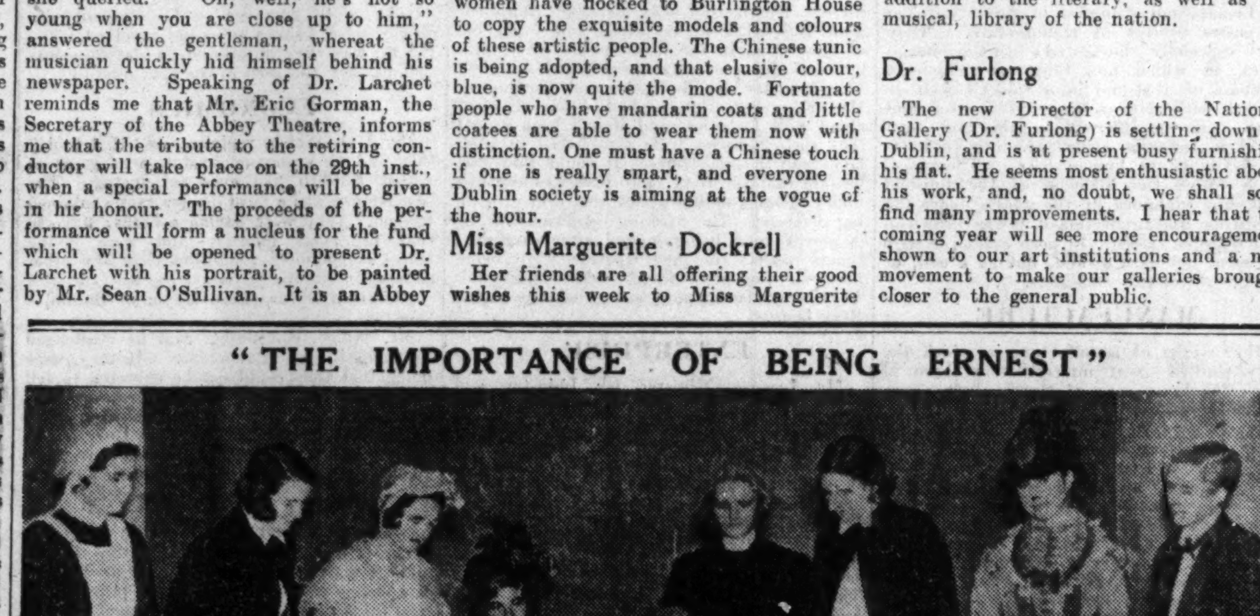
Mr. Donal O'Sullivan, the Clerk of the Senate, who will see the Second Chamber, to which he has ministered for so long, dispersed shortly, is a man of varied accomplishments. Outside his official work his chief interest is old Irish music, and it is good to see an enthusiastic worker in this sphere, for the field is a wide one for musicians. Mr. O'Sullivan is editing the "Bunting Airs," which are now in the hands of the publishers. He has done a large amount of research, for he has not only annotated the airs compiled by Bunting, but has also told the story of each tune. As the old pipers and fiddlers and harpists who were the traditional recorders often took liberties with the original airs, he has traced the sources and given the various changes. It will be some months before the book appears, but when it does it will be a valuable addition to the literary, as well as the musical, library of the nation.

MR. D. O'SULLIVAN.

Dr. Furlong

The new Director of the National Gallery (Dr. Furlong) is settling down in Dublin, and is at present busy furnishing his flat. He seems most enthusiastic about his work, and, no doubt, we shall soon find many improvements. I hear that the coming year will see more encouragement shown to our art institutions and a new movement to make our galleries brought closer to the general public.

"THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING ERNEST"



A scene from "The Importance of Being Ernest," as presented by the pupils of Alexandra College, Dublin, at yesterday's Students' Day celebrations. From left to right are: Miss M. Greening (Moncrieff Merriman), Miss L. Tyrrell (Algy), Miss H. Houston (Cecily Cardew), Miss R. McGuinness (Lady Bracknell), Miss B. Kinmouth (Miss Prism), Miss F. Henry (Canon Chasuble), Miss R. Seymour (Jack Worthing), Miss A. Preston (Gwendoline Fairfax) and Miss J. McGilligan (Lane).

ON THE WIRELESS

Daily Programme Review

DUBLIN: Vocal and Instrumental Concert from Athlone, 8.15.

NORTHERN IRELAND: Orchestral Concert, 7.30.

B.B.C. NATIONAL: Oratorio, "Paradise Lost," 10.20.

REGIONAL: "Songs from the Shows," No. 4 (repeat), 9.

NORTH: "Around the Pantos," 7.45.

SCOTTISH: At a Solemn Musick, from Edinburgh, 8.

PRAGUE: Opera, "Macbeth" (Verdi), 6.30.

COLOGNE: Schubert Programme, 8.

Cove and Athlone will each contribute to the programme from Radio Athlone to-night. A concert by the Girls' Choir of Cove Vocational Schools, with baritone and tenor solos, will be relayed at 7.10. The songs include many Irish ones, notably by Carl Hardebeck, and an arrangement of "My Lagan Love," by Hamilton Harty.

The programme from Athlone is a mixed one of ceilidhe music, songs and talks. In between the musical items the Rev. Paul Walsh will lecture on "The Place of Westmeath in Irish Literature"; Mr. C. Murphy, County Surveyor, Mullingar, will speak on "The Development of Westmeath Lakes"; and the Rev. P. Gilloolly on "Turf Development Scheme in the Midlands."

Orchestral music, mostly by Russian composers, comprise the programme for the concert from Northern Ireland, given by the B.B.C. Northern Ireland Orchestra, under the direction of E. Godfrey Brown. Shepherd Munn will be the soloist in the Pianoforte Concerto in F minor, Op. 92, by Glazunov, and later he will play some pianoforte solos.

The Oratorio, "Paradise Lost," is a new work, which will receive its first performance to-night in the B.B.C. Concert of Contemporary Music. The Oratorio is written, in two parts, by Igor Markievitch, a Russian composer, whose genius the great Diaghilev foresaw. The composer will direct the performance himself, with Oda Slobodskaya, Betty Bannerman and Parry Jones as soloists. They will be supported by the B.B.C. Chorus and Orchestra.

To have seen the exquisite dancing of Anna Pavlova is an experience one never quite forgets. Fortunately, Dublin was one of the cities she visited, and there must be many who can recollect her performances vividly. Five years ago Pavlova died, and to-night, in an unusually interesting programme of music and anecdote, two of her friends and fellow-artistes will pay tribute to the great dancer's art. They are Walford Hyden, her musical director for many years, and Cleo Nordi, his wife, who was a leading dancer in Pavlova's company. Memories will be stirred of the poetical, yet melancholy, "Dying Swan" to Saint-Saens' lovely music, and also of the fierce "Bacchanale," which was almost a horrifying contrast, so great was her art. The memory of Anna Pavlova will be recalled in the National programme at 8.

Another great artiste of the stage will be brought to mind soon after when James Agate, the well-known dramatic critic, will give a reminiscent talk about Sarah Bernhardt. Mr. Agate knew the great French actress first when but a small boy, and later, as critic, he witnessed her superb acting in her more famous rôles. Mr. Agate will speak in the "I Knew a Man" series at 10 (National).

"Around the Pantos" consists of a microphone visit to a few of the leading pantomimes now running in Northern England, embracing "Jack and the Beanstalk" (Manchester), "Mother Goose" (Liverpool), "Red Riding Hood" (Leeds), "Cinderella" (Newcastle), and "Mother Goose" (Manchester) (North, 7.45).

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMMES

RADIO ATHLONE.—DUBLIN, 223 Metres (1,348 Kc.) (1 Kw.). **ATHLONE, 531 Metres** (565 Kc.) (60 Kw.), and **CORK, 242 Metres** (1,240 Kc.) (1 Kw.).

1.30-2.30—Regal Dance Band, relayed from the Regal Rooms, Dublin.
5.30—Children's Hour.
6.15—Gramophone Concert.
6.45—News Bulletin.
7. 0—Mirror of Gaeldom.
7.10—Choir.
7.45—Newcomers' Hour Winner for 25th November—Maura Nolan (Piano).
7.55—Prison Escapes No. 1, by Oscar Traynor and Noel Hartnett.
8.15—Concert from Athlone.
9.15—Book Review by Daniel Corkery.
9.30—Sponsored Programme.
10.30—News Bulletin. Programme concluded by Light Music.
11. 0—Close down.

NORTHERN IRELAND — 307.1 Metres (977 Kc.) (1 Kw.).

10.15—Daily Service.
10.30—Weather.
10.45-5.15—Regional.
5.15—Children's Hour.
6. 0—Time, News, Weather.
6.30—Regional.
7.15—"For Ulster Farmers." "The Veterinary Surgeon and the Farmer." J. McAllen, Chief Veterinary Inspector, Ministry of Agriculture.
7.30—The B.B.C. Northern Ireland Orchestra.
9. 0—Regional.
10. 0—Time, News, Weather.
10.10—Regional.

NATIONAL—1,500 Metres (200 Kc.) (150 Kw.).

10.15—Daily Service.
10.30—Weather.
10.45—The Common-Sense Baby. "How a Baby's Mind Develops." By a Doctor.
11. 0—Fredric Bayco. At the Organ of The Dominion Theatre, Tottenham Court Road.
11.30—The Trocadero Cinema Orchestra.
12.30—The B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. Directed by Henry Hall.
1.15—Friday Mid-Day Concert. Under the direction of Johan Hock. Relayed from Queen's College Chambers Lecture Hall, Birmingham. Joan Fullerton (soprano). The Birmingham Philharmonic String Orchestra.
2. 0—Gramophone.
2.50—Charles Ernesco and his Quintet. Dorothy Baker (soprano).
3.30—A Symphony Concert. The B.B.C. Midland Orchestra.
4.45—Gramophone.
5.15—The Continentals. Presented by Boris Yvain in Songs and Dances with Carmen Del Rio.
6. 0—Time, News, Weather.
6.30—The Foundations of Music. Pianoforte Music of the Viennese Classic Period. Played by Helen Perkin.
6.50—"In Your Garden." C. H. Middleton.
7.10—"Talking of Music." H. E. Piggott.
7.30—Young Ideas. A Programme for Young People of All Ages.
8. 0—Anna Pavlova. A tribute to her art by two of her friends and fellow-artists, Walford Hyden, conducting the B.B.C. Theatre Orchestra, and Cleo Nordi, the speaker.
9. 0—A Recital of Songs by Robert Chignell. Megan Foster (soprano), John Morel (baritone).
9.30—Time, News, Weather.
10. 0—I Knew a Man, 12. "Sarah Bernhardt." James Agate.
10.20—The B.B.C. Concerts of Contemporary Music, 3. Tenth Season. To be given before an audience in the Concert Hall, Broadcasting House. "Le Paradis perdu" (Paradise Lost), an Oratorio in Two Parts by Igor Markievitch. First Performance. Oda Slobodskaya (soprano), Betty Bannerman (mezzo-soprano), Parry Jones (tenor), The B.B.C. Chorus (Section A), The B.B.C. Orchestra (Section D). Conducted by Igor Markievitch.
11.15-12.0—Roy Fox and his Band.

REGIONAL—342.1 Metres (877 Kc.) (50 Kw.).

10.15—Daily Service.
10.30—Weather.
10.45—Gramophone.
11.15—The B.B.C. Welsh Orchestra. Edith Williams (soprano).
12.15—An Organ Recital by W. B. Ross. Relayed from St. Mary's (Episcopal) Cathedral, Edinburgh.
12.45—Gramophone.
1.30—The Birmingham Hippodrome Orchestra.
2.20—The B.B.C. Empire Orchestra. Kathleen Long (pianoforte).
3.30—Gramophone.
4.15—The Hotel Metropole Orchestra.
5.15—Children's Hour.
6. 0—Time, News, Weather.
6.30—The Cedric Sharpe Sextet. Mark Raphael (baritone).
7.15—The B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. Directed by Henry Hall.
8. 0—The B.B.C. Orchestra. Conducted by Julian Clifford. Edwin Benbow (pianoforte).
9. 0—"Songs From the Shows," No. 40. Contrasting Composers, 4. Ivan Caryll and Vincent Youmans. Cast: Esther Coleman, Wynne Ajello, Brian Lawrence, George Pizzey, the Three Ginx, Eda Peel. The B.B.C. Variety Orchestra and Chorus. Conducted by Mark H. Lubbock. At the Pianos, Harry S. Pepper and Doris Arnold. Compère, John Watt.
10. 0—Time, News, Weather.
10.10—Gramophone.
10.30-12.0—Roy Fox and his Band.

MIDLAND—296.2 Metres (1,013 Kc.) (25 Kw.).

10.45-5.15—Regional.
5.15—Children's Hour.
6. 0—Time, News, Weather.
6.30—Dance Music. Tony's Red Aces.
7.15—"At the Langleys."
8. 0—Regional. Edwin Benbow (pianoforte).
9. 0—Regional.
10. 0—Time, News, Weather.
10.10—Regional.

WEST—373.1 Metres (804 Kc.) (50 Kw.).

10.15—Daily Service.
10.30—Weather.
10.45-5.15—Regional.
5.15—Children's Hour.
6. 0—Time, News, Weather.
6.30—"Cars, Preconceptions, and Cider." J. M. N. Jefferies.
6.50—"Wales v. New Zealand, 1905-1935," by "Old Stager" (W. J. Hoare), E. Gwyn Nicholls, "Teddy" Morgan, Rhys Gabe, Willie Llewellyn, Cliff Pritchard. A discussion and reconstruction of Rugby History, by those who took part in an ever-memorable game, Saturday, December 16, 1905.
7.15—Regional.
8. 0—Nocturne. Megan Thomas (soprano), the B.B.C. Welsh Orchestra. Conducted by Reginald Redman.
9. 0—Regional.
10. 0—Time, News, Weather.
10.10—Welsh.
10.15—Regional.

NORTH—449.1 Metres (668 Kc.) (50 Kw.).

10.15—Daily Service.
10.30—Weather.
10.45-5.15—Regional.
5.15—Children's Hour.
6. 0—Time, News, Weather.
6.30—The Marleys of Tyneside." A Tyneside Chronicle.
6.45—Horace Finch. At the Organ of The Empress Ballroom, Blackpool.
7.15—Regional.
7.45—"Around the Pantos." Visits to a few of the leading Northern Pantomimes prior to production. "Jack and the Beanstalk," at the Palace Theatre, Manchester. "Mother Goose," at the Empire Theatre, Liverpool. "Red Riding Hood," at the Theatre Royal, Leeds. "Cinderella," at The Empire Theatre, Newcastle. "Mother Goose," at The Prince's Theatre, Manchester.
9. 0—Regional.
10. 0—Time, News, Weather.
10.10—Regional.

SCOTTISH—391.1 Metres (767 Kc.) (50 Kw.).

10.15—Daily Service.
10.30—Weather.
10.45-5.15—Regional.
5.15—Scottish Children's Hour.
6. 0—Time, News, Weather.
6.20—Next Week You'll Hear: Excerpts from Programmes for the Week beginning December 22.
6.40—Saturday Sport. L. Ker Robertson.
6.50—A Recital by Percy Snowden (baritone).
7.15—Regional.
8. 0—At a Solemn Musick. The Scottish Chamber Music Players, The B.B.C. Scottish Singers. Relayed from St. Mary's (Episcopal) Cathedral, Edinburgh.
9. 0—Regional.
10. 0—Time, News, Weather.
10.10—Scottish Dance Music.
10.40-12.0—Roy Fox and his Band.

ON THE CONTINENT

BERLIN (F) (356.7 Metres).—7.10-9.0 p.m.—"Bruder Lustig"—Opera in three acts (Siegfried Wagner), conducted by Frickhoeffer.

COLOGNE (455.9 Metres).—8.0-9.0 p.m.—Schubert Concert, by the Station Orchestra and Ladies' Choir, with Soloists.

MILAN (368.6 Metres).—7.25 p.m.—Symphony Concert, conducted by Pizzetti.

PRAGUE (470.2 Metres).—6.30-9.30 p.m.—"Macbeth"—Opera (Verdi).

VIENNA (506.8 Metres).—5.55-10.5 p.m.—"Lohengrin"—Opera in three acts (Wagner).

WARSAW (1,339 Metres).—7.10-9.30 p.m.—Symphony Concert.

TO-MORROW

RADIO ATHLONE.—DUBLIN, 223 Metres (1,348 Kc.) (1 Kw.). **ATHLONE, 531 Metres** (565 Kc.) (60 Kw.), and **CORK, 242 Metres** (1,240 Kc.) (1 Kw.).

1.30-2.30—Gramophone.
5.30—Peeps at the Programme.
5.45—News in Irish.
5.55—Tea-Time Music, relayed from Broadway Cafe: Lilac Time (Schubert); Evening Bells (Tango) (Voigt and Golwyn); Footloose and Fancyfree (Lombardo); Bal Masque (Valse Caprice) (Fletcher); La Paloma (Tango) (Yradier).
6.20—Ceilidhe Music: Coulin Ceilidh Band.
6.45—News.
7. 0—A Visitor Interviewed on the Radio.
7.15—Station Orchestra: Christmas Music, Christmas Memories (Finck); Carillion (Elgar); La Fete de Noel (Tschaikowsky).
7.45—Wexford Carol Singers. Carols, first Mass Christmas morning; New Year Carol, first Mass Ephiphany morning (Father Devereux, P.P., Piercetown, Wexford, 1730), from carol books handwritten and handed down.
8.10—Station Orchestra: Hamlet Overture (Gade); Merrie England Selection (German).
8.30—What Christmas means to all sorts of people. A station production, presented by Noel Hartnett.
9.30—Sponsored Programme.
10.30—News. Appeal. Military Expert on Abyssinian War. Concluded by Light Music.
11. 0—Close down.

NORTHERN IRELAND — 307.1 Metres (977 Kc.) (1 Kw.).

10.15—Daily Service.
10.30—Weather.
10.45-1.0—Regional.
1. 0—National.
2. 0-3 50—Regional.
3.50—National.
4.30—Regional.
5.15—Children's Hour.
6. 0—Time, News, Weather.
6.30—Midland.
7.15—Regional.
9.35—"Jamie and Rabbie go Christmas Shopping." By T. R. MacCandless.
10. 0—Time, News, Weather.
10.10—Regional

NATIONAL—1,500 Metres (200 Kc.) (150 Kw.)

10.15—Daily Service
10.30—Weather.
10.45—The Week in Westminster.
11. 0—The B.B.C. Northern Orchestra. Herbert Johnson (pianoforte).
12.15—Gramophone
1. 0—The Commodore Grand Orchestra.
2. 5—Wales v. New Zealand. A Running Commentary on the Rugby Union Football Match by Captain H. B. T. Wakelam. Relayed from Cardiff Arms Park.
3.50—Gramophone.
4.30—The Yascha Krein Gypsy Orchestra. Constance Carrodus (soprano).
5.30—Five Hours Back: A short-wave relay of what morning listeners in America are hearing this afternoon; Frank Black and his Orchestra, with Guest Artists.
6. 0—Time, News, Weather.
6.30—Sports Talk: "Cricket in December," Eric Gillett.
6.45—A Recital, by Dorothy D'Orsay (contralto).
7. 0—The Saturday Magazine, a Week-end Programme, ncluding "In Town To-night."
7.45—A Recital of Gaelic Songs, by James Macphee.

(Continued in Column 4.)

ON THE WIRELESS

(Continued from Column 7.)

8. 0—International Stars, in a Gala Variety Programme presenting Flotsam and Jetsam: Jean Sablon, accompanied by Austen Croom-Johnson Hugo Rignold, Albert Harris, George Melachrino, and Dick Ball; Hildegarde, Caryll and Mundy; Borrah Minevitch and his Harmonica Rascals; the B.B.C. Theatre Orchestra.
9.30—Time, News, Weather.
10. 0—Transatlantic Bulletin: Raymond Swing, from America
10.15—The B.B.C. Orchestra.
11. 0-12. 0—Henry Hall's Hour.

REGIONAL—342.1 Metres (877 Kc.) (50 Kw.)

10.15—Daily Service.
10.30—Weather.
10.45—Reginald Dixon, at the Organ of the Tower Ballroom, Blackpool.
11.15—The Ralph Elman Sextet; Frederick Masters (baritone).
12. 0—The Coventry Hippodrome Orchestra.
1. 0—National.
2. 0—The Scottish Studio Orchestra
3. 0—Donald Thorne, at the Organ of the Granada, Tooting.
3.30—A Pianoforte Recital, by Ernest Lush.
3.50—National.
4 30—Ambrose and his Embassy Club Orchestra.
5.15—Children's Hour.
6. 0—Time, News, Weather.
6.30—The B.B.C. Midland Orchestra.
7.15—Fred Hartley and his Novelty Quintet, with Brian Lawrence.
8. 0—European Exchange—5, Turkey: A Discussion between Bayan Hadiye and a Young Englishwoman.
8.30—Introduction to and Acts I. and II. of Humperdinck's Opera, "Hansel and Gretel," relayed from Sadler's Wells Theatre.
9.35—A Dvorák Programme: One Piano, four hands: Alec. Rowley and Edgar Moy.
10. 0—Time, News, Weather.
10.10—The B.B.C. Dance Orchestra, directed by Henry Hall.
10.45—Gramophone.
11. 0-12. 0—Henry Hall's Hour.

MIDLAND—296.2 Metres (1,013 Kc.) (25 Kw.)

10.45-1.0—Regional
2. 0-3.50—Regional.
3.50—National.
4.30—Regional.
5.15—Children's Hour.
6. 0—Time, News, Weather.
6.30—The B.B.C. Midland Orchestra.
7.15—Regional.
8.30—Christmas Music relayed from Peterborough Cathedral. Solo organ, Henry Coleman. The Peterborough Cathedral Choir. Conductor, Henry Coleman.
9.15—"Sport in the Midlands."
9.30—The Coventry Salvation Army Band.
10. 0—Time, News, Weather.
10.10—Midland Programme Calendar.
10.15—Regional.

WEST—373.1 Metres (804 Kc.) (50 Kw.).

10.15—Daily Service.
10.30—Weather.
10.45-1.0—Regional.
1. 0—National.
2. 0-3.50—Regional.
3.50—National.
4.30—Regional.
5.15—Children's Hour.
6. 0—Time, News, Weather.
6.30—Gramophone.
6.45—A Talk by the Rev. Gwilym Davies.
7. 0—William Davies (bass), Morgan Lloyd (violin), Rhiannon James (harp).
7.35—Wales v. New Zealand: An eye-witness account of the Rugby Union football match by Delfun Lewis.
7.45—Gramophone.
8. 0—Regional.
8.30—Sports Edition, or "Both Sides of the Barrier."
9. 0—A Recital of Maynard Grover Songs, by Glyn Eastman (baritone).
9.20—Welsh Christmas Musical Party.
10. 0—Time, News, Weather.
10.10—Welsh.
10.15—Regional.

NORTH—449.1 Metres (668 Kc.) (50 Kw.)

10.15—Daily Service.
10.30—Weather.
10.45-1.0—Regional.
1. 0—National.
2. 0-3.10—Regional.
3.10—Swinton v. Streatham and Mitcham: A Running Commentary on the second half of the Rugby League Football Match, by F. H. Pemberton, relayed from Swinton Football Ground.
4. 0—National.
4.30—Regional.
5.15—Children's Hour.
6. 0—Time, News and Weather.
6.30—Dando at the Organ of the Regal Cinema, Rotherham.
7. 0—The B.B.C. Northern Orchestra.
8. 0—Regional
8.30—"Pantomime Out of School." An excerpt from "Robin Hood." Performed by the boys of the York Blue Coat School.
8.50—Topical Talk.
9. 0—"The Lamplighter's Daughter," or "Virtue Rewarded." A Burlesque Yorkshire Melodrama in twenty-five micro flashes.
10. 0—Time, News and Weather.
10.10—Regional.
10.45—Gramophone.
11. 0-12.0—Henry Hall's Hour.

SCOTTISH—391.1 Metres (767 Kc.) (50 Kw.).

10.15—Daily Service.
10.30—Weather.
10.45-1.0—Regional.
1. 0—National.
2. 0-3.50—Regional.
3.50—National.
4.30—Regional.
5.15—Scottish Children's Hour.
6. 0—Time, News and Weather.
6.30—Celtic v. Aberdeen: An Eye-witness Account of the Scottish League Match, by Harry Young.
6.40—Scots Songs and Duets: Jean Hastings (soprano) and Annie Tait (contralto).
7.15—Regional.
8. 0—Regional.
8.30—The Week in Scotland. Frank Moran.
8.45—The Choral and Orchestral Union of Glasgow Orchestral Concert: May Blyth, the Scottish Orchestra. Conductor. John Barbirolli. Relayed from St. Andrew's Hall, Glasgow.
9.35—Gramophone.
10. 0—Time, News and Weather.
10.10—Regional.

ON THE CONTINENT

BUDAPEST (549.5 M.)—7.10-11.5 p.m.—"Sonja" Operetta (Buday).

COLOGNE (455.9 M.)—5.0-6.35 p.m.—"Winter," from "The Seasons" (Haydn), by the Station Orchestra and Choir.

MILAN (368.6 M.)—7.25-9.30 p.m.—"Casanova," Operetta in three acts (Pietri).

PARIS (PTT) (431.7 M.)—8.30-10.30 p.m.—Symphony Concert by the National Orchestra, with Songs and Violin Solos.

RADIO-PARIS (1,648 M.)—8.45-10.45 p.m.—Concert Version of "Othello," Opera (Verdi).

STUTTGART (522.3 M.)—7.10-9.0 p.m.—"The Daughter of the Regiment," Opera in two acts (Donizetti).

VIENNA (506.8 M.)—10.45-12 midnight—Cigány Band, relayed from Budapest.

EXAMINATION RESULTS

THE INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

At the examinations of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland, held in November last, the following students were successful:—

Final—William Henry Jones, Belfast; Harold Linton, Belfast; Stanislaus Patrick McHugh, Athy; Herbert McIlrath, Belfast; James Francis Hill Moore, Lisburn; Greville Derek Peterson, Bray, County Wicklow; William Sandys, Dublin; Leonard Tucker, Torquay.

Intermediate — Donald Ernest Batchen, Dublin; Kevin Briscoe, Dublin; Norman Dawson, Belfast; Mary de Quincey, Torquay; Norman Harris Handforth, Bangor, County Down; David Moore Kyle, Belfast; David George Eric Nicol, Belfast; Daniel Stuart Paterson, Belfast; Robert Redmund Power, Dublin; James Edward Price, Dublin; Alan Watson Warnock, Dublin; Leopold Patrick Woods, Dublin.

Preliminary—David Houston Beattie, Belfast; Frederick George Dalzell, Belfast; Brian Patrick John Keys, Dublin; Augustus Carl Klingner, Dublin; John Love McElroy, Killybegs, County Donegal; Michael Noel Scally, Dublin.

24 candidates in the Final, 19 in the Intermediate, and 3 in the Preliminary Examination failed to satisfy the examiners. 2 candidates for the Intermediate and 2 candidates for the Final Examination did not present themselves for examination.

"THE CHURCH OF IRELAND GAZETTE"

The Dean of St. Patrick's contributes a timely article on Old Christmas Carols to this week's *Church of Ireland Gazette*. The leading articles are on St. Thomas and "Ireland and the Air." In "Quietness and Confidence" is a meditation on the Collect for the First Sunday in Advent. The Children's Corner has a story about sparrows which will please the young. Literature and correspondence, news and notes complete a good number.

Mr. M. F. Blaney, B.E., Newry, has been appointed temporary Assistant County Surveyor for Offaly at five guineas per week and vouched travelling expenses.

SWITZERLAND

FOR

WINTER SPORTS AND SUNSHINE

THE SWISS NATION WELCOMES IRISH NATIONALS AND GUARANTEES THEM A GREAT TIME AT AN EXCEPTIONALLY MODERATE RATE.

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INFORMATION from all leading Tourist Agents.

STUDENTS' DAY AT ALEXANDRA COLLEGE

EXAMINATION SUCCESSES

Students' Day was celebrated at Alexandra College yesterday according to tradition. The proceedings began with the despatch of a telegram of greeting to Miss White, LL.D. Then followed the reading of the list of distinctions gained both at external and internal examinations during the session by students of the college, past and present.

ALEXANDRA COLLEGE EXHIBITIONS AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

Pfeiffer English Scholarship—Joyce McGilligan.

Trench Memorial Scholarship—Cecil Gwynn.

The Evelyn de Vesci Exhibitions for Vocal Music—Joan Warwick, Margaret Greening.

Edith Boydall Music Exhibition—Pamela Manning, Mary Greene.

Culwick Memorial Exhibition—Marie Seeds.

Margaret Johnston Memorial Exhibition—Doris Leonard, Hilda Lurring.

Gamble Entrance Scholarship—Nina Cole.

Pfeiffer Entrance Scholarship — Hester Black.

Wilson Suffern Entrance Exhibitions—Hannah Gwynn, Gladys Dew.

The Lord Ardilaun Entrance Scholarship—Daphne Harris, Violet Tunstead, Violet Carr.

Edith McComas Memorial Exhibition—Doris Curry.

Lady Ardilaun Art Scholarship—Frances Henry, Romilly Seymour, Betty Kinmonth, Marcia Macdonald.

Henry S. Guinness Prizes in Housecraft—Frances McCullough, Mabel Wilson

The Victoria Lady Holmpatrick Prize—Marie Seeds.

Professors' Entrance Exhibitions in Instrumental Music—Helena Plant, Elsie Reynolds.

Elizabeth Perrin Essay Prize—Leslie Tyrrell, Winifred Williams.

Awarded by the Governess Association of Ireland:—Jellicoe Memorial Scholarship—Winifred Williams. Governess Association Entrance Scholarship—Olive Ferguson. Stearne Scholarships - Alys MacDougall, Kathleen Hinwell. Grants—Moyra Moore, Elsie Reynolds, Audrey Thomson, Deirdre Sinclair.

RESULTS OF EXTERNAL EXAMINATIONS.

University of Dublin—Modern Language Sizarship, Vera Orgel; Reid Irish Sizarship, Iris Eadie.

Matriculation Examination—Eileen Camier, Iris Eadie, Joan Irwin, Dorothy Nesbitt, Vera Orgel, May Roberts, Eileen Rishworth, Helen Tobias, Joan Moffat-Wilson.

Department of Education. Leaving Certificate Examination. Honours—Doris Curry, Frances Henry, Kathleen Lowry, Margaret O'Toole, Leslie Tyrrell, Winifred Williams. Passes—Olive Bradfield, Mary Greene.

Intermediate Certificate Examination—Pass—Kathleen Newell.

Cambridge School Certificates—Iris Adderley, Dorothy Blackwell, Emily Buckley, Pamela Caldbeck, Margaret Greening, Joan Irwin, Betty Kinmonth, Hilda Layng, Lorna Lutton, Helen Maxwell, Mary Powell, Eileen Rishworth, Rita Sefton, Rose-Marie Townshend.

Certificates granted by the Board of Education, Technical Branch, have been awarded by the Housecraft Department to the following—Juliet Beckh, Dorothy Brewster, Pamela Bryan, Joan Collier, Irene Craigie, Norah Kearney, Freida Lockington, Edith Lough, Cherry Matheson, Irene Maxwell, Frances McCullough, Aileen Nolan, Charlotte Northridge, Florence Quin, Noreen Thompson, May Wilkinson, Mabel Wilson, Olive Young.

Teacher's Certificate of the National Froebel Union—Esther Kennedy, B.A.

Royal Irish Academy of Music—First Honours in Grade 7—Marie Seeds, Dorothy Radcliffe.

Prizes for French awarded by the French Government—Leslie Tyrrell, Joyce McGilligan.

Honours gained by Past Students in Trinity College—Senior Moderatorship, with Gold Medal and Special Prize in Natural Science — Margot Daniels. First Class Moderatorship—Violet Crawford. Second Class Moderatorships—Margaret Fry, Joan Keane, Una Stephens. First in Respondency List—Phyllis Browne. Degree of B.Comm.—Nancy Bohane Kathleen Burgess Memorial Prize—Violet Crawford.

After tea "The Importance of Being Earnest" was performed by the College Dramatic Society. Miss Brooks was again the producer. The usual dress rehearsal performance was not given this year as the play is to be repeated on January 24th in aid of Guild Charities.

The cast was most appropriately chosen, and the parts were all acted well, Romilly Seymour, as Jack, showing outstanding talent. Algie (Leslie Tyrrell) was throughout her part lively and entertaining. The sophisticated and handsome Gwendolen (Audrey Preston) contrasted effectively with the youthful and charming Cecily (Hilda Houston). Rhoda McGuinness played Lady Bracknell's part with dignity. Betty Kinmonth was good as the prim Miss Prism, and Frances Henry, as Canon Chasuble, was the typical cleric. Joyce McGilligan, as Lane, made an excellent butler, and Merriman (Margaret Greening) played her part admirably. The production of the play was a piece of excellent work, and the sparkling wit and humour met with a ready response from a most appreciative audience.

THE LATE MRS. COLIN-SMITH

BEQUESTS FOR DUBLIN

Mrs. Wilhelmina Ruth Colin-Smith, of Elms, Blackrock, County Dublin, who died there on the 5th November last, daughter of the late General Butler Stoney, and widow of the late Colin Mackenzie Smith, of Oakwood Hall, Rotherham, and of Sheffield, solicitor, a former chairman of the Weekly Board of the Sheffield Royal Infirmary, left gross estate in England valued at £32,655 (net personalty £21,643). She gave the following charitable bequests free of duty:—Sheffield Royal Infirmary, £1,000; Dublin National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, £100; Dublin National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, £100; Adelaide Hospital, Dublin, £100; Elliott Home for Girls, Dublin, £100; Soldiers' Home, Dublin, £100; vicar and churchwardens, Lorrha Church, Tipperary, for the repair and maintenance of the church, £100; vicar and churchwardens, Ecclesfield Church, to apply the income in keeping the churchyard and family grave in order, £250.

"HIS MASTER'S VOICE"
RADIO GRAMOPHONES AND RECORDS AT
THE GRAMOPHONE AND RADIO STORES,
Johnston's Court, Grafton Street, Dublin.
(Opposite Clarendon Street Church.)
LOOK FOR ELECTRIC SIGN.

HOW TO ENJOY YOUR XMAS MEALS

If there is one time in the year when you want to eat what you enjoy and enjoy what you eat, it is at Christmas. Yet that is just when your digestion is most likely to get out of order. If you suffer with your stomach you'll know only too sadly the misery of having to say "No, thank you," when you're really longing to enjoy the good things on the table.

Don't let your digestion spoil your Christmas. Do as thousands of fellow-sufferers have done with complete success. Keep a bottle of Maclean Brand Stomach Powder handy and eat what you please. The soothing effect of this powder, even on the most obstinate stomach pains, is remarkable. Letters from all over the country tell the same story. "Can now eat anything I fancy," "Can enjoy my glass of beer again," "I can now sit down to a good meal without fear"—this is the kind of unsolicited testimony that pours into Macleans' offices from grateful men and women everywhere.

Why not take Maclean Brand Stomach Powder *yourself* this Christmas, and make sure of having a good time? Get a bottle now—to-day—on the way home. Only remember this—do not be misled into buying a cheap and useless substitute. Insist upon genuine Maclean Brand—you can recognise it by the signature "ALEX. C. MACLEAN" on the bottle—and enjoy quick relief from discomfort. Sold in bottles in cartons. 1/6, 2/3, 5/3, powder or tablets. Never sold loose.

GRADUATES IN INDUSTRY

NOT WANTED BY IRISH FIRMS

CRITICISMS BY DR. DRUMM

GRADUATES of National University and other institutions had not secured that place which should be theirs in the industrial and economic life of the country, said Dr. J. J. Drumm, chairman, at a dinner of graduates of the National University, held in the Dolphin Hotel, Dublin, last night.

He also declared that, while foreign companies coming to this country within the last couple of years to start industries had been delighted to absorb into their staffs graduates of the universities, the captains of newly-started one hundred per cent. Irish industries had not given any situations to university graduates.

Speaking on "The Work of the Appointments Committee of National University Graduates," Surgeon J. C. Flood, M.D., M.Ch., Secretary of the Committee, said that the National University had been somewhat late in the day in following the example of other universities in establishing an Appointments Committee, in order to make a connecting link between the young university graduate and the commercial world. Nobody, except one like Dr. Drumm, could have brought this project into being.

The work of the Committee was, however, not as well known to the graduates of their university as it should be. It came under three main headings:—(a) Creating a market for graduates; (b) making contact between prospective employers and graduates seeking positions; and (c) improving the lot of graduates in employment, where such improvement appeared necessary.

SHORTAGE

Frequently the Committee was in the position of having several positions available and no suitably qualified candidates to fill them. There was at the moment a certain shortage of industrial chemists, and there was an absolute shortage of certain specialised classes of engineers. As regards those registered on their files there was a substantial shortage of medical men, whom they could place in appointments to a very much greater extent than they did at present.

If graduates co-operated with the Committee, and if the latter's efforts to extend the market for graduates in the industrial world continued to succeed as they were succeeding at present, they should be able to avoid one of the greatest dangers that any country could suffer from, and that was to have a large amount of unemployment among the educated classes.

Mr. Vaughan Dempsey, proposing a vote of thanks to Surgeon Flood and to Dr. Drumm, said that in this present age of cynicism and egotism it was a splendid thing to find men like these giving so much of their valuable time and talents to the development of the interests of the University and its graduates.

Mr. T. A. O'Rourke seconded the vote, which was passed, and, returning thanks, Dr. Drumm said that the National University was eminently represented in the medical, legal, and engineering professions and diplomatic service; but in the industrial and economic sphere its record up to date had not been as good as it might be.

Within the last few years, he said, their present Government had done an enormous amount of good in industrialising the country, and he thought every credit was due to them for that. At the same time, it must be agreed that the young graduates of the National University were not being invited to play the part which he thought they were entitled to play.

CHRISTMAS SEASON

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS IN DUBLIN

The Minister for Posts and Telegraphs announces that on Sunday, 22nd December, there will be a general delivery of letters and parcels in the city and suburbs.

Collections from letter-boxes and despatches of mails will be made as on an ordinary Sunday.

On Christmas Day there will be a general delivery of letters and parcels. No mails will be despatched.

On St. Stephen's Day there will be no general delivery of letters or parcels, but renters of private boxes in the Dublin city and districts areas may obtain their correspondence at the Letter Office, Pearse street, between the hours of 9.0 a.m. and 10.30 a.m. Firms and residents who do not rent private boxes, but who wish to obtain their correspondence must notify the Superintendent of the Letter Office, Pearse street, accordingly before 12 noon on Tuesday, the 24th December, and pay a fee of 3d. The night mails to the Irish provinces and to Great Britain will be despatched as on ordinary week-days. The evening collections connecting with these despatches and the subsequent collections between 8 and 9 p.m. will be made as usual.

The General Post Office, O'Connell street, will be open continuously for the sale of stamps, the registration of letters, and the acceptance and delivery of telegrams. Poste Restante correspondence may be obtained between the hours of 8.0 a.m. and 8.0 p.m. on Sunday, the 22nd December, on Christmas Day and on St. Stephen's Day.

Continuous attendance will be given at the telephone exchanges.

RAILWAY WAGES

DEMAND FOR RESTORATION OF "CUTS"

The Railway Clerks' Association will hold a delegate conference in Dublin on Sunday next to consider the proposal for a restoration of 2½ per cent. of the 7½ per cent. cut to the members employed on the Great Southern Railways.

The National Union of Railwaymen will not hold a delegate conference, but the proposals have been submitted to the branches affected for consideration.

The news that a joint meeting of the Executive Committees of the three railway unions has recommended the proposals was received with considerable surprise by members of the rank and file in Dublin, where there is a considerable volume of opposition, especially among the members of the National Union of Railwaymen.

"There will be an appeal against the Executive's decision," a prominent N.U.R. branch secretary said last night. "As far as we can gather, the company has not said yet whether it has agreed to even a restoration of 2½ per cent. on the 1st January."

He added that he believed that any attempt to make an agreement along the lines of the proposals circulated to the branches would lead to widespread opposition from the workers concerned.

In the meantime, the Executive Committee of the Dublin Trade Union Council has notified the Department of Industry and Commerce of its decision to re-open negotiations for the restoration of the ten per cent. deduction to railway engineering shopmen employed by the G.S.R. Company in the Dublin area.

The Council has requested the Department to convene a further conference in this connection.

Negotiations between the National Union of Railwaymen, the Railway Clerks' Association, the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, and the Northern and cross-border railway companies are expected before the end of the year. These negotiations will be on the workers' demand for the restoration of the existing ten per cent. cut on these systems.

OFFALY RATES

At a special meeting of Offaly County Council Finance Committee the assistant-secretary reported that, of the total rate, 46 per cent. had been collected, as compared with 32 per cent. at the corresponding date last year.

DEVELOPMENT OF BROADCASTING

PAPER READ BY DR. KIERNAN

ANALYSIS OF FREE STATE PROGRAMMES

A DISCUSSION on broadcasting and its development took place at a meeting of the Statistical and Social Inquiry Society of Ireland, which was held last night at the Royal Irish Academy, Dawson street, Dublin.

The Director of Broadcasting (Dr. T. J. Kiernan) read a paper on "The Developing Power of Broadcasting."

NATIONAL BROADCASTS

After dealing generally with the development of broadcasting, Dr. Kiernan said that the proper function of national broadcasting authorities was to give national programmes to their listeners, to offer international broadcasts of such programmes as have special importance, particularly national significance, and to preserve, behind the construction of their programmes, an ideal of truth. The broadcasting policy of the Free State was completely unfettered. The profit element was absent. There was no competition with privately-owned stations. There was one serious drawback, and it was evident in the fact that the ratio of the number of licences (1935) to the population (1926) was:—Leinster, 1 in 27; Munster, 1 in 52; Connaught, 1 in 95.

There appeared to be a fairly general opinion that broadcasting organisations should deliberately teach listeners to appreciate good music. There were many functions which broadcasting could perform better than any other institutions. The raising of musical appreciation was one, but only one. It was important to hold the balance in life, and balance in broadcasting fare was a problem beyond the capacity of an individual.

FREE STATE PROGRAMMES

A slight reaction against tradition, assuming that the tradition was in the bones, might be no bad thing. Merely to be traditional was not to be national—certainly not constructively national. That meant that not only jigs and reels and hornpipes, played on a bad instrument, but also works of composers, fantasias on Irish airs, with the Londonderry Air *ad nauseam* were just not good enough. The saying, if hard, was justified by the intolerance of many who believed that if a tune they played, a song they sang, or the work they composed was in the Irish tradition it was, therefore, a form of national sacrilege to question its artistic value. The old was good, but it was not good to entirely live on the old. Irish broadcasting had an important function in stimulating an interest in all kinds of music.

An analysis of the Free State programmes for four weeks during November and December of this year showed the following:—Music 67 per cent., talk 21.8 per cent., variety 5.2 per cent., drama 3.6 per cent., sports 1.6 per cent., miscellaneous 0.8 per cent. This excluded the sponsored programmes. The percentage of music was high in the Irish programmes.

In order to search for local talent, it had been the practice to relay from local concert halls. Recently, with the additional purpose of obtaining broadcasts with distinctively local colour, steps were taken to establish informal county committees to offer suggestions for programmes. It was an experiment, and the clergy and teachers were the driving forces in those committees. Each regional programme was carefully prepared. The regional broadcasts enabled traditional singers, story-tellers and native speakers of Irish to be heard broadcasting. In general it was not easy to get good broadcasts in Irish. Plays were few and mostly translations; variety was hard to find. Talks tended to discuss the Irish revival rather than to take it for granted and make all they could of it.

A COMPARISON

Comparing the B.B.C. with the Irish stations, Dr. Kiernan said that the Free State devoted a greater proportion to artistes in the programme than did the B.B.C., which devoted a higher proportion to development and equipment and staffs. The next part of the interview programmes would be devoted to economic problems, and distinguished members of the present Society have consented to co-operate by taking part. The number of licences this year was 75,579, an increase of 29 per cent. over 1934. Their licences were 2.5 per cent. of the population, while that of England was 16 per cent. In relation to the approximate average income per head of population, their licences should be nearly 300,000.

THE VOTE OF THANKS

In proposing a vote of thanks to Dr. Kiernan, Mr. Liam O Buachalla, University College, Galway, spoke of the complaints that were so often made about the number of radio talks. There was no use trying to please everybody, but there could hardly be too many talks for the Gaeltacht areas—in Irish, of course. The people of those districts, he said, hungered for a talk, and to listen to a talk, and would listen for four or five hours at a time, night after night, to stories or talks on adventure, travel, bird life, etc. He had known them to listen without sign of tiredness for hours to a discussion on such a subject as economics.

Whether a country be big or small, it was doubtful if any nation had succeeded in influencing another to any extent, politically or culturally, through broadcasting. Broadcasting knew no boundaries, yet since its development nationalism had intensified on all sides. From the point of view of broadcasting, nationalism had nothing to fear, or little to hope for, according to one's view.

Despite the barrage of complaining letters that programmes were too Irish, and not varied enough, he contended that they were not nearly Irish enough.

The fact was that the country could not properly enter into its national heritage, could not hope even mildly to fulfil those functions of nationhood or contribute those ideals and services which sprung from national consciousness, until we were steeped in our own tradition.

Concluding, he said that the Londonderry air was as well worthy of repetition as, say, a Brahms "Lullaby"!

THE RURAL YOUTH

Seconding the vote of thanks, Mr. Frank Hussey asked that the "spate" of music coming across the ether might be modified, and made a plea for increased time to be given to talks. The almost complete ignorance of the rural youth was startling in many areas as compared with the ordinary interests of the town dweller. These people had virtually no means of improving their knowledge on subjects of an international application, finance, economics, the arts and literature.

He also made a plea for "authoritativeness" in connection with all subjects dealt with in talks.

THE DUTY ON SETS

Colonel E. O'Brien referred to the 33⅓ per cent. duty on wireless sets, and said that it stultified the spread of culture in the country, and it was a mistake to have put on the duty in order to place a few boys and girls into assembly concerns.

Senator E. Blythe said he, in 1927, as Minister for Finance, had placed the duty on the sets, but they had utilised this to the advantage of the broadcasting station, and this course had not been followed by the present Government. He said that a great deal could be done by devoting the revenue received from the tax on wireless sets towards the development of broadcasting. He suggested that a prize of £100 or £200 should be offered for an Irish song composed in Irish.

Returning thanks, Dr. Kiernan said that, so far, he never had had to censor a talk of discussion. Irish people, when they appeared before the microphone always agreed at the end of their speech, and he would be delighted if sometime they could get a really strenuous debate of a controversial nature. This was particularly so in the case of discussions in the Irish language. Referring to Senator Blythe's proposal for a prize scheme, he said people could not bring out their best if they were merely seeking a prize.

Mr. T. J. Monaghan, Engineer-in-Chief, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, explained the technical end of broadcasting.

Professor F. Hackett also spoke.

The Chairman (Mr. J. Eason, Vice-President) paid tribute to the work being done by Dr. Kiernan.

The following candidates for membership recommended by the Council were elected:—Senator E. Blythe, Dr. W. P. O'Callaghan, and Messrs. T. C. Courtney and Mr. Lawless.

"THE MIKADO"

PRESENTED BY BLACKROCK COLLEGE STUDENTS

The students of Blackrock College, Dublin, last night gave a performance of the comic opera, "The Mikado," and acquitted themselves remarkably well. The orchestra was under the efficient baton of the Rev. B. Timon, C.S.Sp.

The large audience greatly enjoyed the production, which was enhanced by a well-ordered stage management. Whatever may have been lacking in the young players was counterbalanced by the intelligent appreciation which they showed in the work they had undertaken.

The Mikado was acted by E. de Valera most humorously. W. J. Foley as Ko Ko often evoked spontaneous outbursts of laughter by his extravagances, and P. J. McCambridge as Pooh Bah was enjoyably overbearing. As Nanki Poo, Tony Hughes sang very well, while Yum Yum (T. de Valera) and Katisha (M. J. Horgan) were also capably acted. Pish Tush (J. H. Bailey), Pelli Sing (M. V. Rogers) and Peep Bo (J. G. Clancy) contributed their quota to a bright, merry and musical rendering, in which the "Chorus of Gentlemen" and "Chorus of School Girls" were a credit to their trainers. The President, the Very Rev. Dr. McQuaid, C.S.Sp., congratulated all who were concerned with the production.

BELFAST RIOTS SEQUEL

JAIL SENTENCES CONFIRMED

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

BELFAST, Thursday.

The Northern Ireland Court of Criminal Appeal (the Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Moore) sat to-day in Belfast to hear the appeals of James Heron, Ivan street, and William Evans, York road, who were sentenced to four years and three years' penal servitude, respectively, at the Belfast Commission, before Lord Justice Andrews, for shooting at Joseph Hamilton, Pittsburg street, on July 21 last, with intent to murder.

The appeal, which was against conviction, was based on three grounds—that the verdict of the jury was unreasonable; that it was not supported, having regard to the evidence; and that there was a miscarriage of justice.

Opening the appeal, Mr. J. D. Chambers said evidence was given at the trial in respect of Evans by one witness, a child, that Evans was seen on the scene of the crime, and the defence which was made for Evans was an alibi, supported by a number of witnesses.

At the time that particular form of offence was tried it was natural that the jury were inclined to convict persons in order to demonstrate that there was a feeling on the part of the public that this form of offence should be put down.

The Lord Chief Justice—Surely we cannot speculate on the motives of the jury? We must assume they found the verdict in accordance with the evidence.

Without calling on counsel for the Crown, the Court dismissed the appeal.

The Lord Chief Justice said that he did not think it was necessary to hear Mr. McGonigal, as they could not see that the verdict of the jury was unreasonable. The veracity of the young people who had given evidence had not been challenged when the facts which they had given were before the jury.

DUBLIN LITERARY SOCIETY

Mrs. Craig Dawson was the speaker at last night's meeting of the Dublin Literary Society. Her lecture was entitled "Elusive Freedom," and she said that national freedom was impossible in the modern world, except in the mind and soul. Their literary teachers should be as active as they had been in the time of the Irish revival, and their literary people might get better and more inspiring ideas as to how this freedom might be brought about.

MODERN SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS

EXTENSIVE STUDY NECESSARY

THE WANING POWER OF CONCENTRATION

IF the pupils do not show better results the teachers in the Bertrand School, Dublin, are going to start a campaign for better spelling. This was announced by the Head Mistress (Miss A. H. Burn, B.A.) at the annual distribution of prizes in St. George's Church Parochial Hall, Dublin, last night.

Miss Burn in her report showed that the school had a very successful year. She said that forty-one pupils had entered for the Royal Drawing Society's examination, and twenty-three had been awarded honours.

In regard to the teaching of Irish, she said that by doing a little Irish each day in the junior classes, when the pupils were old enough to enter the senior classes they would have a reasonably good knowledge of the language. The pupils were making good progress in the subject, and were remarkably enthusiastic.

Modern examinations, she continued, demanded extensive rather than intensive study, and that did not make for good spelling.

SCHOOL'S LONG HISTORY

The Rev. J. C. Breakey, who presided, said that bad spelling added greatly to the gaiety of nations. If they had good spelling always would not the world lose some of those wonderful "howlers?"

That School in its 134 years' existence had done very good work for education among Protestant people. Secondary schools were passing through difficult times, but the Bertrand School had passed through them more successfully than most.

PRESENT-DAY SCHOOLS

The Rev. Canon E. C. Hodges, B.D., who distributed the prizes, said that the school of the present day set out to accomplish three results. In the first place it gives students a sense of direction; secondly, it developed the power of concentration; and, lastly, it provided a connection between the forces, influences, and the effects of studies, or, rather, linked up the different studies.

People at the present time rapidly were losing the power of concentration. There was an enormous number of subjects to be studied, and it was difficult to get the accuracy and the finish of the work that might have been possible some years ago. Quite recently they had had one of the most interesting and exciting subjects on the curriculum, and that was the subject of Irish.

"I am saying that, but I do not know much about it. I am sure it is, however. At any rate, it has added to the difficulty of concentration."

THE TRAINING COLLEGE

Many of the best and most delightful students at the Church of Ireland Training College had come from Bertrand School in the past. Unfortunately, the pupils of the Training College in the future would be recruited almost entirely from the Irish-Speaking College in the Phoenix Park. These students would arrive at the college almost automatically, and the number of vacancies to be given to pupils through open competition would be extremely small. Whether that was a wise arrangement or not it was not for him to discuss. It had been made by the Department of Education, and he was sure it had good results.

On the motion of the Rev. E. H. Campbell, seconded by the Rev. H. G. Forde, a vote of thanks to Canon Hodges was passed.

ARMAGH POTEEN PROSECUTION

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

ARMAGH, Thursday.

At Armagh Petty Sessions to-day, Daniel McKeown, senior, Curryhughes, Keady, was charged with having had a still, still-head and worm in his possession, and with having permitted distillation to be carried on in his house. Defendant's two sons, Henry and Daniel, junior, were charged with being interested in the business. The case was a sequel to a raid by a party of police from Keady, District Inspector Scott, who prosecuted, said that in an outhouse on defendant's farm there was every indication of illicit distillation having taken place.

Mr. Lennon, solicitor, for the accused men, said his clients were ignorant of the whole affair.

The magistrates gave Daniel, junior, the benefit of the doubt. Daniel, senior, and Henry each was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour, and a fine of £10, or, in default, an additional month's imprisonment.

Mr. Lennon gave formal notice of appeal.

ENTERTAINMENT AT ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, RATHMINES

An entertainment, composed of musical items and two short plays, was given last night in St. Mary's College, Rathmines, by the pupils before a large audience of past pupils and parents. "Snobs," a one-act comedy, was well acted by Masters M. Carr, C. Toyd, H. Clifton, F. Purcell, and W. Heffernan. John Harbison played two piano solos, and a recitation was presented by Masters A. Walshe, P. Winston, B. Morris, D. Tannam, C. Dillon and E. Maguire. "Tarsicius," a play by the Rev. Father Gaffney, O.D., was also staged, the choral part being rendered by the school choir.

CHURCH SERVICES

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL. — Matins at 10 a.m. Psalm, 102. Urbs Fortitudinis, 37. Hymn, 74 (1-4). Evensong at 4 o'clock. Unaccompanied Service. Psalm, 104. Magnificat. Nunc Dimittis, Arnold in A. Anthem, "God so loved," Stainer.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL. — Morning Prayer at 10.45 o'clock. Jubilate. Litany. Evening Prayer at 3 o'clock. Aldrich in G. Anthem, "Blessed Word of God," Pearsall.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH.—10 a.m., Matins and Litany. 5.30 p.m., Rev. E. L. R. Barber.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH.—8 a.m., Holy Communion. 10.30, Matins. 11, Litany. 5.30 p.m., Rev. W. C. Simpson.

THAT'S AN IDEA!

A gift that makes things easy—an electric gift. A toaster that rings a bell when the toast is done costs 30/— without the bell 16/6. A polished copper kettle, literally always useful is 30/4, and a more decorative nickel-plated one is 32/6. Electric Hair-dryers in coloured bakelite and chromium finish are 30/- and your friend with a family will appreciate one for drying the children's hair. If there's a baby in the house she might like a milk warmer at 12/6 that removes all the terrors of the early morning bottle. She probably has an electric iron but if not you could get her a very attractive one for 14/- or a de luxe model for 17/6. An electric coffee percolator, chromium finish 29/6 or 37/6 will earn you many a kind thought for the fine coffee it makes. That, by the way, is a good present for a man. So is an electric clock in chromium and coloured finishes at 30/-, with alarm, or in oak or mahogany from 45/-. A really special kind of gift is a thoroughly efficient and up-to-date vacuum cleaner at 9 guineas.

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"REMOVE THE INSPECTOR"

COMMITTEE'S REPLY TO DEPARTMENT

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

GALWAY, Thursday.

At Galway City Technical Committee meeting a letter was read from the Department of Education stating that their inspector had reported that Miss Cosgrave, an instructress, was not sufficiently qualified to teach Irish and they could not sanction her appointment for a period of twelve months.

Dr. O Raghallaigh, U.C.G., who stated that he stood by the examination conducted by the sub-committee, asked who was the inspector who examined the candidate, and what were his academic distinctions? He never saw that inspector's name in the calendar or directory of any university in the world. Did he examine the candidate in the Connacht dialect? On one side they had the qualifications of the candidate and on the other the academic qualifications of the examiner. The one they knew, the other they did not. Miss Cosgrave read a brilliant course in University College, Galway, with honours all through. He appealed to the committee to have her retained in her position for the stipulated time. Did the Department of Education, in conjunction with the Folklore Institute, want to have a position in the Galway Technical School reserved for a protege. He proposed the following resolution:—"That this committee request the Department of Education to remove the aforesaid inspector from this district, and appoint in his stead an inspector with Connacht Irish."

Director Retires.—Colonel John Cecil Thornhill, K.B.E., who has retired from his position as managing director of Cairnes Brewery, Drogheda, which position he held for 35 years, was presented by the Brewery staffs with a massive solid silver tea tray, suitably engraved.

PLAINSONG AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY

Speaking at the conclusion of Mr. Hubert Rooney's course of instruction at the Royal Academy last night, the Rev. Father Turley said that he was glad to see the continued interest of the school teachers in the Church's Chant. The movement was progressing favourably, and in several parts of Ireland the subject was part of the children's regular instruction in all schools, primary and secondary, and a generation of congregational singers should be the result. During centuries of oppression the liturgy had been driven underground, as it were; but it was high time now for Catholics to take their full active part in the Church's Services, and not remain mere spectators.

Mr. Rooney thanked Father Turley for his kind help, and said that he was glad to be able to say that opportunities of learning the Chant would increase considerably in the new year.

MESSRS. WILLIAMS AND WOODS' DANCE

A group taken at the annual staff dance of Messrs. Williams and Woods, Ltd., and associated companies in the Gresham Hotel, Dublin, on Wednesday night. From left to right: Sir Thomas Robinson (Director), the Lord Mayor, Mr. P. J. Gillespie (Secretary), Alderman Cormac Breathnach, T.D., and Mr. Thompson (Chairman).

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PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
RE-OPENING THURSDAY, 26th DEC., AT 2 AND 7.30 P.M.
THE GRAND ANNUAL PANTOMIME,
"CINDERELLA."
IVY TRESMAND (AS "CINDERELLA").
LESLIE HATTON as "Buttons,"
PHYLLIS HERYET as "Prince Charming,"
MATINEES Daily First Week; Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday second week, and Every Wednesday and Saturday until further notice.
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6.45 .... TWICE NIGHTLY 9.0
GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT:
THE SELMA FOUR.
WAL LANGTRY, LOCK AND LOMOND,
SADLER DESMONDE FOUR.
HARRY O'DONOVAN & JIMMY O'DEA
Present Their
GRAND XMAS PANTOMIME,
"JACK AND THE BEANSTALK."
On BOXING DAY, 26th DEC., at 2.30.
STARRING JIMMY O'DEA.
BOOKING OFFICE NOW OPEN, 11 to 4.30.
No Seats Booked by Telephone.

ABBEY THEATRE.
"THE WORDS UPON THE WINDOW PANE"
And
"THE SHADOW OF A GUNMAN."
Each Night at 8.15.
Boxing Night and following nights: "THE CRITIC."
Box Office—10.30-6. 'Phone—44505.

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CONTINUOUS .... 2 TO 11.0 P.M.
GREAT DOUBLE FEATURE PROGRAMME.
WILL ROGERS in
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with ALISON SKIPWORTH and BILLIE BURKE
Daily at 2.0, 4.35, 7.10 and 9.45 p.m.
Also Gloria Swanson and John Boles in
"MUSIC IN THE AIR."
Daily at 3.15, 5.50 and 8.25 p.m.
NEXT WEEK:
WARNER BAXTER and JANET GAYNOR
REUNITED IN
"ONE MORE SPRING."

GATE. 'PHONE 44045. TO-NIGHT AT 8.
THIRD WEEK OF
"NOT FOR CHILDREN,"
A NEW COMEDY, by ELMER RICE.

TORCH (CAPEL ST.)
Commencing 26th Dec., Grand Xmas Pantomime,
"IRELAND'S OWN."
NEVER STAGED BEFORE.
Usual Prices. Now Booking. 'Phone 22770.

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JEAN PARKER—JAMES DUNN, in
"HAVE A HEART,"
Tender Romance! Whimsical Humour! Appealing Story.

GRAND CENTRAL.
LAST 2 DAYS.
WALLACE BEERY in
"THE MIGHTY BARNUM."
NEXT WEEK—
FAY WRAY, MAY ROBSON, and VICTOR JORY,
In "MILLS OF THE GODS."
A Thrilling Story set against the turmoil of To-day's Industrial Strife
BOOK FOR SUNDAY NIGHT.

CORINTHIAN.
CONTINUOUS .... 2.30 TILL 11.0 P.M.
SPENCER TRACY and WENDY BARRIE, in
"IT'S A SMALL WORLD."
Also Basil Sydney in "RIVERSIDE MURDER."
Next Week:
LYLE TALBOT and VALERIE HOBSON, in
"CHINATOWN SQUAD."

THE QUEEN'S 3.15 TO 11.
SCREEN—CHESTER MORRIS and JEAN PARKER in "PRINCESS O'HARA."
STAGE—THE OMEGA TRIO and Full Company.
DUBLIN'S POPULAR CINE-VARIETY SHOW.

MISS DOROTHY SHEA,
18 LINCOLN CHAMBERS,
LINCOLN PLACE.
HOLIDAY CLASSES FOR BOYS AND GIRLS,
Commencing TO-MORROW (SATURDAY).
BALLROOM DANCING ... 11 o'c.
TAP DANCING .... 12 o'c.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

LOCAL APPOINTMENTS COMMISSION.
POSITIONS VACANT.

Application Forms for, and particulars of, the undermentioned pensionable posts may be obtained from the Secretary of the Commission, 45 Upper O'Connell street Dublin, C. 8:—

1. TRAINED NURSE (whole-time), Fever Hospital, Cavan. Salary: £65-£5-£90 a year, with rations, apartments, fuel and light. Fever qualifications essential.
2. TRAINED NURSE (whole-time), County Hospital, Castlebar, Co. Mayo. Salary: £75 a year, with rations, apartments, fuel and light, and an allowance of £10 a year. C.M.B. (Saorstát Eireann) Certificate and Theatre experience essential.
3. MIDWIFE (part-time). Kenmare Dispensary District, Co. Kerry. Salary: £40-£1-£52 a year.
4. ASSISTANT COUNTY SURVEYOR (whole-time), Dublin County Council. Salary: £350-£10 £450 a year, with travelling expenses at the rate of 5d. a mile. Age limits: 25-40 years, with an extension of the maximum age limit in favour of existing permanent Assistant County Surveyors.

Latest date for receiving completed Application Forms, 6th January, 1936.
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24 UPPER BAGGOT STREET.

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5 P.M. TO 11 P.M.
On the Screen: EDWARD G. ROBINSON, in
"THE MAN WITH TWO FACES,"
His most Powerful Rôle in a Fascinating Picture.
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On the Stage, Outstanding Variety Attractions.
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On the Stage:
A Host of well-known Irish Variety Artists.
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MARY ASTOR and RICARDO CORTEZ, in
"I AM A THIEF,"
A Thrilling and Romantic Drama.
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COMMENCING MONDAY NEXT.
THE MAGNIFICENT XMAS ATTRACTION,
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MATINEES 2.30. NIGHTLY at 8.15.
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No Increase in Prices. No Booking by Telephone.
CHILDREN HALF-PRICE TO MATINEES.
Will Patrons on Permanent Booking List collect tickets for week December 23rd-28th, inclusive, by to-morrow (Saturday), December 21st.
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DOORS OPEN AT 1.30 P.M.
TULIO CARMINATI AND MARY ELLIS,
In
THE MUSICAL HIT OF THE YEAR,
"PARIS LOVE SONG,"
Showing at 2.53, 5.8, 7.23, 9.38.
Splendid Supporting Programme includes:
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JACK DOYLE, in
"EXCUSE MY GLOVE."
Prices:
Front Stalls......... 1/3 Front Balcony ... 2/6
Back Stalls .... 2/0 Back Balcony 1/9
(all inclusive of tax).
SUNDAY PERFORMANCE.
Owing to unforeseen difficulties, we regret that there will be no booking for the 8.30 performance. All seats are available for the general public. Doors Open 8 p.m.

THEATRE DE LUXE.
Dublin's Super Cinema. 3 to 11. CAMDEN ST.
EDMUND LOWE in "MR. DYNAMITE."
Showing at 4.25, 7.5 and 9.45.
BUCK JONES in "BORDER BRIGANDS."

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A Carnival of Fun, with a Laugh every Second!
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DAILY ...... 2 o'c. to 11 o'c. ...... CONTINUOUS
CLAUDETTE COLBERT,
CHARLES BOYER, JOEL McCREA, in
"PRIVATE WORLDS."
Showing at 3.24, 5.32, 7.40, 9.48.
FRIDAY NEXT: LIAM O'FLAHERTY'S
"THE INFORMER."

PAVILION DUN LAOGHAIRE. 3.30 to 10.30
A GRAND SHOW! LAST 2 DAYS
ROBERT MONTGOMERY,
ANN HARDING and ED. EVERETT HORTON in
"BIOGRAPHY OF A BACHELOR GIRL."
At 4, 6.30 and 9.5. CHARLIE CHASE COMEDY, "THE NIGHT BEFORE CHRISTMAS," Etc.
Mon. & Tues.—GRACE MOORE in "Jenny Lind."

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CAPE HOSPITAL BOARD, CAPETOWN
APPOINTMENT OF RADIOLOGIST.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED FOR THE POST OF RADIOLOGIST.

The position will be a full-time one, and the person appointed will be in charge of the Radiological Work (including Radium Treatment) at the Somerset Hospital and the Capetown Free Dispensary. Salary at the rate of £1,250 per annum, rising by annual increments of £50 to the maximum of £1,500 per annum. First Class passage out paid. Half salary during voyage.

Applications, containing full particulars of age, qualifications, and previous experience in Medicine, Surgery, Pathology, and Radiology, and stating whether the candidate has a knowledge of Afrikaans, and accompanied by certificate of health, and COPIES ONLY of three recent testimonials should be forwarded to the undersigned not later than the 20th January, 1936.

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CORPORATION OF DUBLIN
ENGINEERING INSURANCES.

Quotations are invited for the annual premium in respect of Engineering Insurance (Boiler, Electrical, Steam and Oil Engines, Cranes) of the Corporation of Dublin, from 1st January, 1936.

A schedule of the plant and machinery, together with conditions of the insurance and form of tender, can be obtained at the City Treasurer's Office, Exchange Buildings, Lord Edward street.

Quotations, in sealed envelopes, marked "Engineering Insurance," and addressed "City Manager, Finance and General Purposes Section, City Hall, Dublin," must reach the undersigned at or before 12 noon on Monday, 30th December, 1935.

GERALD J. SHERLOCK,
City Manager and Town Clerk.
City Hall, Dublin,
19th December, 1935.

SLIGO CORPORATION.
MAIN DRAINAGE SCHEME.
APPOINTMENT OF RESIDENT ENGINEER.

Applications are invited for the whole-time and temporary post of Resident Engineer on the Corporation's Main Drainage Scheme. The appointment will be made on the nomination of the Corporation's Consulting Engineer, Mr. Nicholas O'Dwyer, B.E., M.Inst.C.E.I., M.Inst.W.E., and will be subject to the sanction of the Minister for Local Government and Public Health. The salary will be at the rate of £5 5s. 0d. per week, and the period of employment will be approximately 10 months.

Candidates should have a University degree in Engineering or equivalent qualification, together with at least one year's approved engineering experience.

Applications, stating particulars of qualifications and experience, and accompanied by copies of testimonials, should be delivered to the undersigned not later than noon on Thursday, the 2nd January, 1936.

SEAN O hUIGIN, Town Clerk.
Town Hall, Sligo, 18th December, 1935.

C.E.Z.M.S.
CHRISTMAS MARKET,
TO-DAY (FRIDAY),
At the DAWSON HALL, 42 Dawson street, Dublin,
From 12 to 5.30 o'clock.
CAKES COUNTRY PRODUCE,
HOUSEHOLD GOODS, XMAS GOODS,
LUNCHEONS and TEAS. ADMISSION FREE.

FEW PLEASURES
afford such prolonged satisfaction as Havana Cigars. They give real pleasure to the true smoker, to whom fine condition is an essential feature of their ultimate perfection.
Every Cigar leaving our establishment has passed at least two years in careful drying and maturing, and is, therefore, worthy of the most exacting connoisseur.
AT ALL PRICES UP TO £25 PER 100.
Also a large selection of Cigarettes in Cabinets, Pipes, Pouches etc.
Orders for friends outside the Free State must reach us by 21st to ensure delivery for Christmas.
JAMES J. FOX & CO.,
CIGAR MERCHANTS,
119 GRAFTON STREET,
DUBLIN.
'Phone 22674 Grams: "Foxes, Dublin."

The Irish Times.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1935.

NEWS SUMMARY

IRELAND

The Committee of Privileges, at a meeting at Leinster House yesterday, considered the Dail Speaker's decision, that the Land Purchase (Guarantee Fund) Bill was a money bill, and the voting being equal the Chief Justice, who acted as Chairman, upheld the decision of the Speaker.—(Page 9.)

GREAT BRITAIN

Sir Samuel Hoare yesterday told the House of Commons that he had resigned the post of Foreign Secretary in view of the general feeling against the terms arranged in Paris as a basis for peace negotiations. He added that he had a clear conscience and had nothing to recant. Mr. Baldwin, as Prime Minister, said that while the acceptance of the terms was the collective responsibility of the Cabinet, he himself was principally responsible. The peace proposals now, however, were dead. The House rejected the Opposition's censure motion by a large majority.—(Page 9.)

According to a statement made by the President of the Mineworkers' Federation in London yesterday, strike notices will be handed in by the miners on two dates in January next, unless a settlement is reached in the meantime.—(Page 9.)

FINANCIAL

London Stock Markets were unsettled, and there was a general marking down of prices. The close was on a steady note.—(Page 14.)

Loans were in good demand. Discounts were firm. Gold was lowered to 141s. 1d. per oz., and £206,000 in bars was sold. Silver was again weak, and was fixed at 22 3-16d. per oz., a fall of 13-16d. French francs depreciated sharply.—(Page 14.)

Dublin Market was idle. Conversion Loan was firm.—(Page 14.)

As You Were

Yesterday's rather poignant debate in the House of Commons had at least one good result: in the words of the Prime Minister, it marked the end of a period of platitudes and the beginning of a period of stark reality. Rarely in the history of the Mother of Parliaments has there been a more painful scene than that which occurred when Sir Samuel Hoare sat down after his statement to the House. He is reported to have burst into tears, and there can be no doubt that he must have suffered intensely. His account of the part which he played in the preparation of the Hoare-Laval plan was convincing enough so far as it went. He had gone to Paris on his way to Switzerland, where he had proposed to take a rest cure. He met M. Laval, who apparently was almost desperately anxious to find some way out of the Abyssinian imbroglio, and he believed sincerely that he had the support of his colleagues in the British Government when he agreed with the French Premier to submit the now notorious proposals as a basis of settlement. Sir Samuel Hoare went to some pains to convince the House of Commons that the proposals were the best that could have been devised in the circumstances. He argued that they were "immensely less favourable" to the Italians than the demands which Signor Mussolini had made to Mr. Eden last summer; that they really did not infringe the principle of Abyssinian independence; and that, at any rate, he believed firmly that similar proposals eventually must form the basis of peace between Italy and the Emperor. He was quite frank in his admission that both he and M. Laval feared that Signor Mussolini might declare war on Great Britain if oil should be added to the list of banned exports to Italy. In modern warfare, he declared, the aggressor would have a great advantage; and he laid much stress on the fact that, alone of the Powers represented at Geneva, Great Britain had taken steps to meet the possibility of attack. None of the other Powers, he said, had moved a man, a machine, or a ship. There had been no evidence of collective defences, and he felt that, if war should come, the British people would be forced to face it alone. For that reason, although he did not like the terms of the peace plan, he had decided to recommend it. He had misjudged the situation in respect of public opinion in Great Britain, and now he had no choice but to resign.

Sir Samuel Hoare's speech will make a good impression on the country; for it was entirely frank and free from any attempt to saddle anybody else with blame. The Prime Minister's statement was not quite so satisfactory. He, too, took full responsibility for the Cabinet's action in the matter. On the fateful Sunday, when Sir Samuel Hoare and M. Laval had made their agreement, there had been a lack of *liaison* between London and Paris—so much so, indeed, that he knew nothing of the plan until breakfast time on Monday morning when he received a letter from the Foreign Secretary urging the Cabinet to support the proposals. Mr. Baldwin found himself faced with two alternatives. Obviously the proposals were distasteful not only to himself, but also to the majority of Cabinet Ministers. He could repudiate them, in which event he would place Sir Samuel Hoare in an impossible position, or he could accept them and hope for the best. His hand in the matter was forced by the nicely calculated "leakage" of information in Paris which enabled the French Press to publish the terms of the Hoare-Laval plan almost *verbatim*. He decided then to stand by his absent colleague, with consequences that have passed into history. We must admit that, much as we may admire Mr. Baldwin's loyalty to Sir Samuel Hoare, we cannot understand why, if he was ready to support him a fortnight ago, he has allowed him to become a scapegoat now. Surely personal loyalty ought not to have been permitted to over-ride national duty in a matter of such vital importance to Europe and the world; or did Mr. Baldwin also misjudge the temper of the British people? At any rate, he now has accepted Sir Samuel Hoare's resignation, and declared yesterday that the ill-fated plan is "absolutely and completely dead," without hope of resurrection. In the future, as in the past, he continued, the League of Nations would be the key-stone of Britain's foreign policy. He stood by the principle of collective security as the only safeguard of world peace, but warned the people against an exaggerated belief in the powers of the League of Nations. Collective security called for collective co-operation, without which no real progress could be made.

What is the position now? Apparently no more will be heard of the peace plan, and the situation will revert to what it was a fortnight ago. It is impossible to ignore the fact, of course, that British prestige has suffered a heavy blow as a result of the recent muddling; but the position, in so far as it concerns the Italo-Abyssinian conflict, remains unaltered. The Hoare-Laval plan was calculated in the first instance to forestall the application of oil sanctions by the Committee of Eighteen, because it was felt—and it still is felt—that Signor Mussolini will regard this step as an act of war. The Chancellor of the Exchequer made it quite clear in the House of Commons yesterday that Great Britain is ready to apply oil sanctions if the other Powers represented at Geneva decide to apply them; in other words, she will act in co-operation with the other League States, but she will not act alone. Furthermore, it is essential that the other States—and France in particular—should be ready in the case of need to support the British Empire at sea, in the field, and in the air. We do not believe for a moment that Signor Mussolini would be so mad as to challenge the combined might of the League Powers—he seems to have his hands full in Abyssinia at the moment—but one never can tell what a dictator will do when he is desperate. Both Sir Samuel Hoare and Mr. Baldwin declared that Great Britain is not in the least afraid of Italian threats, but there is no reason why she should be expected to pull the chestnuts out of the Mediterranean fire for the fifty odd other States that are involved at Geneva. If Italy should decide to strike she obviously would choose Alexandria, Malta and Haifa as the immediate objects of her attack, and if the French fleet and air force should not be ready to come to Britain's assistance a very ugly situation might arise. Manifestly, if there are to be oil sanctions, all the Powers must combine to make the necessary preparations for defence in the event of an Italian attack on any one of them. Britain, it is true, has played the most prominent part at Geneva in support of her Covenant obligations; but she is merely one of more than fifty Powers that are pledged to the policy of sanctions, and she cannot be expected to take all the risks of war.

The Coal Threat

The British coal-miners have determined upon the desperate expedient of a strike. Notices will be handed in on January 13th or January 20th, accordingly as the men are employed under weekly or fortnightly contracts, and the strike will begin at midnight on January 27th. Their decision was taken yesterday at a delegate conference of the Mineworkers' Federation by a majority of 478,000 votes against 28,000. It is the miners' retort to a series of offers which has been made to them in recent weeks by the owners. The issues of this strike are simple. The workers have demanded an increase of two shillings a day upon their wages, and their leaders insist that this increase must be granted upon a "national," and not upon a "district," basis. Even if the owners were ready to concede the increase itself they are reluctant to accept the second half of the demand. Hitherto they have clung with resolution to those remnants which they retain of industrial individuality. They point out that conditions, say, in the coalfields of Lancashire differ from those of South Wales; one district is more prosperous than the other; its assurance of future markets is better, and, say the owners, it is unfair that all the fields should be compelled to pay the same wages. In any "national" agreement they recognise the thin end of the wedge of nationalisation; if once, in their view, the principle of nation-wide bargaining is established, the way will be clear for State control of the coal industry. The owners' fear is not unreasonable; for a very strong movement exists, not only among Labour politicians, but in other spheres of British thought, for the nationalisation of the mines. The industry has fallen upon evil days. Foreign markets which once were a monopoly of Britain are no longer open to her coal; the increasing use of electricity and petroleum on land, and of heavy oil in sea-going vessels, has lessened a once huge demand for coal; and the mines are struggling for very existence. If the owners had shown themselves to be men of foresight and enterprise the situation might not be so bad; but they have failed to recognise the new conditions, to reorganise the industry, to abstain from ruinous competition, or to employ the powers which Parliament from time to time has conferred upon them. The result has been a succession of strikes and the industry's rapid impoverishment. To-day the owners simply cannot afford to pay an increase of two shillings a day. They will make a final offer next month, but it certainly will be insufficient, and they will reject unconditionally the men's demand to treat with the industry as a whole. In all likelihood, therefore, the strike will take place. It will be a national calamity, and a grave error on the miners' part; for not only must they endure the suffering which every strike involves, but they will forfeit the moral advantage which their case has derived, in most people's eyes, from the dilatory methods of their employers.

The National Waist

The German people have allowed themselves to be presented with one vote—or nothing—at a national election; to be restricted to one dish for their Sunday lunch; to be greeted with "Heil Hitler" to the exclusion of all other kinds of welcome; and to be provided with a slightly ponderous selection of Aryan feminity when they wish a bride; but we doubt if they will permit the Central Government to regulate the size of their stomachs. With a grim-faced idiocy so marked as to be almost impressive, the thinking men of the *Judenkenner*—a newspaper devoted to a watch on the Jews—have suggested that a tax must be put upon waists, so that Germans in the near future will be "slim, tough and hard." They have it all worked out. Invalids will be permitted to carry untaxed stomachs; but to obtain exemption they must show a certificate signed by an Aryan doctor. All others must pay for the luxury of an excessive curve; and Jews and priests will be afflicted with a supertax. It is mad, of course, and nothing ever will be heard of it again; but think what might have happened if the Führer had been irritated that morning by a well-fed Jew, in the incredibly remote possibility that such a being at the moment is to be found in Berlin. There would be a cataclysmic upheaval—to paint the bare outline of the picture—throughout the German nation. The thick, rich, and jovial "*Dunkles*" gives way to the thin and bitter wines of the French peasant; steaming plates of pork, succulent in gravy, will be superseded by a glass of orange juice and a slice of toast; and those huge and satisfyingly soggy tea cakes will be given to the Jews—to swell them and the revenue. The citizens, cynical and thin, will whine miserably in the dark corners of social clubs, where once they roared and ranted, fat and merry, in the robust atmosphere of the "Ratskeller." It is too dismal to imagine; but, as we said before, nothing can come of the scheme; for whatever would they do with General Göring?

By Any Other Name

If it is true that a rose by any other name would smell as sweet, the same consideration, surely, applies to the less decorative things in life. One cannot make an unpleasant fact less unpleasant by giving it another name; and yet the modern world, in a pathetic effort to mould itself nearer to the heart's desire, adopts that very method. The result is that a certain name is used to describe a certain thing, and a more "genteel" name takes its place until that name, in its turn, is superseded by something even more polite. In other centuries, for example, people who suffered from certain afflictions of the brain were known, quite simply, as madmen; but the advance of civilisation gave them the more dignified status of lunatics. Now, it appears, even "lunatic" is too crude a term, and the London County Council has just decided that in future the sufferers must be known as mental patients. Similarly, the lunatic asylum has become a mental home, and that, in its turn, shows some tendency to evolve into a cottage hospital. There are no paupers, nowadays, though there are many recipients of home assistance, and our more humane age has provided county homes to take the place of the old-fashioned workhouses. In America, of course, the tendency has been carried to far greater lengths than in these islands; for even the most humble profession can be pursued under a title which is both dignified and erudite, and even man's last resting-place has been converted from a coffin to a casket. Yet progress is being made even at home. All the lodgers already are paying guests, or live in private hotels; and, although they still are compelled to drink in public-houses, a recent meeting of licensed vintners in England has been considering means to provide them with more dignified places of resort—by means of another name.

GUESTS OF MR. DE VALERA

THE SPANISH MINISTER AND HIS WIFE

The Spanish Minister and Senora de Aguilar were the guests of honour at a dinner given by the President of the Executive Council and Mrs. de Valera in the State Apartments, Dublin Castle, last evening. The other guests were: The Nuncio Apostolic, the French Minister and Madame Guerlet, the German Minister and Frau von Kuhlmann, the United States Minister and Mrs. Owsley, the Vice-President of the Executive Council, the Minister for Industry and Commerce and Mrs. Lemass, the Minister for Education and Mrs. Derrig, the Auditor of Nunciature, Mr. and Mrs. Sean Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Hearne, Mr. M. MacDunphy and Miss Mary Conway, Chancellor of the Spanish Legation.

TO-DAY'S ENGAGEMENTS

High Court—Four Courts, 11 a.m.
Circuit and District Courts—11 a.m.
Central Criminal Court — Green street, 11 a.m.
Local Government (Dublin) Tribunal—Chancery place, 2.30 p.m.
Royal Horticultural and Arboricultural Society's Meeting—12 Hume street, 3 p.m.
Short Story Competition—Prizes for Civic Guards—3 p.m.
Wesley College, Dublin—Distribution of Prizes, 4.30 p.m.
St. Patrick's Cathedral School—Distribution of Prizes, 7.30 p.m.
Irish Motor Racing Club Dance and Bridge Drive—Gresham Hotel, 8 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.
Gaiety Theatre—Closed.
Olympia Theatre—Variety.
Abbey Theatre—"The Words Upon the Window Pane" and "The Shadow of a Gunman."
Metropole — "Doubting Thomas" and "Music in the Air."
Gate Theatre—"Not for Children."
Grafton Cinema—"Have a Heart."
Queen's Theatre—"Princess O'Hara" and Variety.
Theatre de Luxe — "Mr. Dynamite" and "Border Brigands."
Pavilion Cinema, Dun Laoghaire—"Biography of a Bachelor Girl."
Savoy Cinema—"Carnival Nights" and "Sequoia."
Theatre Royal—"The Man with Two Faces" and Variety.
Grand Central Cinema—"The Mighty Barnum."
Stephen's Green Cinema—"Paris Love Song."
Corinthian Cinema—"It's a Small World" and "The Riverside Murder."
Capitol Cinema—"Private Worlds." "The Informer."

DUCHESS OF YORK'S ILLNESS

The following statement was issued from 145 Piccadilly, London, last night:—"The Duchess of York has been confined to bed for the past few days with an attack of influenza. Her Royal Highness is making satisfactory progress towards recovery.—(Signed), John Weir."

COURT AND PERSONAL

The King was represented by Sir Hector Mackenzie at the funeral of Sir Hector Munro, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Ross and Cromarty, which took place at Kiltearn, Ross-shire.

Last night the Queen, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Kent, was present in the new Gallery Cinema, where a very fine presentation was given of "The Guv'nor," in aid of the Personal Service League. The house was crowded, and the Royal party had a hearty reception.

The Duchess of Abercorn will leave London at the end of this week for Ireland, and will join the Duke of Abercorn for Christmas, when they will entertain a family party. The Duke and Duchess of Portland are expected at Welbeck Abbey at the end of this week, and will spend some time there. The Marquess and Marchioness of Headfort are leaving London to-morrow for Ireland, and will spend Christmas at Headfort, Kells, where they will stay for some weeks. Sir Richard and Lady Muriel Paget are spending Christmas in London with members of their family, but Lady Muriel is starting for Russia two days after Christmas.

Sir George and Lady Etherton, Sir Adair Hore, Sir George Chrystal and Sir Frederick and Lady Hiam are leaving Southampton to-day in the s.s. Arandora Star for a Christmas cruise to West Africa.

Lord Howard of Glossop and Baroness Beaumont are at Charlton Towers, Yorkshire, where they will spend some weeks. The Hon. Ernest and Mrs. Guinness have arrived at Holmbury House, Holmbury St. Mary, where they will remain for some time. Sir Donald and Lady Hermione Cameron of Lochiel will entertain a large family party for Christmas and New Year at Achnacarry. Captain and Mrs. Robert Brassey are starting for Australia and Hong Kong, and will be away till the middle of April.

The Duchess of Wellington's house party at Stratfieldsaye House includes the Earl of Mornington, Lady Anne Rhys, Lord Gerald Wellesley, Mr. V. Wellesley, Miss Elizabeth Wellesley, Captain and Lady Eileen Orde, the Misses Orde, Miss Mary Wellesley and Mr. Richard Wellesley.

According to custom, the King gave permission for the Christmas party of the "Not Forgotten" Association to be held in the Riding School at Buckingham Palace. The festivity took place yesterday afternoon, and was greatly enjoyed.

The Warden of St. Columba's College and Mrs. Sowby are away on holidays. Only the most urgent letters will be forwarded.

The marriage between Dr. Pieter B. Hafner, of Pretoria, and Dr. Isobel G. Smith, 23 South Eaton place, S.W.1, will take place in London on Saturday, December 21.

Mr. E. Lavelle has left 10 Fitzwilliam square until January 11.

Switzers, Grafton street, will remain open all day to-morrow (Saturday).

The "Growy" Collapsible Umbrella, obtainable at Switzers, Grafton st., is both novel and distinctly practical. Makes an ideal Gift —25s., 32s. 6d., and 37s. 6d. Smart Chubbies and Walking-length Umbrellas can also be had in a great variety of styles at 10s. 6d., 15s. 11d., 21s., 29s. 6d., 39s. 6d.

Holmes and Co., George's street—Cardigans, Jumpers, and Blouses make an acceptable Gift. Lovely selection. Moderately priced.

Christmas Festivities—Lovely Frocks for Afternoon, Dinner and Dance Wear, Dainty Blouses, Jumpers and Undies, make useful and acceptable Gifts. Seamans, 32 Wicklow st.

A Morgan Hat is the best Christmas Present.

Evening Shoes and Slippers are useful Christmas Gifts.—Stephens and Bourke, Ltd., 26 Stephen's Green, Dublin.

If you are looking for last-minute Gifts, "Isobel," 4 Dawson street, Dublin (Nassau street end), will be remaining open till 6 o'clock to-morrow (Saturday).

PASSENGERS BY ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

Among the arrivals were:—Mrs. T. S. Dale and Master B. Dale, Miss U. Linehan, Miss P. Doyle, Miss de Stackpoole, Mr. and Mrs. A. Grattan Bellew, Miss E. Keegan, Miss C. Byrne, Miss M. McCarthy, Mrs. G. A. Parrett, Miss U. Delaney, Miss Nan Butler, Mr. D. J. Mooney, Miss M. Fitzsimons, Miss M. O'Kelly, Misses E. and G. Boyce, Mr. M. G. Hickey, Mr. J. B. Booth, Mr. D. D. McDonald, Miss A. McGrath, Mr. B. O'Duffy, Dr. G. Madigan, Miss B. Strickland, Mrs. P. J. Rafferty, Mr. J. P. D'Arcy, Dr. F. E. O'Connor, Miss E. Kiersey, Mr. C. J. Orr, Mr. W. S. Wolfe, Mr. T. Plunkett, Mr. R. Colgan, Mr. L. R. Dodd, Mr. M Nesbitt, Mr. W. Nesbitt, Mr. D J. Mooney, Mr. J. F. S. Tulls.

Among the departures were:—Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Maguire, Mr. R. J. McHugh, Dr. Mountjoy Elliott, Mr. A. W. Tyrrell, Mrs. J. Walkington, Mr. Watkins, Mr. Neilson, Miss Burns, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Benson, Miss P. Benson, Captain and Mrs. W. Dargan, Miss R. Dargan, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Chenning, Mr and Mrs. Walford Reene, Miss S. M. Stokes, Miss A. Wynne, Miss R. M. Fletcher, Mr. H. T. Fletcher.

PASSENGERS BY THE B. & I. LINE, VIA LIVERPOOL.

Among the departures were:—Mr. and Mrs. C W. Murray, Mr. L. Graham-Toler, Dr. O'Connor, the Rev. J. Shine, Mr. P. MacCostair, Mr. H. Knee, Mr. J. D. Haughton, Mr. Lentaigne, Mr. S. P Watts, Mr. A. D. Mitchell, Mr. A. L. Grant, Mr. R. Shaw, Miss P. Slattery, Mr. J. Bayley, Miss D. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. Palmer, Miss Home, Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. Underwood, Miss Kaufmann, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. McAllister, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, Mr. M. Brett, Mr. D. McAllister, Miss N. Bell, Mr. Marlowe, Mr. Herbert, Mr. Simpson, Miss Clarke, Miss Dixon, Miss Lloyd, Master H. Holland, Master J. Holland, Master J. Doherty, Master K. Doherty.

Davis and Co.—Choice collection of Fur Coats now in stock. Pony Skin, trimmed Sable Squirrel, 29 gns., Musquash 29½ gns., Moleskin 19 gns., Antelope 12½ gns. First-grade Skins only.—46 Grafton street.

"Sweet Lavender" Gifts appeal to all. Dainty Sachets, ready to post. Many other Novelties. Marleen, 31 South Anne street (Grafton st.).

An Evening Frock, Woolly Suit, Hat, or Fur is always an acceptable Christmas Gift. We have a large selection at Mansfield Sisters, 28 Wicklow street.

Solve your Gift problem with Dainty Novelties.—Stephens' Library, Dun Laoghaire.

Davis and Co.—Useful and dainty Xmas Gifts. Silver Fox Furs, 12½ gns.; Evening Coatees, 39/6; Fur Gloves, 15/11; Silk Hose, 3/11 to 8/11. Underwear in great variety.—46 Grafton street.

WEATHER FORECAST

General Inference.—A depression over Central France is moving eastwards, while a depression over South-West Norway is moving southwards. Another depression in mid-Atlantic will move south-east towards the Bay of Biscay. There will be rain or sleet in southern districts, with sleet or snow in Eastern Scotland. Fog will persist locally over the central parts of England.

North-West and North-East Ireland.—Wind north to north-west, light to moderate; fog inland early; showers of rain or sleet later; cold.

South-East and South-West Ireland.—Wind mainly easterly; moderate; cloudy; rain later; rather cold.

Irish Sea and St. George's Channel.—Wind variable or northerly; light; mainly cloudy; rain or sleet showers; coastal fog early; sea slight.

Dixon and Hempenstall Barometers and Thermometers.—12 Suffolk street, Dublin.—(Advt.)

DUBLIN WEATHER REPORT.

Dec.	Bar.	Thermometer				Wind.	Rain m.m	Sun hours
		Temp. 9 p.m.	Max	Min.	Grass Min.			
13	30.258	39	44	39	37	E.	–	0.7
14	29.714	44	46	38	31	W.2	0.7	0.0
15	29.494	37	45	38	32	W.4	1.9	2.2
16	29.672	39	45	38	29	W.	trace	0.3
17	29.918	34	40	33	22	W.	–	1.2
18	29.776	41	43	29	23	E.1	1.5	0.0
19	29.872	36	43	35	30	E	1.0	0.2

SIR ROGER CASEMENT'S REMAINS

Mr. Sandys (Conservative, Norwood) asked the Home Secretary, in the House of Commons yesterday, whether permission has been, or is to be, granted for the removal to Ireland of the remains of the late Sir Roger Casement, and, if so, on what grounds.

Sir John Simon—No, sir.

J. L. Drew (21), of Milnthorpe, near Kendall, Westmoreland, fell from the seventh floor window of a London hotel yesterday and was killed.

LONDON LETTER

LAST NIGHT'S DEBATE

59 FLEET STREET, LONDON,
THURSDAY NIGHT.

POSSIBLY not for years past has there been such interest as that displayed in the House of Commons debate to-day. In the Lobby there was a queue of people waiting for hours to obtain a seat in the public gallery—a queue longer than any seen of late. Inside the House the benches were packed. Members were sitting on the gangway steps and thronging into the side galleries, which are seldom used except on such occasions as to-day. The Prince of Wales sat in the seat over the clock, and only a few feet distant was Signor Grandi, the Italian Ambassador. The Peers' Gallery, the Distinguished Strangers' Gallery, and the side gallery reserved for Dominions' representatives were all fully occupied. In the House there was one seat not fully taken, meaning that Sir Nicholas Grattan Doyle sat on part of it. The seat was at the end of the third bench below the gangway, the spot from whence retiring Ministers always deliver an apologia if necessary. It was taken during question hour by Sir Samuel Hoare, who entered the House amid a low murmur of cheers. Mr. Baldwin sat on the front Government bench, supported by the members of his Cabinet. Everybody present seemed affected by the gravity of the proceedings, and it was in such surroundings that a debate likely to prove historic was opened.

Sir Samuel Hoare

Sir Samuel Hoare, who had prepared a speech which he would have delivered as Foreign Secretary in the course of the debate this afternoon, had to revise it at the last minute so that he might exercise his privilege of making a personal statement as a private member from a back bench. In the circumstances he could scarcely deliver the straightforward review of conditions which would reveal in their full significance the risks to which Great Britain was in danger of being exposed. As a private member he was restricted as to what he might disclose of Cabinet secrets, and to that extent his speech did not carry the weight which it might have done. It was as clear and as definite as he could make it, but of necessity he was obliged to leave members of the House of Commons to fill in notable gaps for themselves. His speech was received with the utmost sympathy by the House, and when he sat down he was warmly cheered from all quarters of the House. Mr. Baldwin's speech opened with a charmingly-phrased appreciation of the services of Sir Samuel Hoare, and a reference to his condition of health when he went to Paris—words which led to a strong attack on the Speaker later in the debate. Members listened with keen interest, and only once or twice were there interruptions. I cannot say that there was any great display of sympathy, though the Prime Minister more than once appeared to be throwing himself upon the mercy of the House. It was evident, however, that when he resumed his seat the Prime Minister was safe so far as the division went.

An Awkward Position

Sympathy will be extended to Sir Samuel Hoare, who finds himself compelled to resign after attaining one of the great positions in the Government, and the possibility of the Premiership in due course. He was greatly respected, and, to a certain extent, very popular among members of Parliament. The fine work he put into the Government of India measure aroused the admiration of the House of Commons, even among those members who were his bitter opponents so far as the bill was concerned. The hope to-day was that his career as a statesman may not be finished, and that a post may be found for him, though it is thought unlikely that he will accept another political appointment. Many people look upon Sir Samuel Hoare as a scapegoat, but it has to be borne in mind that he agreed with M. Laval on the peace proposals.

The Premiership

Only a week ago it seemed that Mr. Baldwin, returned at the head of a great national majority, was safe in the saddle for years to come. To-day, however, following upon the resignation of Sir Samuel Hoare, his position is by no means secure. Among his Conservative supporters there is a feeling that the Prime Minister has not given due consideration to their views, while the Labour Party are unanimously of the opinion that he has betrayed the cause of the League of Nations. This is an exaggeration, of course, and Mr. Baldwin, in trying to reconcile the differences between Italy and Abyssinia, has carried out the views he advanced at the time of the general election. He had to bear in mind always that Great Britain was absolutely opposed to war in connection with the dispute, and, therefore, his efforts in regard to peace terms do not lack the virtue of consistency. It is pointed out to-day, however, that Mr. Baldwin allowed his Foreign Secretary to go a great deal too far in permitting the carving up of Abyssinia in favour of aggressive Italy. Mr. Baldwin, who was prepared to face the music, had assured the House of Commons that once he had revealed the whole of the circumstances connected with the peace proposals not a member of the House would go into the Division Lobby against him. All seemed to be going well until it became known yesterday afternoon that Sir Austen Chamberlain was not favourable to the attitude assumed by Mr. Baldwin, and had decided to speak against it unless he had certain assurances. The Cabinet assembled almost immediately after this became known, Mr. Neville Chamberlain paid a hasty visit to Sir Samuel Hoare, and the resignation of the Foreign Secretary was announced. To-day it was a subject of speculation as to whether Mr. Baldwin will remain Prime Minister, the idea being that he can scarcely retain office long after the proceedings of the past week.

Possible Successors

In the lobby to-day there was much excited discussion as to the possible successor to Sir Samuel Hoare, and among the names frequently mentioned were those of Sir Austen Chamberlain, Lord Halifax, and Mr. Anthony Eden. Of these, Lord Halifax was generally accepted as the most probable Minister. It is recalled that Sir Austen Chamberlain in 1931 publicly announced that he gave up any claims he might have had for inclusion in the National Government, in order to leave the way clear for younger men. Mr. Eden has been so much associated with the policy which has ended in the resignation of Sir Samuel Hoare that it is unlikely that he will be given promotion immediately. Lord Halifax has the disadvantage, from the Commons' point of view, of being in the House of Lords, but should he be given the post he would have most adequate representation in the lower House by Mr. Eden and his Under-Secretary, Lord Cranbourne. Lord Stanhope, the Under Foreign Secretary, is also a peer, and should Lord Halifax be appointed it would mean the appointment of an Under-Secretary in the House of Commons. Lord Halifax has had great experience as a man of affairs, having been Viceroy of India and a holder of several Cabinet Ministries. Late this evening it was rumoured that Sir Austen Chamberlain might accept the Foreign Office for a time, until Mr. Baldwin was able to find a successor.

SIR S. HOARE STATES HIS CASE

A CLEAR CONSCIENCE AND NOTHING TO RECANT

PRIME MINISTER'S ADMISSION OF RESPONSIBILITY

CHANCELLOR ON APPLICATION OF OIL SANCTIONS

IN the course of his personal explanation, in the House of Commons yesterday, Sir Samuel Hoare gave an exhaustive account of the circumstances which led to his resignation of the post of Foreign Secretary.

The Paris proposals, he said, were put forward, not as terms of settlement, but as a basis for negotiation. The situation had become acute, and it was necessary to act promptly. Neither M. Laval nor he himself was in love with the proposals, but they felt that something must be done.

He did not foresee the storm which the suggested terms had roused throughout Great Britain. They were, in fact, more moderate than those which had been offered months ago to Signor Mussolini.

"I say, in all humility, that my conscience is clear," he concluded. . . . "Looking back at the position in which I was placed a fortnight ago, I say to the House that I cannot recant. . . . I believe it was the right course, and I believe that in the future, when opinion is somewhat less excited, at any rate some will think there is better reason in the course I took than they think to-day."

Mr. Baldwin took upon himself the chief share of responsibility for the situation. "The responsibility," he said, "is the responsibility of each and all of us, but principally mine."

He felt that the proposals went too far, and was not surprised at the expression of feeling in that direction. The proposals now were absolutely and completely dead. The Government stood where it had always stood—behind the Covenant of the League.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, who wound up the debate, said that the Government was willing to agree to an oil sanction, if all members of the League were willing to take their part in meeting an attack which might be sudden and unexpected.

The Opposition censure motion was rejected by a majority of 232 votes.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION AND A DEFENCE

Sir Samuel Hoare, on rising to make his statement, was received with cheers. The House, he said, always gives sympathetic and generous hearing to a former Minister who explains the reasons of his resignation. I ask to-day for a generous measure of that indulgence, in view of the great complexities of the questions with which I shall be dealing, and in view also of the special difficulties that have confronted me during recent days. I would gladly have been in my place ten days ago when this question first came into the Commons. Unfortunately, under my doctor's orders, I had to go abroad. More unfortunately still, having gone abroad, an unfortunate accident prevented my immediate return. The result has been that criticism, doubt—sometimes, perhaps, misrepresentation—have so far gained possession of the field that it is very difficult for me at the present moment to put out any line of defence at all. None the less, with the indulgence of the House I propose to deal, and to deal fully, with the circumstances that have led to my resignation. (Hear, hear.)

I would ask you, and the right honourable and honourable gentlemen in the House, to allow me some greater latitude than is sometimes allowed in these personal explanations; and, whilst I will do my utmost not to impose unduly upon the time of the House, it must needs be that in the nature of the case I must go into the question in some detail.

TWO GREAT ISSUES

Ever since I have been at the Foreign Office I have been obsessed with the urgency of two great issues. Day in and day out I have been obsessed with the urgent necessity of doing everything in my power to prevent a European conflagration. Secondly, I have been no less obsessed with the urgent duty of doing everything in my power to prevent an isolated war between Great Britain and Italy. I believe that these two great issues were two of the issues that were mainly in the minds of the electors at the last election. There was fear, on the one hand, of a general European conflagration, and fear, on the other hand, of an isolated war between Great Britain and Italy. When the election came to an end the war had already been in progress for some weeks. We had done our best to stop its outbreak. I myself had done everything within my powers to mobilise world opinion against war at the Assembly at Geneva.

In spite of our efforts, war had broken out, and every day that it continued it involved the world in greater and more dangerous problems. There was trouble in the East. There was trouble in Egypt. There was trouble brewing in Europe. Not least, there was the depressing fact that the war seemed to be compromising the British nation with a large body of public opinion in France. It must have been clear to every honourable member that the threat of war and the outbreak of war had raised very difficult questions between ourselves and France. It must have been obvious to every honourable member that a great body of opinion in France was intensely nervous of a breach with Italy, or intensely nervous of anything that was likely to weaken French defences.

In view of those facts, I did everything in my power to make a settlement possible, and, whilst loyally continuing the policy of sanctions and coercive action—and I do not think anyone can charge me with any hesitation in pushing that policy both here and at Geneva—I never allowed a day to pass without attempting by some means or another to find a peaceful settlement of this hateful controversy. That was the position after the election. We were engaged upon our double task of taking our full share in collective action, and also that other task imposed upon us by the League itself of trying to find a basis of settlement for this unfortunate dispute, and I concentrated upon the second of those two tasks, in view of the situation that I saw inevitably developing before me in the immediate future.

OIL EMBARGO QUESTION

In both these fields, in both the field of collective action and also in the field of peaceful negotiation, we reached a turning point about a fortnight ago. The turning point came sooner than many of us expected. Perhaps, it came as a result of the sanctions that had already been imposed and the collective front that, I am glad to say, had been created at Geneva. In any case, about a fortnight ago, it was clear that a new situation was about to be created by the question of the oil embargo. It seemed clear that, supposing that an oil embargo could be imposed, and that non-member States took an effective part in it, an oil embargo might have such an effect upon the hostilities as to force their termination. (Hear, hear.)

Just because of the effectiveness of an oil sanction, providing that the non-member States took a full part, the situation immediately became more dangerous from the point of view of Italian resistance. From all sides we received reports that no responsible Government could disregard that Italy would regard an oil embargo as a military sanction or an act involving war against her.

Let me make our position quite clear. We had no fear whatever as a nation of any Italian threat. (Cheers.) If the Italians attacked us we should retaliate, and, judging from our past history, we should have retaliated with full success. (Renewed cheers.) What was in our mind was something very different. An isolated attack of this kind, launched upon one

MR. STANLEY BALDWIN.

Power, without, it may be—and I shall refer to this subject again in a minute—the full support of the other Powers, would, it seemed to me, almost inevitably lead to the dissolution of the League. (Hear, hear.)

THE PARIS VISIT

It was, in those circumstances, that ten days ago I went to Paris. I did not want to go to Paris. I was in urgent need of a period of rest, but, apart from that fact, I dislike intensely the practice of the Foreign Minister leaving this country (loud and prolonged Government cheers and some Opposition cries of "No") and conducting negotiations in foreign capitals (Renewed cheering.) None the less, I was pressed on all sides to go, and was pressed in such a way as to make refusal impossible. It was in an atmosphere of threatened war, in which the conversations began, and it was an atmosphere in which the majority of the member States—indeed, I would say the totality of the member States—appeared to be opposed to military action.

It was a moment of great urgency. Within five days the question of the oil embargo was to come up at Geneva, and I did not feel myself justified in proposing any postponement of the embargo unless it could be shown to the League that negotiations had actually started. It was a moment when, although most member States had been prepared to take part in economic sanctions, no particular State, except ourselves, had taken any military precautions. Lastly, it was a moment in which it seemed to me Anglo-French co-operation was essential if there was to be no breach at Geneva, and if the sanctions front was not to be destroyed.

For two days M. Laval and I discussed the basis of a possible discussion. We were not discussing terms to be imposed upon the belligerents. We were discussing proposals that might bring the two parties into the same room, and that might make a subsequent negotiation possible. The proposals that emerged from those discussions were not French proposals, or British proposals, in the sense that we liked them. Neither M. Laval nor I liked many features of them. They did, however, seem to us to be the only basis upon which it was even remotely likely we could at least start a peace discussion. It was certainly the minimum basis upon which the French Government were prepared to proceed, and this minimum was only reached after two days of strenuous discussion. So far as I myself was concerned, it seemed to me to be so important to start on negotiation, even if it had to be on this basis, that, much as I disliked some features of the scheme, I could not withhold my provisional assent. I felt that the issues were so grave, and the dangers of the continuance of the war were so serious, that it was worth making the attempt—(hear, hear)—and that it was essential to maintain Anglo-French solidarity.

It was in this spirit, and this spirit alone, that we agreed to the suggestion. That alone is the explanation and justification of the Paris *communiqué*.

THE PROPOSALS

What were the suggestions that were put forward to the belligerents and to the League? I am aware that many of my friends have said to me: "Say nothing about the proposals, they are dead; the world is against them." I could not accept that advice in justice either to myself, or—what is much more important—in justice to the gravity of the issues that are raised by it. I would venture, if I may, to ask the indulgence of the House for two or three minutes, whilst, in my own words, I give a description—I hope not a controversial description—of the actual proposals, for I am anxious to have these proposals on the records of the House in order that it should be seen what were the proposals, in actual practice, that led to my resignation.

There were three classes of proposals. The first for international supervision, the second for territorial exchanges, and the third for opportunities for Italian economic expansion and settlement. These were the three principles of the Report of the Committee of Five, and it is important to remind this House that, whilst Signor Mussolini refused to accept them, the Emperor accepted them in principle when the threat of war was hanging over him. Secondly, it should also be remembered that not long ago the Emperor himself showed his great desire for an outlet to the sea by offering to exchange for it the vast region of Ogaden.

The Paris proposals substituted for Ogaden a part of the Tigre province that is now in Italian occupation, and in which the Abyssinian chieftains seem to have gone over to the Italian side, but they would have meant the Italian evacuation of certain of the occupied territories, including the sacred town of Aksum. Secondly, they suggested a strip of the Danakil and Ogaden territory of limited scope. This territory is entirely desert.

As to the port, let me make it quite clear that the proposal was for an effective outlet with a wide corridor in full sovereignty for Abyssinia at Assab, and that no stipulation was discussed concerning any restriction upon it as to the building of a railway. The Zeila alternative was only included as an alternative if both sides preferred it.

As to the South, a large area was to be set aside for Italian economic development and expansion. This area is non-Amharic; it represents comparatively recent conquests by Abyssinia; it is sparsely populated. Slave-raiding has devastated it in some parts, while slave-ownership is prevalent over the whole area, as, indeed, over the whole country.

Here, however, let me make it as clear as I can that there was to be no transfer of sovereignty, and that the administration, while continuing to be Abyssinian, was to be under the guidance and control of the League Plan of Assistance. What I understand to have been an early objection raised in the Committee of Five against anything like a dual administration was thus met. At the same time, and as was bound to be the case in an area in which Italians were to settle and Italian capital to be sunk, officials of Italian nationality would take a predominant part in the local control, but that local control would be subjected to the League Plan of Assistance. You will find such development clearly foreseen in the Charter of Assistance drawn up by the Committee of Five, and included on Page 4 of the White Paper. In no sense was the area to be a transferred territory, nor, so far as the League's supervision was concerned, was it to be differentiated from the rest of Abyssinia.

I am aware that it is this part of the scheme that has met with the fiercest criticism. I would, however, remind the honourable members, firstly, that a free hand was left to the League to fill in this chapter as it willed, and, secondly, that from all parts of the House we have heard demands for Italian expansion. (Opposition cries of "No.") Let me say then more than one part of the House.

FORMER TREATIES

I would also remind hon. members that, by various instruments, more particularly the 1906 Treaty as regards the French and ourselves, and the 1925 exchange of Notes between ourselves and Italy, we have recognised Italian economic interests over a much wider area of Abyssinia than that comprised in this southern zone, whilst only recently we have made it clear that,

(Continued in Page 4, Column 1.)

PLAN BURIED AT GENEVA

M. LAVAL NOT RESIGNING

END OF ANGLO-FRENCH MANDATE

SIR S. HOARE SAVES BRITISH PRESTIGE

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

GENEVA, Thursday.

IN one of the shortest League meetings on record the League Council this evening adopted the resolution burying the ill-fated Franco-British peace plan. The resolution had been agreed on at this morning's meeting of the Committee of Thirteen—the members of the Council, with the exception of Italy. It runs:—

"The Council thanks the delegates of France and of the United Kingdom for the communication which they have made to it concerning the suggestions which they have put before the two parties with a view to conciliation.

"In view of the preliminary character of the suggestions as emphasised by the two Powers, the Council does not consider that it is called upon to express an opinion in regard to them at present.

"The Council instructs the Committee of Thirteen, bearing in mind the provisions of the Covenant, to examine the situation as a whole as it may appear in the light of the information which the Committee may procure."

The Council then adjourned.

WATCHING

The meeting of the Committee of Eighteen, which followed, was likewise exceedingly brief. The Chairman announced that the Committee took note of the resolution of the Council, and instructed the experts to continue to watch the operation of existing sanctions.

All versed in League diplomacy agree that the resolution debars a resuscitation of the Paris proposals as effectively as though they had been solemnly cremated. It also puts a complete embargo upon any further initiative by Great Britain and France as mandatories of the League.

The one lasting consequence of this unfortunate episode, so far as its effect upon the Italo-Abyssinian conflict is concerned, is that it has delayed for the time being the question of an oil embargo.

REVULSION OF FEELING

M. Laval informed the French Press this evening that there was no truth in the report current that he was thinking of resigning. Nothing was further from his thoughts. He was prepared to defend his policy to the end before the French Chamber.

The deplorable effect upon League opinion of the Paris proposals has been largely dissipated by the resignation of Sir Samuel Hoare and the attitude of Mr. Eden at the Council and Committee meetings. Indeed, there has been a most remarkable revulsion of feeling here with regard to Great Britain's attitude. There is no longer any talk among foreign delegates of "perfidious Albion." On the contrary, there is envy that Britain possesses a public opinion so powerful and Ministers prepared so honourably and so disarmingly to admit their error and accept without demur its consequences.

REACTION TO SIR S. HOARE'S SPEECH

ITALY THINKS OIL SANCTIONS UNLIKELY

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

ROME, Thursday.

"A gentlemanly speech" was the comment to-night on the British ex-Foreign Secretary's speech in the House of Commons, and Italian opinion echoes the warning contained in it of the gravity of the situation which was arising. Sir Samuel's exposition of the facts of the situation have earned him much sympathy here.

Italian official quarters, while never using the word "war" in connection with oil sanctions, have always made it pretty plain that the oil embargo menace was bringing war nearer, and have emphasised that it was not merely a question of a war between Britain and Italy. The conflict, they were certain, would spread in ever-growing ripples until it would become certainly a European war and possibly a world conflagration.

That supreme danger is now over, it is believed. Too much water has flowed beneath the bridges for an oil embargo to be possible. Moreover, say Italians, the fact that Sir Samuel Hoare and M. Laval were able to produce such proposals in the name of the League, and that the British Government was able to retransmit them to the parties concerned, proves irrevocably that the Powers are committed to some dismemberment of Abyssinia.

IN FRANCE

One passage of Sir Samuel Hoare's speech, the frankness and breadth of treatment of which is appreciated, has particularly interested French quarters. That is the one in which he suggested that Great Britain was not assured of entire French assistance in the event of an Italian attack. This, it is felt, calls for an answer, but only when the ex-Secretary's actual words are available for scrutiny.

To Mr. Baldwin's declaration that the Hoare-Laval proposals are dead, French authorities respond "Amen."

GERMAN COMMENT

The *Boersen Zeitung*, commenting on the debate in the House of Commons, says: "It cannot be emphasised too much that the British National Government is once again strongly committed to the League of Nations. The pace-makers of the English League policy, however, sit on the Opposition benches. . . . This means a doubled tension in the coalition. At present the only favourable circumstance for the Government is the six weeks' holiday of the House."

Paul Scheffer, commenting from Geneva to the *Berliner Tageblatt*, says: "Well-informed circles in Geneva consider it possible that the negotiations on oil sanctions by the League will be resumed in January, but this is not certain."

U.S. SYMPATHY

Early and brief reports of the debate in the Commons were read in Washington with the liveliest interest, and it is apparent that the speeches of the Prime Minister and of Sir Samuel Hoare have helped to fuller understanding of certain highly important aspects of the present crisis.

For the first time since the disclosure of the Anglo-French peace proposals there is perceptible a feeling of sympathy for Sir Samuel Hoare, arising partly from the frankness with which he spoke, and also from a tardy realisation of the dangerous isolation in which Great Britain has been left as an exponent of "collective" security.

COAL MINERS' CLAIMS

CRITICAL STAGE REACHED

STOPPAGE FIXED FOR JANUARY 28

THE situation in the British coal industry, following the demand of the Mineworkers' Federation for an advance in wages of 2s. a day is regarded as exceedingly grave and critical.

The delegate conference of the Federation met yesterday in London to consider the situation.

The discussions were carried out in an unusual atmosphere by the Mineworkers' Federation. Strains of string music filled the air while lengthy speeches were being made on the situation. An orchestra was rehearsing in an adjoining room.

PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT

The conference lasted just over two and a half hours, and Mr. Joseph Jones, President, made the following statement:

"The Executive Committee recommended the following resolution to the conference:—

"This conference regards the suggestions so far made as being entirely unsatisfactory, and as by no means reflecting the pronounced opinion throughout the country in support of the miners' wage claim, and it resolves therefore that notices be tendered on January 13 and 20 respectively unless wage proposals satisfactory to the Executive Committee are obtained in the meantime.

"The vote was—In favour of the recommendation, 478,000; against, 28,000.

"There was a view held in the conference that the notices should have been tendered at an earlier date, but as the sub-committee of the Executive have provisionally fixed a further meeting in the week commencing January 6, it was considered advisable to await the result of that meeting.

"Proposals will not be regarded as satisfactory to the Executive Committee which are not offered nationally, and which are not uniform in character."

ACTUAL DATE OF STOPPAGE

It was explained that the reason for the variation in the dates for the tendering of notices is that where a fortnight's notice is customary they will be given on the 13th, and where only a week is required on the 20th.

Unless there is a settlement in the meantime, the stoppage will take place at midnight on Sunday, January 26th.

It is obvious from the official announcement that the Executive are still hoping for developments which may avert a stoppage.

The miners had before them a serious warning by the Government, which drew the attention of the conference to the "very grave responsibility which it will assume, both in relation to the workers in the minefields and the country as a whole, if it should fail to allow the full investigation of the offer made by the owners."

BIGGEST FIGHT OF THE WAR

ITALIAN STORY OF AMBUSCADE

Details now passed by the Asmara (Italian headquarters) censor confirm first impressions that the battle of Dembeguina Pass, which was fought in the hours of darkness on Monday morning, was by far the biggest engagement since war began seventy-nine days ago.

Christopher Holme, Press Association correspondent with the Italian Northern Army, says it far exceeds any previous engagement on either front, both for violence, duration, and numbers of men involved and casualties. The dead, he says, are officially put at:—

Italians (white troops)—7 officers, 20 N.C.O.'s, 48 men. Askaris—All ranks, 117. In addition, 2 Askari officers and 25 men were wounded.

Abyssinians—500 dead.

The township of Dembeguina itself is ten miles on the Italian side—a fact which indicates how serious was the Abyssinian threat to the Italian right wing.

The Italian force, which was attacked by the first Ethiopian column at Mai Timchet in the hours of darkness on Monday morning, had to fight two battles, being in action continuously for more than two days.

REINFORCEMENTS

After retreating step by step to the Dembeguina Pass they found heavy reinforcements had already arrived from the rear, where aeroplanes and couriers had urgently signalled an Ethiopian attack.

The Italians took a leaf out of the tribesmen's book in one engagement by lining the sides of a narrow defile with rifle and machine-gun posts. The Ethiopians, elated by the withdrawal of the Italians, entered the gorge. The Italians waited until the whole Ethiopian force was within the gorge, and then opened fire.

The tribesmen were undaunted by the deadly effect of the first volley. Yelling wild battle cries, and brandishing swords and rifles, they charged furiously up the mountainside, determined to come to close quarters. Scores were mown down by machine-gun fire, but the survivors continued charging, and in many cases succeeded in coming to grips with the Italians.

FRENCH PREMIER'S TESTING TIME

FOREIGN DEBATE NEXT WEEK

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Thursday.

Competent quarters to-night considered the Government's position delicate, but not desperate, following M. Herriot's abandonment of the Radical Party leadership. The test will come in the foreign affairs debate planned to take place to-morrow week.

The attitude of M. Herriot and his followers will decide the Government's fate. In a letter published this evening M. Herriot makes it clear that he has no intention of withdrawing his resignation from the Radical presidency.

M. Herriot declares that his resignation was not prompted by annoyance, but that he had for a long time realised the contradiction which existed between the duties of president of the party and those of a Cabinet Minister.

MORE MONEY FOR WAR

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

ROME, Thursday.

Additional appropriations totalling 1,000 million lire (about £17,000,000) for extraordinary expenses in East Africa are announced by official decree this evening.

CORK'S CLAIM TO AIRPORT

DEPUTATION SEES MR. DE VALERA

DOCUMENTS AND MAPS EXAMINED

THE claims of Cork Harbour as the site of an airport were strongly urged on President de Valera by a deputation from Cork, which waited on him at Government Buildings, Dublin, yesterday.

The Cork representative came armed with the fullest information, including maps and charts, all intended to illustrate to the President the outstanding position of Cork Harbour in relation to Transatlantic and European traffic, and the facilities which the harbour afforded, particularly for an airport.

The President spent nearly an hour with the deputation, during which he examined with interest the documents and maps put before him. He was not, however, able to give them any definite promise. All he could indicate to them was that in any consideration there might be of an airport in the Saorstat in connection with trans-Atlantic traffic, technical considerations would be the main factor in deciding the site.

As regards Cork Harbour, its geographical position and the special advantages urged by the deputation were an assurance that it would play an important part in any future development of transport by air, whether within the island or within the Continent of Europe.

The deputation, which was introduced to the President by Senator FitzGerald, included Mr. R. F. O'Connor, County Surveyor, Cork, and Mr. Eugene Gayer, General Manager, Cork Harbour Board. Alderman Sean French, Lord Mayor of Cork, who was to have accompanied the deputation, was unavoidably absent.

When seen by our Representative after the interview, Mr. Gayer was unable to add anything to the facts indicated above. The members of the deputation were apparently pledged not to say anything to the newspaper representatives. It could not even be ascertained whether the interview was regarded as satisfactory from their point of view.

NEW INDUSTRY AT BRAY

ELECTRIC BULB FACTORY OPENED

Another step in industrial development was taken yesterday when Mr. Lemass, the Minister for Industry and Commerce, opened a new factory at Bray, County Wicklow, where electric bulbs are manufactured. It is an entirely new industry in this country, and in addition to the making of bulbs, and all the parts that go to make up the completed article, there is a Neon department, where Neon lighting of all kinds will be turned out. The factory gives employment to 100 people. 3,000 electric lamps are made daily, and early in the new year the production will be begun of motor-car and high voltage bulbs.

[The report of the opening ceremony will be found on Page 5.]

FROM "THE TIMES"

(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT)

EXPLANATIONS IN THE HOUSE

In a leading article to-day *The Times* remarks:—The House of Commons yesterday showed all the respect and sympathy rightly due to a member who has taken a straightforward course in freeing himself from an impossible position. As everyone recognises, Sir Samuel Hoare's resignation is the interruption, and by no means the end, of a distinguished public career. No one can look back upon his services to the State within the last few years without profound regret for the step which he has taken, proper and inevitable though it is. He reminded the world, in terms more suitably emphatic than any yet employed by a British Minister, that there must be full collective backing for collective action. This is indisputable doctrine, and the British public is becoming more and more aware of its implications, but it cannot become an excuse for the peace proposals.

If—and it is more than an if—League action still fell short of what the common security required, then Geneva had become the right place for the appropriate representations bodly and openly made. Another course would have been to postpone the oil embargo, for the reason, frankly given, that it could not be enacted so long as any leading member State, while unwilling to oppose it openly in the Councils of the League was also unwilling to contribute its share of insurance against Italian truculence. This country had, and has, a right to be told by other Powers exactly where they stand, and thus, by the same reckoning, where the League stands. Unfortunately, Sir Samuel Hoare was induced, or partly induced, to take a line of less resistance. The draft terms for negotiation meant, in effect, that the victim of aggression was to be sacrificed out of hand because of the reluctance of, at least some defenders of peace and justice to make good the common defences; small wonder that public opinion rose in wrath against them.

The Government's own share in this proceeding was shown yesterday with commendable openness to have been, as everyone had supposed, that of an embarrassed, unwilling and temporary accessory after the fact. Thought Sir Samuel Hoare is not specific on the point, it is clear from the speeches of Lord Halifax and Mr. Baldwin that the Cabinet never had beforehand the share which it ought to have had in settling the line of policy to be followed in Paris. It is clear, too, that but for the negligent or calculated indiscretion, whichever it was, that gave a sketch of a confidential document to the French Press, any initial errors could have been rapidly overtaken and put right. It may have been reprehensible, but it was certainly natural, that the first instinct of the Cabinet, with little or no time for deliberation upon utterly unexpected terms, should have been to stand by a Foreign Secretary whose own high conception of British policy and of duty to the League was familiar and trusted. The Government have, in part, disarmed hostility, first by withdrawing without delay from the over-hasty decision extracted from them by events, and secondly, by the unusual and wholly welcome candour with which they have accounted for it. They have acknowledged freely the part which public opinion has played in restoring the shattered substance of British policy, and while they have much lost ground to recover, that acknowledgment is, itself, the most hopeful guarantee of recovery in the future.

An officer in the Rumanian Army, Lieut. Antonescu, has been sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment on a charge of espionage on behalf of Hungary.

GUARANTEE FUND BILL

SPEAKER'S RULING UPHELD

CHIEF JUSTICE'S DECISION

HOW THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE VOTED

THE Committee on Procedure and Privileges, which met yesterday at Leinster House to consider a petition against the ruling of the Speaker of the Dail in certifying the Land Purchase (Guarantee Fund) Bill as a Money Bill, upheld the decision of the Speaker.

Chief Justice Kennedy, who presided at the meeting, arrived at Leinster House shortly before 2.30, and was received by a guard of honour of the 2nd Battalion Regiment of Rifles, and at once proceeded to the Committee Room, where the meeting took place. The other members of the Committee were:—Senators E. Blythe, J. G. Douglas, and M. F. O'Hanlon; Deputies A. Conor Maguire (the Attorney-General), James Geoghegan, K.C., and William Norton.

The Committee first considered whether the Press should be admitted, and ultimately agreed to this.

When the Press was admitted, Mr. Douglas suggested that the Attorney-General should have precedence if he chose to exercise his right.

Mr. Blythe said he preferred that Senator Douglas should speak.

The Chief Justice said that the first thing he would have done, if the Attorney-General had not been appointed to the Committee, would be to ask him his desires as to things generally; but he was rather in an awkward position by reason of being a member of the Committee.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S STATEMENT

The Attorney-General said that the question the Committee had to decide was whether the bill fell within the definition of a Money Bill within the meaning of Article 35 of the Constitution. He suggested that the portion of Article 35 under which the bill fell was the following:—

"A Money Bill means a bill which contains only provisions dealing with all or any of the following subjects—namely, the imposition, repeal, remission, alteration or regulation of taxation; the imposition for the payment of debt or other financial purpose of charges on public moneys or the variation of repeal of any such charges."

The Chief Justice said it was better that they should have the whole Article.

The Attorney-General said the Article continued:

"supply; the appropriation, receipt, custody, issue or audit of accounts of public money; the raising or guarantee of any loan or the repayment thereof; subordinate matters incidental to those subjects or any of them."

There was the important definition sentence: "In this definition the expressions 'taxation,' 'public money' and 'loan,' respectively, do not include any taxation, money or loan raised by local authorities or bodies for local purposes."

SCOPE OF INQUIRY

The Attorney-General, proceeding, said that the first section of the bill provided that deficiencies in the Purchase Annuities Fund were a charge on another fund, known as the Guarantee Fund, and the subsequent provisions of the bill were ancillary to that declaration. He submitted that the bill created a charge on a fund, and he thought the decision of the Committee would depend upon whether it held that the fund consisted of moneys which would properly be described as public moneys. The scope of their examination seemed limited to the question whether the Guarantee Fund consisted of moneys which were taxation raised by local authorities, or bodies, for local purposes. If nothing in the Guarantee Fund could be properly described as money so raised, and if it consisted of moneys provided by the Parliament in one way or another, then it would seem to be that the Guarantee Fund was clearly consisting of public moneys.

Mr. Douglas said he did not propose to claim that the bill fell under any section of Article 35 of the Constitution other than that cited by the Attorney-General, but he agreed that there was a line of argument to be discussed.

The Attorney-General said he would not like to be taken as arguing a case on the bill. He was simply putting forward what occurred to him, and he was open to consider the arguments of any member of the Committee which disposed of the inference that the bill was covered by the portion of Article 35 which he had quoted.

The Chief Justice said that the Agricultural Grant was strictly public money.

THE SUBMISSION

The Attorney-General said his submission was that it was strictly public money. The report of the Commission on Derating showed that the Guarantee Fund consisted of the Estate Duty Grant, the Agricultural Grant, an Exchequer contribution, and a Licence Duty grant. All the money was provided by Parliament. The bill created a charge on the Guarantee Fund, and was properly certified by the Speaker as a Money Bill.

Chief Justice—In what way does it come into conflict with the local authorities?

The Attorney-General said that grants such as the Agricultural Grant, which could be taken as a typical example, which were payable to the local authorities in certain fixed proportions, were placed in the Guarantee Fund, and could only be drawn out upon the Land Commission clearing a particular county in respect of the annuities payable in that county. The grants were held up in the Guarantee Fund to the precise amount of the default in each county in respect of land purchase annuities.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Chief Justice—As an indirect consequence of that, has the local authority to raise a rate?

The Attorney-General—If the local authority has budgeted for services for a particular year and takes into account the amount which it estimates it will receive from these various grants in full, then, if the Guarantee Fund is called

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GUARANTEE FUND BILL

(Continued from Page 9, Column 7.)

upon to make up deficiencies in the collection of land purchase annuities, the council must drop certain services or find money by local taxation or by borrowing. That is the direct effect of depriving the local authority of a sum measured by the amount of the default in each county.

Chief Justice—Money must be raised somehow by the local authority?

The Attorney-General said that if the local authority wanted to carry on its services to the full extent of its estimate, and if it lost grants as a result of the operation of the Guarantee Fund, it must find the money, or otherwise it would have to cut its services.

THE CASE AGAINST

SENATORS' ARGUMENTS

Mr. Douglas said he had taken a good deal of interest in constitutional questions, and some time ago gave a great deal of consideration to the question. He had only part of the previous night to make up what seemed to him to be the case for the view which he took, that the bill was not a Money Bill. This could be argued on several grounds. In the first place, it was simply a declaratory bill. It purported to be by its title an Act to remove doubts. Accordingly, it did not of itself effect any change in the law, and it certainly did not do any of the things mentioned in Article 35. He did not think that Article 35 ever contemplated or actually provided for declaratory bills coming within the subjects to be dealt with as Money Bills. The effect of Section 2 of the bill was that it validated acts of the Government done before the passing of the bill, whether they were or were not lawful at the time. The acts validated included not only payments or deductions, but also every other thing done. These other things done which were validated in that Section could include acts which could not properly be dealt with in a Money Bill, such, for instance, as the apportionment of various shares to counties of moneys forming the Guarantee Fund after the deductions have been made.

In his opinion, he said, a bill which validated acts done before its passing did not come within the definition of a Money Bill contained in Article 35. Section 2 of the bill was sufficient of itself to prevent the bill being regarded as a Money Bill, without going into the further points raised by the Attorney-General. A third reason was that a sub-section of the bill declared that it should be construed with the Land Acts, and might be cited with these Acts. That seemed to him to bring it within the whole Land Purchase code, and he submitted that it was sufficient to show that the bill did not contain "only" provisions regarding the matters set out in Article 35 or subordinate or incidental matters thereto. It would be admitted, he thought, that the Land Purchase Acts were not Money Acts, and he could not regard the bringing of a bill into the Land Purchase code as either subordinate or incidental to a money matter.

He disagreed with the contention of the Attorney-General that the bill dealt with "the imposition for the payment of debt or other financial purposes of charges on public moneys."

DIFFERENT VIEW

Mr. Geoghegan said he had formed a view different from that of Senator Douglas in regard to the bill and the appropriate Article of the Constitution. He believed that this was a Money Bill, purely by virtue of the nature of the Guarantee Fund and the purpose of the fund. He took the view that the phrase "Guarantee Fund" was a mere phrase describing certain State moneys; the fund was a mere matter intended to facilitate accounting and bookkeeping. Moneys in the Guarantee Fund were part of the moneys of the State. Unless he felt actual compelling words it would be difficult to convince him that under the Article of the Constitution it was contemplated that the Senate could interfere with any matters relating to public funds. The bill, in its title, contemplated a charge for financial purposes on certain public moneys.

Chief Justice—Senator Douglas suggests that when the moneys are given to the Guarantee Fund they become the property of the Guarantee Fund.

Mr. Geoghegan—The moneys with which the bill deals are in the Central Fund.

Mr. Douglas—My contention is that at least portion of them never were in the Central Fund. Some moneys were transferred to the Guarantee Fund from the Local Taxation Account.

Mr. Geoghegan—But the moneys are now in the Central Fund under the control of the Oireachtas.

Mr. Douglas—Some only.

Chief Justice—What are the doubts that the bill seeks to remove?

Mr. Geoghegan—Claims were advanced by two county councils against those funds. They, at least, allege there is some doubt or more, and have instituted law proceedings against the Minister for Finance to prevent him charging deficiencies in the collectible land annuities against grants which they hold are due to them. There are doubts which I do not share.

QUESTION AT ISSUE

Mr. Blythe said that as he understood the case the contention of the county councils was that originally the Guarantee Fund was instituted for the purpose of guaranteeing the dividends and sinking fund on the Land Stock, and that certain land annuities were no longer used for the purpose and were being paid into the Exchequer, it was no longer the right of the Minister for Finance to make deductions from the Guarantee Fund, and through the Guarantee Fund from the grants to local authorities. That was the question which was being litigated.

Chief Justice—So that the doubt merely arose, as I understand it, on the nature of the deficiencies?

Mr. Geoghegan—Yes.

Mr. Blythe—Or really as to whether in the circumstances after the Act of 1923 the Guarantee Fund must be drawn upon.

Chief Justice—It refers to "every deficiency" as drafted, and what I want to know is what was the doubt previous to that?

Mr. Geoghegan said that the matter of deficiencies was dealt with in Section 1 of the Act, which said that every deficiency was to be met. The political argument advanced by Mr. Blythe was in regard to what was the original intention. The Oireachtas had decided that certain moneys should be no longer dispatched to the National Debt Commissioners.

Mr. Blythe—There is nothing to guarantee now.

The Attorney-General said that the doubt arose because of paying the moneys into the Exchequer.

The Chief Justice said that the matter had a forty years old origin, and the whole purpose apparently had been changed.

Mr. Blythe—It is now a mixed fund instead. The fund was a guarantee to stockholders, and could not be a guarantee to the Revenue Commissioners or the Minister for Finance for taxation.

Mr. Geoghegan said that they should assume that what a Statute said had to be done also, no matter by what name they called the fund, even if they preserved names that had a historical origin.

The Chief Justice—Is there a Guarantee Fund in fact, and is it accounted for; and is there a Land Purchase Annuity Fund? What happened in regard to the 1903 and 1909 Acts? To get the actual position we will have to get officers of the Department of Finance to say.

Mr. Geoghegan said that the statutory position remained exactly as it was. So long as moneys were under the control of the Oireachtas it had power to impose upon them charges for financial purposes. The Constitution directed how that power was to be exercised, and in the main it was almost entirely exercised by the Dail. He was not shaken in his view that the bill was a Money Bill.

Mr. Blythe said that there was no definition of public moneys in the Section, although certain things were excluded from public moneys, but there might be other things in regard to which there should be an interpretation of the problem before them, for it depended on what were public moneys. Once there was an Act entitling somebody other than the State to money that had been voted by the Oireachtas; that money went into a special fund, and it was the property of the people to whom it was voted. It had been decided in law that certain moneys were the property of the County Councils, subject to any charges that might be lawfully imposed upon it. If the law was that they were entitled to the moneys without deductions, then they were entitled to it without any deductions whatever. The only way a Government could get ownership of money was by taxation. The bill did not impose taxation or impose a charge, but was introduced to remove a doubt. Because of that fact alone it was not a Money Bill, and also because of its indemnity provisions. The money involved was very considerable—over three-quarters of a million, and, therefore, it was not a subordinate matter incidental to other things.

MR. NORTON'S VIEW

Mr. Norton said that the framers of the Constitution were anxious that the Dail should have very wide powers in the matter of declaring what was a Money Bill, and the matters that constituted a Money Bill were extensive and very wide. A large variety of matters were brought into the category of Money Bills. The Estate Duty Grant was derived from taxation imposed by the Legislature, and the Agricultural Grant was, in fact, raised by taxation. But Senator Douglas had contended that the Agricultural Grant was not public money. He thought they should have regard to the sources from which the moneys came. If the Minister raised by taxation monies that were public monies, to that extent the Guarantee Fund was composed of public money.

Senator Duglas—Any money derived from taxation is public money included in the annual appropriation.

Mr. Norton—Yes, as a general proposition.

Senator Douglas—That means there might be exceptions.

Mr. Norton—Yes.

Senator Douglas—That is my contention.

Mr. Norton said the bill imposed a charge upon the Guarantee Fund, and he thought there was no doubt whatever as to the intention of the Dail in that respect.

He said that the object of the bill was, in his opinion, in the event of any doubt as to the effect of any previous legislation to impose a charge on the Guarantee Fund. To the extent that there was any doubt, this bill definitely imposed, in his opinion, a charge upon the Guarantee Fund. Once it imposed a charge on public moneys it was, in fact, a Money Bill. He thought that the money raised by the State in the form of taxation was by the definition conferred on "money" by Article 35 within the catagory of a Money Bill.

Mr. Norton added that he disliked the principle of making the community guarantor for individual debts by legislation, perhaps more intently than Senator Blythe; but he submitted, as a lay man, that the Guarantee Fund did, in fact, consist of moneys which are raised by the State in the form of taxation, and that, whether they liked it or not, this bill imposed a charge on the Guarantee Fund, and a bill which did so was, in his opinion, a Money Bill within the meaning of Article 35 of the Constitution.

A VALIDATING ACT

Senator O'Hanlon said that a Money Bill was defined as a bill which dealt "only" with money, and surely a bill whose intention was to validitate Acts passed prior to the passing of the bill could not be described as dealing only with money.

The Attorney-General (Mr. Conor Maguire) said that the fact that in 1932 an Act had been given effect to—an Act which could have been deemed to be a Money Bill—he submitted the view that the mere fact that this bill was doing retrospectively a thing that ought to have been done prospectively ought not to deprive the Dail from holding it to be a Money Bill. If this bill was to be excluded from the title of a Money Bill, the object of the Article was defeated, because its object was to give the Dail control over taxation and over the finding of money for the purpose of safeguarding the Exchequer.

Mr. Maguire went on to say that the underlining object of the bill was clearly analogous. If the facts were otherwise the object of the framers of the Constitution would have been defeated.

Senator Douglas—I think it is completely wrong to have validating Acts introduced as money bills. I hold that the Guarantee Fund is not made up of public moneys and I think the Government do not regard it as taxation.

Senator Blythe pointed out that in the case of taxation there had to be a message from the Governor-General, and in this case there had been no message, therefore, it was not taxation.

THE VOTE

This concluded the discussions, and the Chief Justice asked for the decision of the Committee. A vote was taken, the question being whether or not the bill was a money bill.

There voted

FOR—Deputies Geoghegan, Norton and Maguire.

AGAINST—Senators Blythe, Douglas and O'Hanlon.

The Chief Justice pointed out that it fell to him to decide when the voting was equal. Under the Constitution, he did not appear to be called upon to state reasons.

"I have been greatly shaken," he said, "by a good deal of the arguments of Senator Douglas. Having weighed the whole matter over, however, I am of opinion that it is a Money Bill and I so decide."

SENATE TO MEET

EFFECT OF YESTERDAY'S DECISION

By Our Political Correspondent.

In consequence of the decision of the Committee on Privileges and Procedure regarding the Land Purchase (Guarantee Fund) Bill, holding it to be a money bill, the Senate will meet as arranged on December 30 to deal with the measure. Being a money bill, it will not be possible for the Senate to do other than pass the bill with any recommendations they may wish to make.

The Senate cannot amend or delay the bill, so that all stages of the measure will probably be taken on that day. The Dail will subsequently discuss the recommendations, but there is apparently no necessity for haste in the matter.

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MINING RIGHTS IN WATERFORD

QUESTIONS IN DISPUTE

BOARD ADJOURNED UNTIL JANUARY

THE hearing of an application to acquire certain mining rights in the County Waterford was continued yesterday at the Mining Board, Lord Edward street, Dublin, Mr. Martin Maguire, K.C., presiding.

The application is being made by Nils Erik Lenander, of Orkla, Lokken Verk, Norway (director); Arthur Broughton-Edge, of Lynton Lodge, Rickmansworth, Hertford, England (mining geologist); and Lawrence Austen Impey, of Chipping Norton, Oxford, England. It is in respect of a certain area in the County Waterford, the minerals under which are vested in the O'Shee estate.

Mr. E. J. Phelps, K.C. (instructed by Messrs. Whitney, Moore and Keller), appeared for the applicants; and Mr. F. Power (Messrs. Dobbyn and McCoy) appeared for Colonel O'Shee.

Continuing his evidence, Mr. Broughton-Edge (in reply to Mr. Power) said that they had great hopes that there were minerals in the land, otherwise they would not be wasting time and money coming before the Board. He could not state definitely to the Board that there were minerals in the land, and could not say anything about the copper content of the ore, or whether it was economically workable.

In reply to Mr. Phelps, the witness said:—"In anticipation of an agreement being reached, we had contracted with a Swedish firm for drilling out in Waterford last summer. These contracts had to be postponed."

MATTERS IN DISPUTE

This concluded the case for the applicants.

Mr. Power (for Colonel O'Shee), addressing the Board, submitted that the applicants had made no case on the grounds of unreasonable delay, nor had they made a case regarding the 5 per cent. royalty proposed originally by the applicants. Colonel O'Shee had been perfectly satisfied with the draft agreement which had been prepared, and doubts had first been raised in September, 1934, when Mr. Edge questioned the interpretation of the royalty clause. The royalty of 5 per cent. on the copper content was not suggested by Colonel O'Shee.

The Chairman suggested that the parties should come together and try to find agreement on the royalty question, which appeared to be the only point in dispute, and the sitting was adjourned until 4 o'clock.

NO AGREEMENT

It was then intimated to the Chairman that no agreement had been reached.

The Chairman said that their object was to open these mines and get them working as quickly as possible. If there was any unreasonable opposition, that opposition would simply have to go. He was not suggesting that there was in this case anything of the kind.

The board adjourned until January 7th next in order to give the parties a further opportunity to come to an agreement.

TURKEYS AT 9½D. PER LB.

LOW PRICES AT BAGNALSTOWN

There was a complete deadlock for several hours at Bagnalstown Christmas poultry market yesterday, when sellers refused to part with their birds at the lower prices obtaining.

After several hours' bargaining some of the choicer lots were sold at 9½d. per lb., as compared with 11d. per lb. ruling last week. Only about 25 per cent. of the turkeys on offer were cleared.

Geese sold readily at prices ranging from 4s. to 6s.

Turkey prices at Ferbane were 1s. 1d. per lb.; at Clara 1s. 3d. per lb., and at Kilcormac 1s. 4d. per lb.

In Armagh Christmas poultry market yesterday turkeys were selling at 1s. 3½d. per lb. and geese at 4½d. to 5d. per lb.

PRICES IN TIPPERARY

Tipperary.—Large supplies of turkeys for the Christmas market, first quality birds realising 9d. to 1s. per lb. and inferior sorts 6d. to 9d. The plucking of birds has given large employment to women and girls. The birds all round are of excellent quality and superior to that of recent years.

Mr. J. J. O'Connor, a large Tipperary exporter, stated yesterday that he feared that with the approach of Christmas there would be a slump, as the high prices which the cross-Channel consumer had to pay might be an adverse factor. There was a general complaint by shippers of the practice of producers in holding back birds to the last moment, resulting in a glut, with a consequent fall in prices.

Dungannon.—At Dungannon yesterday 1,600 turkeys were marketed, the top price being 1s. 4d. per lb. In one flock sold were two birds weighing 30lb. each.

"THE IMMORTAL HOUR"

NEWTOWN SCHOOL, WATERFORD

The production of "The Immortal Hour" at Newtown School, Waterford, was repeated on Tuesday evening before a crowded audience. At the conclusion the Headmaster, Mr. Arnold Marsh, expressed his thanks to Mr. W. F. Watt for the generous assistance he had given in the choral work, as well as for his help with the staging, the new curtains being the product of one of Waterford's most prosperous young industries. He also thanked Mr. H. Gebler for his equally generous assistance with the violin, and Mr. Ferguson for putting his professional skill at their disposal in the art of "making up," and referred with appreciation to the team work of both staff and pupils that had led to such success. He went on to say that, when he saw what an amount of time and effort was being devoted during the term to preparations for producing this beautiful, but most difficult, drama, he felt some uneasiness lest essential work should suffer. It had been all the more gratifying, therefore, in checking over the results of the school examinations that afternoon to find that the average marks of all the principals had shown a rise, so that the production might be said to have justified itself from still another point of view. He expressed appreciation of the remarks of the headmaster of a certain other Waterford School the previous evening, and agreed that a most serious injury was being done to Irish education by the continual draining away of pupils to cross-Channel schools. Those parents who felt an admiration for the English people, as he did, might very well consider whether it was not their duty to do as English parents for many generations had been doing, and maintain and support their own schools. If they would do that there was not the slightest reason why Irish schools should not be as good in every way as any schools in the world.

Speaking of the rather remarkable record that Newtown itself had had in recent years in examinations, on the playing fields and in all sorts of out of school activities, he asked them to try to imagine what might have been accomplished if they had not been handicapped all the time by the loss of pupils who went away at the age of thirteen or fourteen, and so were never able to show what were called results. In one thing, however, he could feel a good deal of confidence. In ten years' time let them compare the records of those who had left early to go to English schools with records of those who had stayed with them to the end of their school days. He had no fear of the comparison.

A collection for charitable purposes was taken up as the audience was leaving.

GUINNESS' FIRST CLASS CLERKSHIPS. Pupils of Rosse College, 65 Stephen's Green, gained all the 6 appointments offered at last exam. Classes resume Mon., Dec. 30. —(Advt.)

IRISH NEWS IN BRIEF

Embezzlement Charge.—At Loughrea District Court yesterday, District Justice Cahill remanded on bail Bernard J. Fallon, who was charged with the embezzlement of £1 while employed as branch manager of the local unemployment exchange.

* * * * *

Clare Arms Charge.—Matthew O'Connell, of Kilmoon, was at Lisdoonvarna District Court returned for trial when charged with being found in unlawful possession of a .45 Webley revolver and four rounds of live ammunition. A Guard sergeant said that he found the loaded weapon in the ashes of a smouldering fire.

* * * * *

Additional Migrants.—On Wednesday the Gaeltacht Colony at Rathcarne, County Meath, was completed when ten additional families from Carraroe and South Connemara took possession of cottages and holdings provided for them there.

* * * * *

Mr. Hugo Flinn's Story.—At Cork County Council Finance Committee yesterday Mr. D. L. O'Gorman, who presided, handed in notice of motion for next meeting in the following terms:—"We, Cork County Council repudiate the recent statement of Mr. Hugo Flinn in the Dail as untruthful, un-Irish and disgusting.

* * * * *

Woman Burned.—At an inquest in the County Infirmary, Tralee, yesterday, Dr. Sheehan, District Coroner, returned a verdict of accidental death by burning on the remains of Miss Mary Browne, 64, who was found at the rear of her house in Rock street yesterday morning in an unconscious condition with her garments completely burned.

LABOUR AND THE SENATE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—The official report of the Dail debate of last Thursday, 12th December, gives Deputy Norton as stating that in 1922 the Labour Party in the Dail opposed the establishment of the Senate and voted against it. When questioned by Deputy Dr. O'Higgins as to the date of such vote, Mr. Norton replied:—

"If the deputy looks at the first volume of the official debates he will see where at an early date they voted."

When the Constitution (Amendment No. 24) Bill—*i.e.*, the bill to abolish the Senate—was before the Dail in 1934, Mr. Norton made a similar, but more definite, statement. His words, taken from the Official Report (18th April, 1934, columns 1874-5), are as follow:—

"So far as the Labour Party is concerned, it will vote for this measure. In doing so it will be maintaining the stand which it first adopted in 1922, and which has been frequently expressed by speakers on behalf of the party, not merely in this House, but outside this House. When the Constitution of this State was being discussed in 1922 the Labour Party supported and voted for an amendment designed to eliminate the Seanad from the Constitution of the Irish Free State. It did so then with the declaration that the Labour Party did not believe in Double Chamber Government."

I have examined carefully the reports of the debates in the Dail for 1922, to which Mr. Norton referred Dr. O'Higgins, and I cannot find any record to bear out the statement of Mr. Norton. The appropriate time—in fact, the only time—for an amendment to oppose the establishment of the Senate was on Article 12 of the Constitution, which constituted the two Houses of the Oireachtas. There was no amendment tabled to that Article by the Labour Party, or by anyone else, to oppose the establishment of the Senate. One amendment—and one amendment only—to Article 12 was proposed and voted upon. That was an amendment proposed by Deputy Gavan Duffy, and it proposed to eliminate not the Senate, but the King, from the Article.

In the discussion on that amendment there was little, if any, reference to the matter of a Second Chamber, and certainly, so far as Article 12 is concerned, which was the appropriate occasion for the Labour Party to indicate its opposition to the creation of a Second House in the Oireachtas, there is not the shadow of grounds for the statement of Mr. Norton that in 1922 "the Labour Party supported and voted for an amendment designed to eliminate the Seanad from the Constitution of the Irish Free State."

When Article 29 was reached, the Article which dealt with the composition, not the establishment, of the Senate, Deputy Johnson, then leader of the Labour Party in the Dail, proposed an amendment which sought not the elimination of the Senate, but the setting up of a Second Chamber on somewhat different lines from those contemplated in the Article There was no vote on this amendment. It was withdrawn. It is true that, speaking to his amendment, Deputy Johnson did make a mild indication of his preference for a Single Chamber Legislature in the following terms:

"I would prefer, on the whole, a Single Chamber, but the Dail has agreed that the Legislature shall comprise two Houses Therefore, it is desirable that the Second Chamber should be the best possible"

Probably the best commentary upon that would be the statement of Mr. Johnson himself, when, as Senator, speaking in the Senate on Constitution (Amendment No. 19) Bill, he said:

"I was a member of the Provisional Parliament in 1922 which discussed the Constitution, and, when the Article dealing with the constitution of the Second Chamber was reached, I expressed views to the effect that, on the whole, I was in favour of a Single Chamber. When that Parliament decided in favour of a Second Chamber, I made tentative proposals for a Chamber of an entirely different character from this, which, of course, were only put forward to ventilate the idea. I said that, on the whole, I was not in favour of a Second Chamber. I spent five years in the Dail, doing my best to prevent the Executive of the time passing legislation without proper discussion. I then stated, and I still believe, that the almost inevitable tendency of an Executive, whether of States or of private institutions is to take to itself added powers, and to impose them, if they can, without either elaboration or criticism upon people they are concerned with. I believe, therefore, that it is desirable there should be criticism and discussion of legislative proposals. I came to the conclusion, long before the five years were up, that my mild prejudice in favour of a Single Chamber was mistaken, and that it was desirable, even necessary, for the protection of liberties, that in the Constitution that had been given to the people there should be some barrier against an Executive having, as that Executive had, an acquiescent majority in the Dail, some barrier against that Executive passing through legislation without consideration—that is, consideration by Parliament." (Senate Debates Report, 11th July, 1933 Cols. 45-46.)

So far as I have been able to ascertain, in my researches into the Dail Reports of 1922 of the debates on the Constitution, these two Articles, 12 and 29, were the only appropriate occasions where the Labour Party could have given evidence of that robust opposition to a Second House which Deputy Norton asserts they showed by declaration and vote in 1922.

As I have shown, on Article 12 there was no such amendment and no such vote. On Article 29 there was no vote.

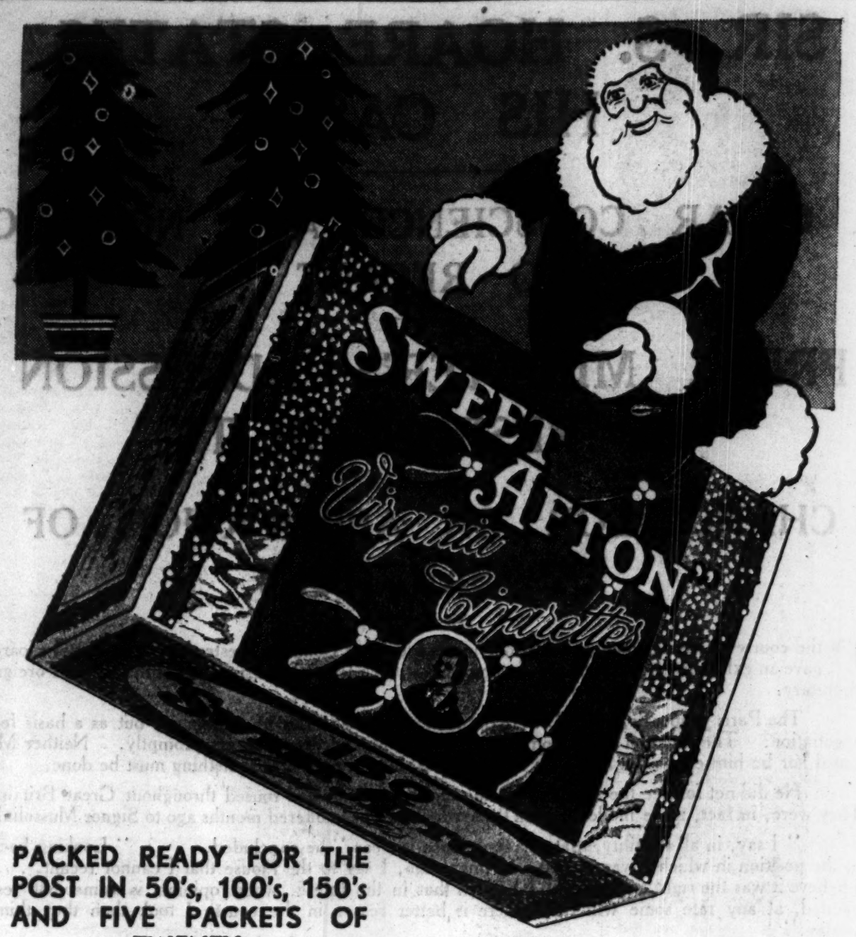
Will Deputy Norton kindly inform us, by specific reference as to date, etc., in the Dail Debates of 1922, when the Labour Party, as he alleges, by declaration and vote opposed the establishment of a Second House in the Oireachtas?—Yours, etc.,

SEAN MILROY (Senator).
Seanad Eireann, Leinster House, Dublin.
December 19th, 1935.

OBITUARY

MR. W. H. TAGGART

The death of Mr. W. H. Taggart took place at his residence, 44 Cliftonville road, Belfast, on Wednesday. Deceased was a well-known builder and contractor in Belfast. In his early days he was a keen athlete and competed as a cyclist at many of the meetings promoted by the Northern Branch of the Irish Amateur Athletic Association. Later he became an official of much influence in connection with that body, and for a number of years acted as its hon. treasurer. His firm built a number of important buildings in Belfast, including several of the new schools.



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THE GAIETY PANTOMIME

PEEP BEHIND THE SCENES

Rehearsals for the Dublin Gaiety Theatre pantomime, "Cinderella," are now so well advanced that patrons may look forward to a real old-fashioned pantomime when the curtain rises on the opening performance on St. Stephen's Day.

Under the guidance of Mr. J. H. Hamilton, manager of the theatre, an *Irish Times* reporter yesterday had a peep behind the scenes, and saw the company hard at work putting into effect the ideas of the producer, Mr. Charles Ross, in one or two of the principal scenes. The outcome of his efforts will be a production which children will insist on seeing again if they possibly can. Clean, wholesome fun, without vulgarity, is the object aimed at, with close adherence to the old story of "Cinderella."

The book is by Jay Beahm and Thomas J. Pigott, with new scenes and additions by Percival M. Selby, and the title *rôle* will be filled by Ivy Tresmand, who appeared as principal "boy" at the Gaiety last Christmas. She promises to be as charming as principal girl as she was dashing in her part last year. Already she has received quite a large "fan mail" from admirers, and says she is delighted to be in Dublin again. Phyllis Hervet will appear as the Prince, and is likely to be received with great favour, while Leslie Hatton will act as "Buttons," a part which suits his style of comedy admirably. Bert Bray will make a portly dame, and cause many a laugh by his antics, while there are also other members of the cast whose work will be appreciated.

In addition to a clever and well-trained ballet, special features will be provided by Doreen Cuthbert's Irish Mites, a troupe of dainty juvenile dancers.

Under the direction of the wardrobe mistress, the finishing touches are being given to the frocks, coats and other wearing apparel required for a company of over sixty performers. Machinists are working night and day in an effort to have everything complete for the dress rehearsal, and the costume department looks like a busy clothing factory.

MIDLETON COLLEGE

ADVICE TO MINISTER ON IRISH

CORK, Thursday.

Speaking at the annual prize distribution in Midleton College to-day, Mr. T. West, M.A., headmaster, in the course of his report on intermediate certificate results, said that of two boys who failed to qualify, one gained honours in English History, geography, science and mathematics and passes in Latin and drawing, whilst the other had passed in six subjects, gaining honours in two. "It seems strange," he the high standard required with high marks continued, "that pupils capable of passing should be branded failures by the Board of Education. It is a pity that boys who have reached a high standard in so many subjects, and are definitely weak in one subject, are not given some concessions—for example, by lowering the standard required for a pass in this weakest subject. I am by no means against the teaching of Irish, for I have encouraged it in every way I could, but I think the Minister of Education is losing sight of the real meaning of the word education when he reasserts the Government's determination to make Irish the language of the schools and the medium of education as soon as possible and as much as possible. The sooner a committee is set up by the Board of Education to report on the effects of its Irish policy the better."

In the course of his report, Mr. West said that the progress of the school had been well maintained, as reflected in the highly satisfactory results in public examinations, rugby, hockey, tennis and cricket.

The Right Rev. Dr. Flewett, Bishop of Cork, Cloyne and Ross, who presided, and presented the prizes, congratulated Mr. West, staff and pupils of the College on the year's work, and referred to the fact that one pupil, W. J. White, had won first place in Ireland in English in the intermediate examination from amongst 3,296 entrants.

The Governors present were:—Major Bagwell, Captain Smyth, Major Humphreys and Rev. H. Denny Townsend.

STEAMER SUNK AT HOLY ISLAND

CREW LANDED BY LIFEBOATS

Yesterday morning the Grosvenor, a small coastal steamer, ran on the rocks and sank at Holy Island, off the Northumberland coast. The skipper and her crew of eight burned blankets as distress signals when the coaster ran aground, and these were seen by the Holy Island lifeboat, which brought the crew safely ashore.

The Grosvenor, a coaster of 267 tons, was bound from Port Knockie to Sunderland. She was badly holed when she struck Castle Head Rocks, on the north side of Holy Island. The skipper, Alexander Stewart, of Buckie, ordered the crew of eight to abandon the ship. He told a reporter that after the ship had struck the rocks he turned her round with the idea of making for Berwick. I found, he said, that the propeller blade had been lost. This happened about 11 o'clock on Wednesday night. The chief engineer reported to me that the ship was holed and that she was filling rapidly. I went down to look, and saw that the pumps were unable to cope with the water entering the hold. When the aft was pretty full of water, and all our attempts to pump it out had failed, I gave instructions to the crew to leave in one of the ship's boats. I remained behind, in the hope that something could be done for her. However, I also had to leave her. Finally, the lifeboat came out and we discarded the small boats, which have since been recovered.

All that could be seen of the Grosvenor yesterday was the top of her bridge. She lies near the wreckage of the Sidonia, a 5,000 ton vessel, which went ashore some years ago. The owners of the Grosvenor are Massie and Co., and she is registered at Aberdeen.

FREE PARDON AFTER EIGHTEEN YEARS

MANSLAUGHTER CONVICTION CANCELLED

After eighteen years' efforts to clear her name, Miss Florence Annie Parkes, who was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the Second Division at Exeter in 1917 on a charge of manslaughter, is to be granted a free pardon.

Mr. A. C. Reed, the M.P. who has championed her cause, was last night unable to get in touch with her to tell her the good news.

The announcement of the pardon was made in the House of Commons last night by the Home Secretary (Sir John Simon).

Compensation is to be given to her. The free pardon is a complete cancellation of the conviction.

Miss Parkes was charged in connection with the death of a baby born in her nursing home. She, and another woman charged with her, were recommended to mercy.

THE LOUGHREA DISPUTE

A COMPLIMENT TO THE COURT

From Our Correspondent.

LOUGHREA, Thursday.

An application to estreat the recognisances of Michael Madden, The Hill, and his two sureties, James Glynn and Lawrence Connaire, came before Loughrea District Court to-day. Superintendent Finnegan said that Madden was bound to the peace in April last for two years, and again in December, in connection with the drawn-out medical officership dispute in the town. The disturbances were now carried on by not more than a dozen persons, and should have been ended long ago. He had no desire to victimise the bails, but when people were found willing to act as sureties for these corenr boys they should be made pay for their mistakes.

Mr. Shiels, solicitor, who appeared for the defendants, asked for an adjournment of the application. The defendant, Madden, for the first time, he said, was willing to give an undertaking he would not interfere with Dr. Quinlan in future.

The Justice adjourned the application for six months.

NORTHERN CAR EVENTS

R.A.C. LIST

The following Northern Ireland car competitions appear in the Royal Automobile Club's list of fixtures for 1936:—

April 10th-14th—Ulster Automobile Club Rally.

June 5th-6th—Knock Club's Twelve Hours Night Trial.

June 20th—County Down Trophy Race.

August 6th—Knock Club's Flying Kilometre Speed Trials.

August 29th—Craigantlet Hill Climb.

September 5th—R.A.C. Tourist Trophy Race.

It is proposed that the Ulster Rally should consist of a thousand miles circuit of Ireland, the second day, a Sunday, being spent in some place like Killarney.

DUBLIN AND DISTRICT CLUB MEETING

The gatherings of the Dublin and District Motor Cycle Club always have been marked by enthusiasm, and the annual general meeting, held at Jury's Hotel, was no exception, for, in addition to the President (Mr. P. H. Hurse), at least half of the members were present.

The report of the Hon. Secretary (Mr. E. I. Gibson) revealed a season of great and varied activity, as no less than fourteen competitions were held. The grass-track meetings and special events for novices were particularly successful. The club's No. 1 team had again won the Irish inter-club reliability championship, and one of the riders (Mr. H. R. H. Sharpe) was the leading individual rider in the first division. The team spirit existing in the club was also evidenced by the fact of their riders having won five team prizes in open trials.

The report of the Hon. Treasurer (Mr. J. C. Millard) revealed that the club's cash in hand had increased somewhat during the season, and was now over £34. Expenses were now much heavier than before, as they had the heavy item of clubroom rental as an added burden.

Officers for 1936.

The officers and committee were unanimously elected as follows:—President, Mr. P. H. Hurse; Vice-Presidents, Lt.-Col. V. Campbell, Messrs. D. Allen, W. H. Freeman, S. L. Hutchinson and W. Malcolmson; Hon. Secretary, Mr. W. V. Bowie; Hon. Competitions Secretary, Mr. E. I. Gibson; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. H. W. Topping; Committee: Messrs. E. P. Hurse, C. H. W. Manders, A. Harrison, J. J. O'Neill, J. C. Millard, H. R. H. Sharpe, V. Stevenson, H. V. Rae and A. E. Moore.

In the general discussion which followed mention was made of the great inconvenience caused by entrants in trials, etc., who sent in entries without paying the fee, and even more by those who came to the start expecting to be allowed to compete without having made any entry at all. It was recommended that the Committee should take steps to stop this abuse of rules.

Suggestions were made that the club should take even more active steps to enter teams in trials and races during 1936. The meeting was also strongly in favour of the leading individual rider in the reliability championship being either given the title of "reliability champion" or at least awarded an individual prize. In default of the M.C.U.I. adopting the suggestion it was proposed that either the Southern Centre or the Dublin clubs should present such an award.

JAPANESE ATTACK MONGOLS

THREE KILLED IN FRONTIER CLASH

From Reuter's Correspondent.

MOSCOW, Thursday.

One Mongolian officer and two soldiers are stated to have been killed in a clash with Japanese military at Bulundersun, a frontier outpost south-west of Lake Buirnor.

According to a report received from Wanbator, a motor car, in which were two Japanese officers and one Russian white guard, and nine lorries containing Japanese troops, to-day surrounded the outpost and opened fire on the Mongolian soldiers with machine guns.

The assistant commander of the outpost and two soldiers were killed.

CHRISTMAS PREPARATIONS IN DUBLIN : MINISTER OPENS FACTORY

CHRISTMAS IN THE HOSPITALS—A happy group of nurses and children listening to the wireless in a decorated ward of the Orthopædic Hospital, Upper Merrion street, Dublin.

SOME OF THOSE who received prizes at last night's Bertrand School distribution, in St. George's Parochial Hall, Dublin.

VISITORS inspecting a display of Christmas cakes, made by the students, at the Technical School, Bray, Co. Wicklow, yesterday.

A SCENE from the play presented at the school on Wednesday night by the junior students of the Holy Faith Convent, Haddington road, Ballsbridge, Dublin.

MR. SEAN LEMASS, Minister for Industry and Commerce, receiving a key from Mr. David Frame before opening the new Solus Teorantá Electric Lamp Factory, at Corke Abbey, Bray, Co. Wicklow, yesterday.

CAROL SINGERS from Finglas Parish Church, singing in Finglas, Co. Dublin, last night, in aid of the Mansion House Coal Fund. Included is the Rev. A. S. Bluett.

MR. A. L. LUNN, M.I.E.E., M.I.Mech.E. (left), who read a paper at last night's meeting of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, in the Engineers' Hall, Dublin, photographed with the chairman, Mr. Warren Storey, M.I.E.E., M.I.C.E. (I.).

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THE CHOICE OF A CAREER

BOYS ADVISED TO DECIDE EARLY

SANDFORD PARK SCHOOL PRIZE DAY

As an encouragement to the unsuccessful boys at the first annual distribution of prizes for school work, at the Sandford Park School, Ranelagh, Dublin, yesterday, Dr. James Bell, F.,T.C.D., Secretary of the Trinity College Appointments Association, said that although he himself was a prize-winner at school, there were many of his class-mates who had since left him far behind. As Secretary of the Trinity College Appointments Association he would ask boys to come to an early decision regarding the choice of a career, and not leave it until it was too late. This was more than ever necessary to-day, when there was a danger of over-crowding many of the professions. If an early decision was reached, and a career requiring special university education was chosen, he could give some advice; but some boys entered the university, went on for four years without any idea of what they intended to do, and when they sought an appointment through him he could do very little.

OPTIMISTIC

At present, he said, so far as employment was concerned, they were getting out of the depression, and he was optimistic about the future of the rising generation. To make full use of his opportunities a boy should be educated in a way that would enable him to take his place to advantage in any circumstances. That was being done at Sandford Park School, which was doing much for the development of character. He had a high admiration for the manner in which education had been carried on in recent years. He congratulated that school on the progress which it had made, and said that it was a great privilege to be asked to distribute the prizes.

Mr. A. D. Cordner, headmaster, in his report, stated that the atmosphere of the school as regards work was very encouraging, the aim being to teach the boys to do their work thoroughly, as a matter of course, without compulsion. Discipline had been maintained at a high standard, and as classes were small, the boys received individual attention. Six of their boys had passed into Trinity College. One of their past pupils was Owen Sheehy Skeffington, whom they congratulated on receiving his Doctorate of Philosophy. He thanked his staff and the matron, Mrs. Morrow, for their co-operation with him in carrying on the work.

IRISH NOT COMPULSORY

Dr. L. Abrahamson, one of the Governors, in moving a vote of thanks to Dr. Bell, said that he knew of no school where the atmosphere was better for the pupils, who learned their subjects with pleasure. "This," he said, "is not one of the schools where Irish is compulsory. So far as my own boy is concerned, I know that Irish is a subject he likes, but I cannot say he would like it if it was compulsory. It must be obvious to everybody that the professions are becoming grossly overcrowded. Whether anything can be done about it, or what can be done about it I do not know, but I hope some of the boys will try to find an occupation in some of the various types of business and commerce, because as the professions become overcrowded the standard of living will come down."

Dr. Cecil Robinson seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. J. W. Downey, LL.D., chairman of the Board of Governors, presided.

Rupture—A "Blake" Truss, with air cushion pads, gives relief and support. From 5s. Elastic Stockings from 4s. each.—Blake's Medical Stores, 20 Upper Liffey street—(Advt.)

ATTENDANTS AND NURSES

A DIFFICULTY AT GRANGEGORMAN

FEW PROTESTANT APPLICANTS

At yesterday's meeting of the Joint Committee of the Grangegorman and Portrane Mental Hospitals it was reported that there were 3,609 patients in residence. The figures showed a decrease of 27 men (total 1,775) and an increase of 8 women (total 1,834) as compared with last year.

Forty-two attendants and nurses entered for the General Nursing Council preliminary examination, and 28 passed. For the final examination 57 entered and only 16 passed. The results were regarded as by no means satisfactory, but were a considerable improvement on those of recent years.

The Superintendent Medical Officer reported that, although there was no lack of applicants for employment as attendants and nurses, there were no Protestant candidates among the number. They were in a difficulty, as the Protestant chaplains complained that some of their patients, when attending religious service, were not under the supervision of members of the staff. The number of Protestant attendants and nurses was so small that it was impossible to meet the wishes of the chaplains.

The report was adopted.

AREA OF EMPLOYMENT

Mrs. Maud Walsh moved that a resolution confining the employment of attendants to persons who had been resident in the contributing area of Grangegorman Mental Hospital district for not less than ten years be rescinded. She said that the nurses were recruited from the whole country. Attendants were as important as nurses. It should be remembered that Dublin people got posts elsewhere. She suggested that the residential period should be reduced to two years.

Dr. Hannigan seconded the motion.

Mr. P. Belton, T.D., in supporting the motion, said if they secured a qualified person they should give that person their support, but he did not want to open the gates to everybody.

Mr. Corr suggested a limit of five years.

Senator Healy said that a man who was two years in the area automatically became a ratepayer.

After further discussion,

Senator Staines said that if they passed the motion they would be sending an S.O.S. to the rest of the country to come up to Dublin. What was wanted was a back-to-the-land movement.

The motion was defeated by 17 votes to 7.

The Finance Committee reported that accounts to the amount of £16,702 had been passed for payment, and that there remained a credit balance of £2,558 on the ordinary account and of £854 on the loans expenditure account. The sum of £14,746 was due by the Dublin Corporation and the Dublin County Council on foot of the third quarter's instalment.

The report was adopted.

The Superintendent Medical Officer reported that the Minister for Local Government would receive a deputation from the Committee on the question of the proposed grant of £100,000 from the Hospitals' Fund towards the cost of the erection of a new mental hospital for 1,000 patients.

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SOLENOID GOES TO THE STUD

CAREER OF A GOOD, BUT UNLUCKY, HORSE

Solenoid, one of the unluckiest horses of recent years, has left Druid's Lodge stables for the stud. The first time he ran he was beaten a neck by Gold Amulet for the Maher Plate at the Phoenix Park September meeting in 1931. He won two races subsequently that year, including the National Produce Stakes at the Curragh. As a three-year-old he won the Stewards' Cup, and that victory the handicappers seemed never to overlook; for he always had big weights afterwards, and, no matter how often he was beaten, his load was hardly lightened. He went on in the following year to achieve this record:—

Second in the Lincolnshire Handicap.
Second in the Newbury Spring Cup.
Second in the Victoria Cup.
Second in the Ribblesdale Stakes at Ascot.

Next he was third in the July Cup at Newmarket, and in the Stewards' Cup at Goodwood. His only other effort that year was when unplaced for the Ayr Gold Cup when favourite.

A change of ownership brought a momentary change of luck. Solenoid was sold to Mrs. J. V. Rank, and the first time he carried that lady's colours he won the Cork and Orrery Stakes at Ascot in 1934.

Then bad luck set in again. During the rest of that season Solenoid was second in the King George Stakes, the Stewards' Handicap at Nottingham and the Challenge Stakes at Newmarket. Last season Solenoid was not asked to perform so many hard tasks. As a result, he won three of the smaller types of races and had one walk-over. One second, one third, one fourth and one unplaced effort completed his programme for the season. He leaves racing with an impression of consistent and honest endeavour which will be hard to equal.

BELTED HERO

TO BE ENTERED FOR GRAND NATIONAL

Lord Penrhyn's brilliant steeplechaser, Belted Hero, is to be entered for the Grand National and the Cheltenham Gold Cup. Whether he will run in either race or both races will depend upon how he fares in the races he will contest in the meantime. His trainer, Mr. Eric St. G. Stedall, stated yesterday:—"He will be entered for a race or two in the middle of, and towards the end of, February. I have no particular races in mind. Lord Penrhyn will wait to see how Belted Hero fares before making a final decision as to the horse's future plan of campaign."

Belted Hero, who is seven years old, won the Becher Steeplechase at Liverpool last month. He won the National Hunt Perpetual Challenge Cup at Powerstown Park, and the Ladies' Challenge Cup at Punchestown in April, 1934.

After going to England he contracted blood-poisoning, and it was only after several weeks of careful treatment that he regained his health. His next race was in the National Hunt Handicap Steeplechase at Cheltenham last March, in which he finished eighth. He won the Lonsdale Handicap Steeplechase at Hurst Park last Saturday.

SPORTING GOSSIP

Conyngham Club Committee

A meeting of the Conyngham Club Committee will be held at the offices, 8 South Anne street, Dublin, on Wednesday, 1st January, 1936, at 11 o'clock.

Jockey Cautioned

The *Racing Calendar* contains the following:—"Windsor December Meeting—Boveney Hurdle Race—M. Feakes, the rider of Spasm, was called upon by the Stewards to explain what they considered erratic riding. After hearing Feake's explanation they censured him and cautioned him to be more careful in future."

Change of Stables

Bideford Bay, 3 years, by Baytown, out of Bay Lady, and two yearlings, the property of Mr. A. E. Berry, have arrived at J. Gosden's place at Lewes to be trained for future engagements. Bideford Bay won the Walsh Derby at Chepstow and the Gordon Stakes at Goodwood. He was trained by Major Sneyd, of Sparsholt, for those races.

Official Scratchings

Okay has been struck out of all engagements in Miss D. Paget's name, and Inverlyon, Appleakin, Koppies and Merry Wife gelding (2 years) out of all engagements.

Ballybunion Sold

Major D. Dixon's Ballybunion, a grey two-year-old colt, by Apron out of Madame de Stael, has been sold to go abroad. It is understood that the purchaser is a South African sportsman.

RUGBY FOOTBALL

OXFORD DEFEATED AT EDINBURGH

EDINBURGH U. ... 14 OXFORD U. 9

In the concluding match of their Scottish tour Oxford University suffered defeat from Edinburgh University by one placed goal, one penalty goal and two tries (14 points), to one placed goal and one dropped goal (nine points). Grieve soon placed Oxford in front with a neat dropped goal, but before the interval Waddell kicked a penalty goal for Edinburgh.

In the second half the Scottish backs seized their chances in splendid fashion. Ives went through for a try that Waddell converted. Later Hughes crossed for Oxford, Cooper kicking a goal, but towards the end Edinburgh added tries through Milne and Ives.

NEW ZEALAND V. WALES

T. H. C. Caughey, the five-eighth, is still regarded as a very doubtful starter for the New Zealand team to meet Wales at Cardiff to-morrow, stated Mr. V. R. S. Meredith, the tourists' manager, yesterday. All the other members of the party are fit, but the final choice of the team is still being delayed.

DRAW FOR THE ULSTER SCHOOLS' CUP

The eight strongest Schools' Rugby teams in Ulster will not take part in the Schools' Cup until the fourth round has been reached, thus giving the weaker schools a chance of making progress. The draw for this year's competition is:—

First Round (to be played before January 22)—(A) Cavan Royal School v. Portadown.

Second Round (to be played before February 1)—(B) Friends' School, Lisburn, v. Lurgan College; (C) Endowed School, Magherafelt, v. Banbridge Academy; (D) Bangor Grammar School v. winner of A; (E) Down High School v. Regent House School.

Third Round (to be played before February 12)—(F) Portora Royal School v. winner of D; (G) Dungannon v. winner of E; (H) winner of C v. winner of B; (I) Belfast Royal Academy v. Ballymena Academy.

Fourth Round (to be played before February 19)—(J) winner of F v. Coleraine A.I.; (K) winner of I v. Foyle College; (L) M.C.B. v. R.B.A.I.; (M) winner of G v. winner of H.

Semi-finals (to be played before February 29)—K v. L; J v. M.

WANDERERS' SCHOOLBOYS

Opening practice on Monday, December 23rd, at 2.30 p.m. All intending players are invited. The ground is available for training from to-day.

LANSDOWNE SCHOOLBOYS

Schoolboys (senior and junior) wishing to play for above during the holidays should write at once to Mr. E. W. Garland, 246 N.C.R., Dublin, stating name, age, and playing position.

TO-MORROW'S FIXTURES

Wales v. New Zealand, Cardiff.
Bective Rangers v. North of Ireland, Donnybrook.
University College v. Palmerston, Belfield.
Lansdowne v. Old Wesley, Lansdowne road.
Monkstown v. Wanderers, Sydney Parade.
Blackrock v. Clontarf, Williamstown.

HUNTING.

For reports from the various packs, Lists of Appointments, Point-to-Point, and Hunt Ball Fixtures, read "THE IRISH FIELD." On Sale every Saturday. Price 2d. Subscription terms:—Six months, 6/6 (post free). Head Office—11 D'Olier street, Dublin.—(Advt.)

COURSING

JUST REPUTATION BEATEN

SURPRISE IN CAPPAMORE TRIAL STAKE

Cappamore meeting was held yesterday in fine, but cold, weather in the presence of a good attendance. In the Trial Stake there was a surprise, Just Reputation, winner of the Connaught Cup, being beaten in the second round by Killeedy Captain, who himself was beaten in the decider by Box About. Details:—

LOCAL STAKE (8 no-course all-ages)—Beaded Banner beat Open Road; Cappamore Ways beat Loughloucry; Woodfarm Bay beat Clonganines Beak; King of Turagh beat Curious Piper.

Second Round—Cappamore Ways beat Beaded Banner; King of Turagh beat Woodfarm Bay.

Stakes divided between Mrs. E. Treacy's Cappamore Ways (Only Way—Ballyneg Maid) and Miss A. Moore's King of Turagh (Ryland R—Lady Expedite).

TRIAL STAKE (16 dog puppies)—Delight beat Rathbane; Box About beat Mighty Million; Kyle Demon beat Hearl; Glen Tavern beat Smythstown Rover; Buzz On Dick beat Royal Sam; Gormanstown Volunteer beat Heather Half Caste; Killeedy Captain beat Leafy Willow; Just Reputation beat Gerard Crofts.

Second Round.—Box About beat Delight; Kyle Demon beat Glen Tavern; Buzz On Dick beat Gormanstown Volunteer; Killeedy Captain beat Just Reputation.

Third Round.—Box About a bye, Kyle Demon drawn; Killeedy Captain beat Buzz On Dick.

Decider.—Mr. P. F. Tubridy's Box About (Mutton Cutlet—Duty Free) beat Dr. Feeley's Killeedy's Captain (Monocotyledon—Glenquin Lass Again).

PORTNARD STAKES (16 bitch puppies)—Chartersland Colleen beat Black Napta; Oola Hills Mystery beat Minnie Hawk; Bliddering Nuisance beat Reaping Hook; Belle o' Blueridge beat Golden Sycamore; Gentle Sheba beat Rebel Maid; Jockey's Ride beat Port of Call; Norah's Lap beat Castle Peggy; Breezy Kid beat Cottage Ivy.

Second Round.—Oola Hills Mystery beat Chartersland Colleen; Bliddering Nuisance beat Belle o' Blueridge; Jockey's Ride beat Gentle Sheba; Norah's Lap beat Breezy Kid.

Third Round.—Oola Hills Mystery beat Bliddering Nuisance; Jockey's Ride beat Norah's Lap.

Decider—Mr. J. V. Rank's Jockey's Ride (Deeside—Connaught Mutton) beat Mr. J. Rafferty's Oola Hills Mystery (Glenquinn Cutlet—Waiting Rein).

CAPPAMORE STAKE (16 all-ages).—Gloomy Gus beat Musical Sweep; Easter Hero beat Gallant Rebel; Bilboa Bridge beat Knocknadelia Darkie; Dee Green beat Boatman; Roxboro' Flashlight beat Master Tricker; Strounidae beat Treed; Rathard Lass beat Dancing Actor; White Betty beat Brooklyn Fairy.

Second Round—Gloomy Gus beat Easter Hero; Bilboa Bridge beat Dee Green; Strounidae beat Roxboro' Flashlight; Rathard Lass beat White Betty.

Third Round—Gloomy Gus beat Bilboa Bridge; Rathard Lass beat Strounidae.

Decider—Mr. D. Kirby's Rathard Lass (Golden Fashion—Sunville Girl) beat Mr. B. Vaughan's Gloomy Gus (Roving Bunty—Peevish Peggy).

TOWER HILL STAKES (16 two-course all-ages).—Sunville Boy Again beat Lightside; Evermore beat Castlemaine Gift; Battling Kid beat General Joe; Rapid Mills beat Mazawattee; William's Draught beat Straight Michael; Feale Sure beat Roxboro' Corner; Reenavanna Lass beat Sweet Shanavalla; Ryland's Ace beat Flying Brandy.

Second Round—Sunville Boy Again beat Evermore; Battling Kid beat Rapid Mills; William's Draught beat Feale Sure; Ryland's Ace beat Reenavanna Lass.

Third Round—Sunville Boy Again beat Battling Kid; William's Draught beat Ryland's Ace.

Stake divided between Mr. D. Fitzgibbon's Sunville Boy Again (Open Heart—Garryowen Lass) and Mr. William Cleary's William's Draught (Willie M.—Kilmorna Rita).

HUNTING

WATERFORD HOUNDS

The meet on Tuesday, December 10th, was at Carroll's Cross, when the Joint Master and the honorary whipper-in of the Tipperary Hounds were out. A blue haze, following a sharp frost, did not augur well for scent, but a grand day's sport ensued. The first fox—from Colonel O'Shee's bog—ran out for Ballybrack and left-handed over the railway skirting Greenane hill, and going by Ardeenlaun over the main Cork road to the slate quarry gorse, where he dwelt for some time before they drove him away over the Ross-Hacketstown road, being beaten just beyond, after a good 55 minutes. From Burke's they ran fast through Cheasty's bog and over the Cork road near Newtown, going on into Graigue, where scent failed after a nice 25 minutes gallop. From Whitestown hill they ran well, by Kilmoylan and Shanakill, to Carrigaready and the Round hill, where there was a fresh fox. Crossing the Mahon river, the fox was headed when pointing for Seafield, and got to ground near the river, whence he was soon evicted and killed. This was a capital 45 minutes.

On Thursday, 12th, the mixed pack was at Sporthouse, and began by earthing a fox in Pembrokestown rocks. With another from Loughdaheen they had a ringing 50 minutes on a very bad scent. From Ballybrunnock they ran a ring towards Ballymorris and back; then, going away nearly to Dunhill, crossed the brook and ran hard to Ballyleen bog. Doubling back, the fox took them by Shanaclone to Ballybrunnock, where he had to be left at dusk, after a splendid 65 minutes.

The bitch pack went to Feddan's Cross on Saturday last, and ran well from Ballynafina, crossing the Rathgormack road to Shanakill and on to the foot of the Comeragh mountains, where they were stopped after a nice 25 minutes. From Munsburrow they ran a ring to Moorminane and back; then, going away again, marked to ground near the Clodagh river. This was a good 40 minutes, and, as everyone was wet through, hounds then went home.

NORTH KILDARE HARRIERS

A good day's sport was brought off from the meet at Grange Gate. Finding first on Major Aylmer's land hounds went away by Killeek and Corcoranstown to Newtown, crossed the road into the bog, and ran back through Grange to the main Kilcock-Enfield road, and killed near Cappagh. A hare found at Killeek took us by Grange Gate and Courtown to Ferrans Lough, and turning here went over the road to the Hill of Cappagh, and thence to Corcoranstown, where hounds were stopped.

A large field turned out for last Monday's meet at Moor of Meath. Hounds began by finding on Mr. Rowan's farm, and ran to Ellestown, where scent fizzled out. Rathleek provided a hare which was hunted through Bryanstown to Hammond road, and back by Grange to the starting point. Here she crossed the Leixlip-Dunboyne road and ran through the Commons to Oranstown, where she was left. The gallop from Hilltown to Dunboyne Castle finished the day.

HUNTING APPOINTMENTS

Dec.	Meet.	Hour.
THE WARD UNION.		
Saturday, 21st	Priestown X-roads	1.30
THE KILDARE.		
Saturday, 21st	Courtown Gate	11.0
THE MEATH.		
To-day	Lismullen	11.0

ISLAND HOUNDS.—December—Tuesday, 31st, Solsboro'. January—Thursday, 2nd, Kilmurry Cross roads; Friday, 3rd, Castle Talbot; Monday, 6th, Clough (12 o'clock); Wednesday, 8th, The Island; Friday, 10th, Shrule; Monday, 13th, Clobemon Hall; Wednesday, 15th, Ballyoughter Cross roads (12 o'clock); Friday, 17th, The Ballagh; Monday, 20th, The Kennels; Wednesday, 22nd, Hollyfort; Friday, 24th, Ballymotey Cross roads; Tuesday, 28th, Castledockrill; Thursday, 30th, Gorey; Friday, 31st, Clondaw. At 11 o'clock.

The Island Hunt Ball will be held at Courtown House (by kind permission of the Earl of Courtown) on Tuesday, January 14th.

CO. LIMERICK HOUNDS.—These hounds will meet on Monday, December 30th, at Clarina Village, and not at Clorane Village, as given in the list of fixtures.

MOUNT LOFTUS HARRIERS.—December—21st, Doninga; 26th Neigham. January—1st, Graiguenamanagh.

BILLIARDS

THE SNOOKER LEAGUE

DUN LAOGHAIRE TEAMS SHARE THE LEAD

The completion of the first half of the Saloon Snooker League leaves Premier and Baker's, the Dun Laoghaire teams, leading by 7 points. Oxford come next with 6 points, Earlsfort following with 5 points. All these teams won this week over Avondale, Palace, and Pembroke respectively. The Home of Billiards had a bye.

The result of the individual matches last night were:—

At Earlsfort—J. O'Brien (Earlsfort) beat M. Byrne (Pembroke), 60-27, 73-17. At the Palace F. Cullen (Oxford) beat J. Farrington (Palace) by 40-41, 76-26, 55-22. At Baker's, Dun Laoghaire, J. Becker (Baker's) beat P. O'Connor (Jordan's), 64-32, 59-36. At the Premier (Dun Laoghaire) L. Cronin (Premier) beat J. Peet (Avondale), 95-12, 73-33.

UTILITY SOCIETY DINNER

At the recent annual dinner of the St. George's Public Utility Society, held in the Gresham Hotel. Included are the Lord Mayor of Dublin, Mr. D. Byrne and Mr. E. D. Bell.

BOXING

A SEVERE TEST FOR JIM WARNOCK

POINTS VICTORY OVER CUBAN CHAMPION

The meeting of Jimmy Warnock, the Irish fly-weight champion, and Rafaleto Valdis, the Cuban champion, attracted a large attendance to the Ulster Hall, Belfast, last night. Warnock is matched with Benny Lynch, the world's champion, in January, and last night's fight was regarded as a stern test for the Belfast man. The contest was over ten rounds, and Warnock won on points.

Facing an elusive opponent, Warnock made a good start and took the first two rounds, but Valdis showed to better advantage in the next two sessions, during which he connected with a couple of uppercuts, but not cleanly enough to do much damage. The Cuban, however, was clever; but Warnock went into the body and did great work with his left. Valdis proved a very clever boxer, and it was a grand fight, but Warnock finished strongly and won on points.

ORTON'S FINE FINISH

In another fly-weight contest Joe Curran (Liverpool) retired at the end of the second round against A. L. Sharpe (Belfast).

Harry Orton (Leicester), who met Benny Lynch last week, opposed the Hanley fly-weight, Tut Whalley, whose two-handed punches to the body gave him an advantage in the early rounds. Orton, relying on his left, was a grand fighter, and though his left eye was cut early he fought back in great style. In the later rounds the Leicester boy put up a great display, and at the end of eight rounds had earned a draw.

Jack McCusker (Belfast) and Tim Boyle (Bangor) had a stern struggle over six rounds. Boyle did well for a couple of rounds, but McCusker was much too clever for him, and won on points.

LYNCH BEATS MILLIGAN ON POINTS

Benny Lynch (Glasgow) the world's fly-weight champion, won on points from Phil Milligan (Oldham), the Northern area fly-weight title-holder, in a twelve rounds contest at catch-weights at Glasgow last night. Lynch ran up a big lead, but he did not fight impressively. Neither took great risk in the early stages, and Lynch's lefts did not upset Milligan. Lynch tried to get to close quarters, but Milligan cleverly broke away, countering cleverly with his left.

Later Lynch landed with lefts to the body and head, and, although he missed twice with right follows he connected once, with disturbing results to Milligan. There were occasions when Lynch missed with his right, and, in the tenth round, Milligan endeavoured to get to close quarters.

Lynch was driven against the ropes and received some solid punches. He met a right hook, and, about this time, Milligan tried hard for a knock-out, but although a trifle shaken in the closing stages Lynch had established a clear lead on points.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

IRISH CUP DRAW

The draw for the first round of the Irish Challenge Cup, to be played on January 11th, was made in Belfast last night as follows:—

Celtic 2nd	v.	Derry City.
Ards	v.	Glentoran 2nd.
Glenavon	v.	Linfield.
Portadown	v.	Ballymena United.
Celtic	v.	Larne.
Glentoran	v.	Cliftonville.
Newry Town	v.	Bangor.
Distillery	v.	Coleraine.

As both the Celtic 1st and 2nd XI.'s have been drawn at home they will have to come to an arrangement as to which will travel.

G. Cochrane, of Portadown, who was ordered off the field in last Saturday's League match against Linfield, was suspended for six weeks.

BRENTFORD FORWARD FOR HEARTS

Heart of Midlothian yesterday paid a big fee to Brentford for the transfer of G. Robson, the inside-forward. Only recently Brentford obtained the services of McCulloch, the Hearts' centre-forward. Previously with Newcastle United and West Ham United Robson has spent several seasons with Brentford, whom he helped to gain promotion from the Third Division to the First Division of the Football League.

F. A. CUP—Second Round Replay.
Walsall 2, Chesterfield 1.

CRICKET

DEATH OF J. F. NICOLSON

PARTNER IN A FIRST WICKET STAND OF 424

The death has occurred at Kilkeel, County Down, of J. F. W. Nicolson, the South African cricketer, who had been three years on the staff of the Mourne Grange School. Born July 19th, 1899, Nicolson was well known in cricket circles in England between 1921 and 1923. Although never winning a Blue, he played for Oxford University against West Indies in 1923 and appeared regularly for Oxford University Authentics and Bluemantles C.C., Kent.

Returning to South Africa Nicolson jumped into prominence during the 1926-'27 season, when, appearing for Natal, he shared in an opening partnership of 424 with I. J. Siedle against Orange Free State. This stand set up a record for the Currie Cup competition, and his own innings of 252 not out was also a record, which has since been beaten. Next season he played for South Africa in three Test matches against England. A fine left hand batsman, Nicolson was untiring in defence and could hit hard on the leg side.

IRISH WINNERS AT FIELD

TRIALS AT BARLAY

At the fourteenth field trials for spaniels, run by the Gamekeepers' National Association at Barlay Castle, Douglas, last week, Mrs. Scott-Moore, of Manor Kilbride, Co. Dublin, was awarded a certificate of merit in the open cocker stake with Blare, and fourth in the novice all-aged any variety stake, with Golden Hill, who was the only cocker in this stake, for which there were fourteen runners. These two cockers also won the brace stake.

DID NOT KNOW IRISH

HOW SOLICITOR HEARD RESULT OF CASE

(BEFORE MR. JUSTICE O'BYRNE.)

Mr. Micks (instructed by Messrs. MacDermot and Allen) applied ex-parte on behalf of George Buchan, Victoria place, Galway, for a conditional order of *certiorari* directed to Mr. D. Coyne, D.J., and acting District Justice of Galway, to remove into the High Court for the purpose of being quashed three convictions of the acting District Justice in charges against Buchan, two of which were under the Road Traffic Act.

Counsel moved on the affidavit of Mr. Henry MacDermot, which stated that he acted as solicitor for Buchan at the Galway District Court on Thursday last when Buchan appeared to answer three summonses charging him with having driven a motor van on the 15th November last without exercising reasonable consideration for other users of the highway; with driving the van at a speed and in a manner dangerous to the public, and with being drunk while in charge of the van.

The affidavit stated, that the evidence was heard in Irish, though Mr. MacDermot informed the District Justice that he did not know the Irish language, and that his client had no knowledge of the language either; and asked that in the circumstances the evidence should be translated into the English language by the District Justice. The District Justice ruled that Mr. MacDermot was not entitled to have the evidence translated into English. "I further submitted," stated Mr. MacDermot in his affidavit, "that each question should be translated, and stated that I would like to have the matter tested. The District Justice again stated that I was not entitled to a translation, and that I was welcome to have the matter tested."

It was further set out in the affidavit that as a result of the evidence being given in Irish Mr. MacDermot was unable to cross-examine the witnesses or in any way to put forward his client's case in defence of the charges. At the conclusion of the evidence for the prosecution the District Justice, without calling on Mr. MacDermot, as solicitor for the accused man, gave his decision in the Irish language. It was not until he and his client were informed by a bystander in court of what the District Justice had said that they knew that Buchan had been convicted on each of the three charges and had been sentenced to one month's imprisonment, with hard labour, on the charge of being drunk while in charge of the motor van, and had been fined 10s. on the other two summonses. On these grounds he asked for the conditional order of *certiorari* for the purpose of quashing the convictions.

Counsel also read an affidavit of George Buchan which set out that Buchan did not know the Irish language.

Mr. Justice O'Byrne asked if Buchan had been taken into custody?

Mr. Micks said that Buchan was still at liberty and he did not apprehend that he would be arrested pending the result of the present proceedings.

Mr. Justice O'Byrne made the order sought.

COMPENSATION CLAIMS SETTLED

(BEFORE MR. JUSTICE O'BYRNE.)

Mr. Sean Ryan, solicitor, of Messrs. James O'Connor and Co., applied on behalf of the defendant to have consents to settlement made rules of Court in two actions arising out of a motor car accident at Inchicore, Dublin. In one action Ita Roberts, a minor suing by her father, Joseph Roberts, coach-builder, 23 Partridge terrace, Inchicore, claimed damages for personal injuries from May Murray, Bagenalstown, alleging negligence on the part of the defendant in the driving of a motor car at Inchicore in February last when it collided with her while she was crossing the road and inflicted serious injuries. The consent provided for the payment by the defendant of £100 and costs. In the second case Mrs. Esther Roberts, the mother of the plaintiff in the last case, who was also injured on the same occasion, had agreed to accept £50 in settlement of her claim.

Mr. Justice O'Byrne received the consents, and made them rules of Court.

Mr. Cawley (instructed by Mr. Charles Magwood) appeared for the plaintiff.

A settlement was also made a rule of Court in an action in which John Olohan, Wicklow, was plaintiff, and Wicklow County Council were defendants.

Mr. Conolly (instructed by Mr. John McGrath) for the plaintiff, said that the action was for damages for personal injuries received by the plaintiff through tar being sprayed into his eye. The consent provided for the payment by the defendants of £325, and a sum for costs.

Messrs. Corrigan and Corrigan were the solicitors for the defendants.

GOLF

CADDIES' DAY AT THE HERMITAGE

Through the generosity of the Hon. Brinsley Plunket, the caddies had a very enjoyable day at Hermitage yesterday. A challenge Cup, which he presented a few years ago and which carries with it the "Club Championship," was won for the second successive year by C. Page. To those knocked out in this competition consolation money prizes were awarded, and these were also presented by Mr. Plunket.

After the competitions the caddies and children from the surrounding districts were entertained to tea in the clubhouse, and a picture show followed.

The golf results were:—

Plunket Cup final—C. Page beat P. Seery, 4 and 3.

Consolation prizes—J. Norton (scr.), 35; D. Carroll (9), 36; J. Dignam (2), 37; A. Kelly (scr.), 38; T. Kennedy (9), 38; M. Leach (2), 38; T. Brothers (2), 38; S. Thornberry (6), 39; H. Page (scr.), 39; P. Woods (3), 39.

CLUB NOTICES

TULLAMORE.
Sunday next — Hamper competition, 18 holes, bogey; members only.

CURRAGH.
Sunday next—Presentation of prizes at 4.30; farewell concert afterwards.

KILLINEY.
To-morrow—Hamper competition, 9 holes, strokes.

RATHFARNHAM.
Ladies' Branch—Turkey competition. Won by Mrs. Black and Mrs. Luce (rec. 13), 3 down.

SKERRIES.
To-morrow—Turkey competition, 9 holes, strokes. St. Stephen's Day—Monthly medal, 18 holes, bogey.

ST. ANNE'S.
Sunday next—Hamper competition, fourball bogey.

WOODBROOK.
Ladies' Branch—Christmas cake. Won by Miss M. Heslin.

SUTTON.
Ladies' Branch—Medals, final competition. Class I.—Miss M. McInally, 71 (12). Class II.—Miss O'Rourke, 82 (31).

DONABATE.
Ladies' Branch—St. Stephen's Day—Prize presented by Mr. Glass, 9 holes (10-18); morning and afternoon draws.

A MARINO CONTRACT

CLAIM AND COUNTER-CLAIM

(BEFORE MR. JUSTICE SULLIVAN.)

Reserved judgment was delivered in the action in which Torphy and Company, contractors, Westland row, Dublin, claimed £725 3s. 3d. from the Very Rev. Thomas J. Stapleton, Provincial of the Irish Christian Brothers, St. Helen's, Booterstown, County Dublin, stated to be due in respect of the removal of a central heating installation from St. Mary's Training College, Marino, Dublin; and £200 damages for breach by the defendant of a contract, dated 26th June, 1933, made between the plaintiffs and the defendant, as representing the Irish Christian Brothers, St. Mary's Training College.

The defence was that the work was not completed to the satisfaction of the consulting engineers; that part of the amount claimed was in respect of extras and additions not ordered in writing by the consulting engineers, and that the contract was not completed by the plaintiffs. The defendant counter-claimed £425 for completion of the work by direct labour.

Mr. Justice Sullivan, in his judgment, said that, even if he made liberal allowance for the time that compliance with orders directing alterations and extra works involved, and for delays caused by matters for which the contractors were not responsible, he was satisfied that there was unreasonable delay on the part of the contractors in carrying out the works. He was of opinion that before and at the time of the service of the notice of 12th March, 1934, requiring the plaintiffs to have all the work in the contract completed on 2nd April, the plaintiffs had been guilty of breach of contract, but he was of opinion that the notice of 12th March was not authorised by the condition of the contract under which it purported to have been given. Counsel for the defendant, however, had contended that, apart from any condition in the contract, the employer had the right to fix a reasonable time for completion of the contract, and that the notice in question was effective for that purpose. He thought that that contention was correct. He was not prepared to hold that the time specified in the notice was not reasonable, nor could he hold on the evidence that the failure to complete the work within that time was not occasioned by the default of the contractors. He was, therefore, of opinion, that the defendant was entitled to take up the work on 5th April, 1934, on the plaintiff's failure to complete it.

He thought that the plaintiffs were entitled on a *quantum meriut* to recover the value of the work that they had done, and for which they had not been paid. On the other hand, the defendant was entitled to damages in respect of the extra cost incurred in completing the work, and to damages for delay. He held that the value of the work done by the plaintiffs was £1,691 4s. 4d. The plaintiffs were paid on the proper certificate, £1,560, leaving a balance due to them of £131 4s. 4d., for which sum he gave judgment on the claim for work done. On the counterclaim he measured the extra cost incurred in completing the work at £20, and he gave £10 damages for delay. There would, therefore, be judgment for the plaintiffs for £131 4s. 4d. on the claim, and judgment for the defendant for £30 on the counterclaim.

Mr. Lavery, K.C.; Mr. Michael Binchy, K.C., and Mr. T. J. Conolly (instructed by Messrs. Crowley, Bolger and Cusack) appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. J. M. FitzGerald, K.C., and Mr. T. G. Marnan (instructed by Messrs. Maxwell, Weldon and Co.) for the defendant.

SALE OF A FARM

SCENES AT AUCTION

(BEFORE MR. JUSTICE JOHNSTON.)

In a mortgage suit of the Ulster Bank, Ltd., against Thomas F. McCutcheon and his wife, Sarah McCutcheon, Mr. Maurice Walker (instructed by Messrs. Malcolmson and Law) applied on behalf of the plaintiffs for an order directing the defendants to give up possession of a farm of 112 acres 3 perches, with dwellinghouse, at Kishogue, Clondalkin, County Dublin, the subject of the suit, and giving the plaintiffs liberty to advertise the premises for sale by private treaty.

Counsel moved on an affidavit of Mr. J. Brogan, of Messrs. Malcolmson and Law, who stated that there was due to the plaintiffs £2,920 for principal and £49 for interest secured by mortgage on the property occupied by the defendants. The lands were offered for sale by public auction, under conditions settled by the Court, at the auction rooms of Messrs. Hamilton and Hamilton, auctioneers, Dawson street, Dublin, on 28th May last, but no bids were made, although a number of people attended.

The defendant, Thomas McCutcheon, attended the auction, accompanied by the secretary of one of the farmers' organisations with headquarters in Dublin and several friends living in the neighbourhood of the lands. Both the defendant and the secretary interrupted the auctioneer during the announcement of the auction, and insisted on addressing those present, despite a warning about the gravity of an attempt to prevent the auction proceeding. The defendant's attitude was particularly threatening, and the effect of the joint opposition of the defendant and the secretary was to arouse the passions of the defendant's friends, with the result that turmoil was created, interested parties started to leave the room, and the auctioneer was forced to abandon the auction. The deponent believed that a successful sale would have been obtained were it not for the threatening attitude taken up by the defendant and his friends. He believed that, owing to the defendant's determined opposition, the lands could not be sold by public auction, and that, if the plaintiffs were to recover the amount due to them, an effort should be made to effect a sale by private treaty. For that purpose it was essential that the defendants should not be allowed to continue in occupation and intimidate prospective purchasers who might wish to inspect the lands.

The motion was also supported by an affidavit by a member of the firm of Hamilton and Hamilton, auctioneers.

Mr. Justice Johnston said that there had been a clear effort to interfere with the process of the Court. *Prima facie*, it was contempt of Court of a most outrageous character. It would be impossible to get an offer for lands in circumstances such as those described, because it was easy to work up sympathetic opposition. He ordered that the defendants deliver up possession of the property four weeks hence, and gave liberty to the plaintiffs to advertise a sale by private treaty.

Mr. J. H. S. Russell (instructed by Messrs. W. J. Shannon and Co.), for the defendant, Mrs. McCutcheon, said that if the matter had been allowed to stand over until next term his client might be in a position to make an offer to the bank.

UNPAID LAND ANNUITIES

DEDUCTIONS FROM GRANTS

COUNTY COUNCILS SUE ATTORNEY-GENERAL

BEFORE Mr. Justice Johnston, in the High Court yesterday, the hearing was opened of actions by the Cork and Louth County Councils against the Attorney-General, in which, the plaintiffs seek declarations that they are entitled to their share of the grants forming part of the Guarantee Fund, without any deduction being made for the purpose of recouping the Exchequer for losses arising from the non-payment of land annuities.

Mr. Costello, K.C., Mr. FitzGerald, K.C., and Mr. Ashley Powell (instructed by Mr. A. H. Exham) appeared for the Cork County Council; Mr. Costello, K.C., Mr. Lavery, K.C., Mr. Roe, K.C., and Mr. R. McGonigal (instructed by Mr. D. O'Connell) for Louth County Council; and Mr. Meredith, K.C., Mr. Geoghegan, K.C., Mr. Gavan Duffy, K.C., and Mr. K. Dixon (instructed by the Chief State Solicitor) for the Attorney-General.

The two actions are being heard together.

Mr. Costello, in opening the case for the County Councils, said that the plaintiffs sought certain declarations, on the consideration of the Land Purchase Acts, with a view to obtaining from the Court an authoritative consideration of the financial provisions of those Acts, which would, in effect, mean that the ratepayers under these County Councils would be under no obligation to indemnify the Minister for Finance against loss of revenue arising merely from the non-payment of land purchase annuities.

£750,000 INVOLVED

The cases were of vital importance to the ratepayers concerned, and that would be appreciated when he stated that, for the year ended March, 1934, the amount deducted by the Minister for Local Government, at the instance of the Minister for Finance, from parliamentary grants ordinarily payable to Cork County Council in relief of local taxation was £56,545, representing arrears of land purchase annuities in the county. The deductions in respect of the entire Free State would amount to about three-quarters of a million pounds.

Of the deductions in respect of Cork County Council for the financial year ended March, 1934, £43,416 represented the amount of arrears payable in respect of advances payable under the Land Purchase Act, 1891, and later Land Purchase Acts before the Land Act of 1923, and this was the figure they were dealing with in the case. The actions were concerned solely with deductions under what he might call the pre-Treaty Land Acts from 1891. As regards the financial year ended March, 1935, £118,976 was deducted in respect of Cork County Council, and of that sum £88,146 represented deductions dealing with advances made under the pre-Treaty Land Acts.

In the case of Louth County Council, the deductions for the year ended March, 1935, amounted to £4,645, and of that sum £3,527 represented arrears of purchase annuities in respect of advances under the Land Purchase Acts, 1891 to 1909.

Under the Land Act, 1891, a new system of financing land purchase was initiated. The landlord, instead of being paid in cash for the property being purchased by the occupying tenants, was paid in a specially created stock called Guaranteed Land Stock, which was created by the British Treasury.

A SINKING FUND

Half-yearly dividends were payable on the stock, and provision was made for a sinking fund towards the discharge of the capital amount due in respect of that stock. In order to meet the dividend and sinking fund payments, the tenant's annuity was calculated at the precise figure which, if paid regularly, would discharge the amount of Guaranteed Land Stock equal to the nominal amount of his purchase. In order to provide for the fact that some tenant-purchasers would get into arrears with annuities and that others might not pay at all, a Land Purchase Account, originally placed under the control of the Irish Land Commission, was set up under the 1891 Act, and eventually came under the control of the National Debt Commissioners. It was the fund out of which the dividend and sinking fund payments on the Guaranteed Land Stock were primarily payable; but, by reason of the fact that there would be arrears of annuities from time to time, it was provided that the Consolidated Fund of the then United Kingdom could replenish the Land Purchase Account to the extent of the arrears when dividend and sinking fund payments had to be made. Those advances from the Consolidated Fund were to be merely temporary advances, immediately repayable out of another fund called the Guarantee Fund. All the charges on the Guaranteed Land Stock were specifically charged on the Guarantee Fund. Under this scheme, not merely the people in the rural areas, but those in the urban areas, became ultimately liable for the arrears of purchase annuities.

CHARGES ON STOCK

In the Guarantee Fund there was a cash portion and a contingent portion. In the cash portion there was a number of Parliamentary grants and other funds which would normally reach public bodies to be applied in relief of local taxation, and the same thing applied to the contingent portion. These grants were all captured and put in suspense in the Guarantee Fund, and at appropriate times yearly the Land Commission ascertained what arrears of annuities had taken place in the previous half-yearly period, and the Land Purchase Account was filled up at the expense of the ratepayers, but, if the arrears subsequently came in, the amount had to be repaid to the Guarantee Fund and ultimately to the local authorities. The Guarantee Fund had no other purpose than to meet the charges on the Guaranteed Stock.

The 1903 Land Act reverted to the system of cash payment to landlords and a new series of stocks was created, the necessary cash being obtained by public subscription. In order to provide for charges on the newly created stock, a fund called the Irish Land Purchase Fund was set up, and into it had to be paid the annuities payable by purchasers under the Act. The fund was under the control of the National Debt Commissioners, and the system again provided that any loss arising from the non-payment of annuities eventually fell on the ratepayers through the Guarantee Fund.

SOURCE OF INCOME

Section 40 of the 1903 Act brought into the Guarantee Fund for the first time the fund known as the Agricultural Grant, which had been really the biggest source of income to the Guarantee Fund down to the present day.

The 1909 Act reverted to the payment of landlords by stock, but substantially the same system of financing, from the point of view of the Guarantee Fund, was adopted.

SECURITY

The whole purpose of the elaborate machinery of the Land Acts was to secure adequate security for the payment of dividends and the sinking fund of the stock. When the change of Government took place in 1922 provision was made to put the land purchase account under the control of the National Debt Commissioners until the functions of the Land Commission were transferred from the British Government to the Irish Government. The purchase annuities were paid into the Exchequer, and the Provisional Government paid out sufficient moneys to enable the charges on the land purchase account and the fund to be met as they became due. In 1923 the functions of the Land Commission were transferred to the Irish Free State Government, and arrangements were made in reference to the discharge of dividend and sinking fund payments under Section 12 of the Land Act of 1923. That arrangement subsisted for nine years, and a third fund was created, called the Purchase Annuities Fund, under that Act.

The Minister for Finance, under that Act, half-yearly or at appropriate times, paid sufficient moneys to meet these charges of the Land Purchase Account and the Irish Land Purchase Fund. If there was a deficiency it was met by the Guarantee Fund; in other words, the position in the Act of 1891 was

(Continued in Next Column.)

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GOFF'S BLOODSTOCK AND HUNTER SALES
(ANNUAL WINTER SALE),
IN DUBLIN,
THURSDAY, JANUARY 16th, 1936.

Entries Close:—Monday Next, December 23rd, 1935.

ENTRY FORMS FROM—
R. J. GOFF & CO., LTD.,
60 and 61 LOWER MOUNT STREET, DUBLIN.

£2,464 DAMAGES

INSURANCE COMPANY SUED

(BEFORE MR. JUSTICE O'BYRNE.)

An application was made by Mr. Dockrell, K.C., with whom was Mr. M. J. Connolly, K.C., and Mr. Micks (instructed by Mr. James J. Kearns), on behalf of Miss Josephine Duffy, Eyrecourt, Co. Galway, for liberty to execute judgment for £2,464 and costs against the New Ireland Assurance Co., Dublin. The plaintiff, a minor, suing by her father, Laurence Duffy, brought an action against John R. T. Pilkington, 6 Burlington road, Dublin, for damages for personal injuries sustained when she was knocked down by defendant's motor car in Dublin in November, 1934. The action was tried before Mr. Justice Hanna and a jury on the 19th November last, when the plaintiff was awarded £2,464 damages and costs against the defendant Pilkington. Pilkington had taken out a policy of assurance with the New Ireland Assurance Co. before the accident, but, when notified by the plaintiff's solicitor of the occurrence, the assurance company denied liability, stating that the policy was void by reason of the fact that Pilkington made a mis-statement on the proposal form on which the policy was granted. He stated that he had not been refused insurance by any other company, whereas he had been refused twice by another company. Mr. Dockrell submitted that, under the Road Traffic Act of 1933, this was no defence to a claim of this kind, and that the plaintiff was entitled to execute judgment for the damages and costs against the assurance company. The defendant Pilkington had brought an action in the Courts for a declaration that he was assured with the New Ireland Assurance Co., but this action had not yet come to hearing.

Mr. Kevin Dixon (instructed by Messrs. Little, O hUaidhaigh and Proud), for the New Ireland Assurance Co., said that there was no doubt that the policy was void, and Pilkington had now left the jurisdiction, so whatever right the assurance company had against him was now gone.

Mr. Justice O'Byrne made an order enabling the plaintiff to execute the decree for the damages and costs against the New Ireland Assurance Co.

£2,624 EXCESS PROFITS

(BEFORE MR. JUSTICE O'BYRNE.)

An application was made by Mr. Geraghty (instructed by Mr. B. Collins), on behalf of the Revenue Authorities, for judgment for £2,624 excess profits duty and £109 for interest against J. G. MacInerney, merchant, Ennistymon, County Clare.

There was no appearance for the defendant.

Mr. Justice O'Byrne made the order sought.

(Continued from Previous Column.)

maintained. During these years there were remarkably small arrears of land annuities. From 1932 the annuities were paid to some extent, and collected, but they were not applied to the discharge of the liabilities of the Land Purchase Account or the Irish Land Purchase Fund.

Mr. Justice Johnston—What were they applied to?

STATE REVENUE

Mr. Costello—The Irish Free State Exchequer. These moneys, he continued, became revenues of the State, and there was no provision in the Land Purchase Act, 1933, continuing the liability of the Guarantee Fund, and there was no justification for continuing the imposition of such a burden on the ratepayer for the purpose merely of guaranteeing taxation or revenue. They asked for a declaration that the Guarantee Fund was not liable to indemnify the Minister for Finance from loss arising merely from the non-payment of annuities, because the purpose for which the Guarantee Fund was created—to secure the payments of dividend and sinking fund—had ceased to exist.

Mr. Justice Johnston—Dail Eireann at the present moment is filling up that crack.

Mr. Costello—Steps are being taken to prevent Dail Eireann from filling up that crack. At the moment, the crack is wide open, and likely to remain wide open for some time.

Mr. Gavan Duffy—Assuming there is a crack.

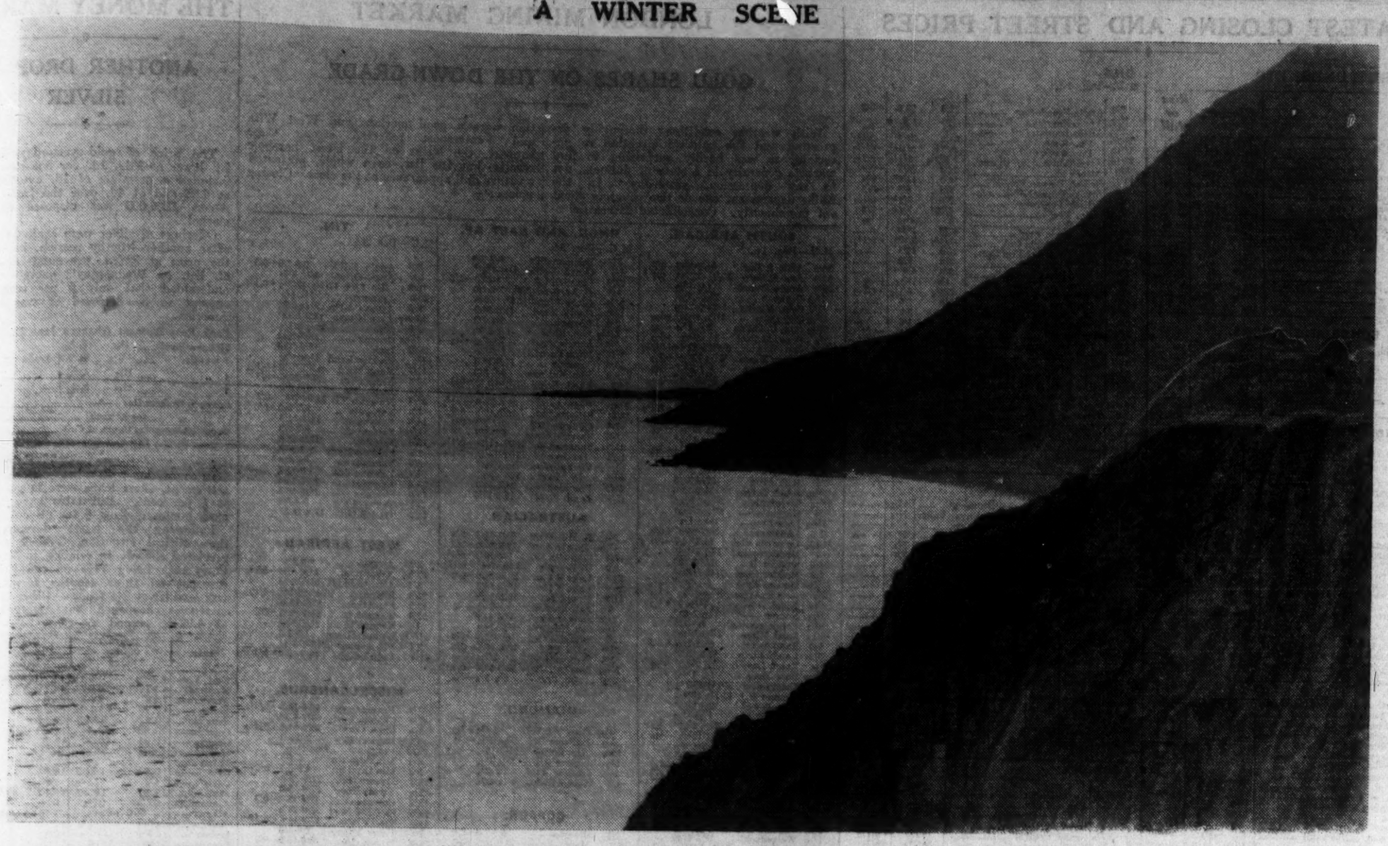
Mr. Costello—It is as wide open as when this action was started. How wide that is is a matter for his lordship to say. He added that they were asking for a declaration that the Minister for Finance and the Minister for Local Government had an erroneous conception of their legal rights and had misconstrued the Land Acts in making these deductions, mainly to indemnify the Exchequer against losses arising solely from the non-payment of land annuities. Payments out of the Guarantee Fund could only be made to meet deficiencies in dividend and sinking fund in respect of Guaranteed Land Stock.

Counsel then referred to the relevant sections of the various Land Acts.

The further hearing was adjourned until the 14th of next January.

County M.O.H.—County Wexford Board of Health appointed Dr. James O'Sullivan, Mullingar, as Medical Officer for Taghmon and Glynn Dispensary District.

A WINTER SCENE



A winter view of the County Wicklow coastline.

AGRICULTURE AND ITS PROBLEMS

A COMPARATIVE STUDY

1—THE SITUATION REVIEWED

By Anwar Iqbul Qureshi, M.A. (Punjab), M.Sc. (London), Ph.D. (Dublin), Department of Economics, Trinity College, Dublin.

"'Tis not by guilt the onward sweep
Of Truth and right, O Lord, we stay;
'Tis by our follies that so long
We hold the earth from heaven away."

IN this paper I have tried to examine some of the problems which are affecting and are likely to affect Irish agriculture. This examination has been made purely from an academic and theoretical point of view, but, where politics has interfered with the working of economic doctrines, I have made my remarks as an impartial economic observer. It has given me a good deal of painful thinking as to how to avoid the discussion of politics in this paper, but, unfortunately, politics and economics are so mixed up in the Free State that it is almost impossible for an impartial observer to reach the truth if he ignores the political background.

Agriculture has always been a predominant industry in Ireland, and is still destined to play an important part in the national economy of the country at least for many years to come. In 1926 672,129 persons, out of the total population of 2,971,992, were employed in agricultural occupations. During recent years this principal industry of the country has been passing through a period of economic crisis almost unparalleled in its history. The income of the farmers has fallen to an absurdly low level. It fell from £45.4 millions in 1929 to £24 millions in 1934. There is no doubt that the fall in the prices of agricultural products has been almost universal, and the farmers' income has diminished in all agricultural countries, but the fall has been more pronounced in the Irish Free State than in countries with a similar export trade. In New Zealand it fell from £67,000,000 in 1929 to £51,000,000 in 1934; in Denmark from 1,195 krone in 1929 to 805 krone in 1934. Even if we calculated their income on the basis of depreciated exchange the fall is much less in those two countries than in the Irish Free State. This tremendous fall in the income of Irish farmers, in spite of their geographical advantages to exploit the British market, is due to the prohibitive penal tariffs imposed by the British Government on the main imports from the Free State. These penal tariffs have been imposed owing to political causes which are too well known for me to explain here; but the result of this policy has been disastrous as far as Irish agriculture is concerned.

THE ECONOMIC WAR

The value of Irish exports has fallen from £46,034,156 in 1929 to £18,245,000 in 1934. Some of this fall is naturally accounted for by the depression, and is a common phenomenon in Ireland and other countries; but it is remarkable to note that, while exports began to increase after the middle of 1932 in the various British Dominions, the fall began to take a more serious turn in the Free State. In 1931 the value of Irish exports was over £36,000,000. In 1932, after the penal duties, the exports suddenly fell to a little over £25,000,000, and dropped to about £19,000,000 in 1933, while exports from New Zealand were almost steady—i.e., their value fell from £37,775,155 in 1931 to £37,171,312 in 1934, while exports from Argentina increased from £45,679,337 in 1931 to £48,551,240 in 1934.

The fall in the export of Irish cattle and other live animals is more serious than the fall in the total exports of various other commodities. This can be easily explained as due to the penal tariffs imposed on Irish live-stock in the United Kingdom.

LIVE ANIMAL EXPORTS, 1929-34

	Cattle. Number.	Value. £000	Horses. Number.	Value. £000
Year.				
1929	775,000	13,549	10,898	2,518
1930	858,000	14,674	10,749	2,123
1931	766,000	12,670	10,818	1,961
1932	645,000	8,747	8,981	1,295
1933	590,000	8,055	8,351	786
1934	511,000	4,055	12,959	992

	Sheep. Number.	Value. £000	Pigs. Number.	Value. £000
Year.				
1929	577,000	1,382	307,000	1,933
1930	563,000	1,351	409,000	2,582
1931	555,000	1,175	476,000	2,195
1932	432,000	652	305,000	983
1933	313,000	319	145,000	313
1934	365,000	442	134,000	371

This table very clearly indicates what Irish agriculture has suffered through political skirmishes. There has been a tremendous fall both in the numbers and the value of the exports of cattle, sheep and pigs, which are liable to heavy penal duties, the effects of which are counterbalanced to some extent through heavy subsidies which are given by the Free State Government for the export of these products. I shall not discuss the effects of such subsidies on the farmers as tax payers and the consequent increase in their cost of living and the increased cost of production. But it will suffice for the purpose of this paper that the combined effects of increased indirect taxation and diminished income have been very pronounced. It is interesting to note from the above table that while the number of cattle and sheep and pigs has greatly decreased, there has been an active rise in the number of horses exported in 1934 than in 1929, but the value was considerably less in £ s. d. in 1934 than in 1929. The fall in prices has been more pronounced since 1932.

Another of the principal commodities of export from the Irish Free State is butter, the export of which has fallen tremendously. While British imports of butter have considerably declined from the Free State, the total imports have increased, with handsome increases in the shares of other dominions—New Zealand, Australian.

BRITISH BUTTER IMPORTS FROM I.F.S.

Year.	Quantity in cwts.	Value.
1929-1930	566,177	£4,579,937
1930-1931	521,963	
1931-1932	381,028	
1932-1933	514,633	
1933-1934	378,662	£1,073,676

TOTAL BRITISH BUTTER IMPORTS

Year.	New Zealand. In 1,000 cwt.	Australia. In 1,000 cwt.	Denmark. In 1,000 cwt.
1929	1,304	768	2,204
1930	1,564	951	2,319
1931	1,926	1,558	2,446
1932	2,139	1,295	2,584
1933	2,512	1,692	2,519
1934	2,677	1,104	2,489

The total imports, including those from other countries not in the table, rose from 6,397,000 cwt. in 1929 to 9,703,000 cwt. in 1934, the Empire share increasing from 41.5 per cent. to 54.4 per cent.

The Free State farmer has been counselled by his Government that he must adapt his basis of production to the changed conditions. It is very sane advice to adjust one's business to the changed circumstances, but are the circumstances changed? Much stress has been laid on the fact that Great Britain has changed its traditional policy of free trade, and the much neglected British industry of agriculture is going to take increasing attention from the nation. So the Free State farmer must forget that the British market ever existed. We have already shewn in the case of butter the increase, both relative and absolute, in the import of butter from Empire countries, and there has also been an increase in the consumption of butter per head. Close examination of the British import figures shows that, in spite of domestic developments, Britain still is the biggest open market in the world, and the consumption per head of various food stuffs is increasing, which means that the increase in the home production (which is very small in comparison with total consumption) is counteracted by an increase in the consumption, as is clear from the following tables:—

BRITISH CONSUMPTION PER HEAD IN LBS.

Commodity.	1929.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Butter	17.8	21.8	23.5	25.2
Margarine ...	12.9	9.2	8.4	7.9
Lard	8.6	8.2	9.1	9.1
Total Fats ...	39.3	39.2	41.0	42.2
Eggs	—	150	149	152

Commodity.	1929	1932	1933
Beef and Veal	70	64	63
Mutton and Lamb ...	28	31	34
Pig Meat	40	49	48
Total Meats	138	144	145

In order fully to show the importance of the British market to the farmer of the Free State we shall briefly study the important table of the chief food-stuffs in the United Kingdom in which the Irish farmers are interested.

BRITISH IMPORTS, 1933-34

	Cwts.	Value
Butter	8,851,684	£34,340,921
Eggs in Shell	18,372,647	7,306,408
Cheese	3,039,450	7,611,726
Meat: Beef (chilled) ...	8,171,320	14,835,265
Beef (frozen)	2,913,937	4,493,305
Mutton, Lamb (frozen)	6,783,517	15,732,995
Bacon	9,084,353	29,928,221
Hams	868,814	3,065,763
Other live animals for food (excluding poultry and game)		7,451,508

These figures show more than conclusively the importance of the British market to Irish agriculture, and the irresistible conclusion is that the future of Irish agriculture is very definitely linked up with the British market, the value of which is very well realised and is appreciated by other Dominions

NEW ZEALAND

A representative of the New Zealand Meat Control Board, giving evidence before the New Zealand Tariff Commission, remarked in 1933 that the system of free trade should be introduced in New Zealand, and it should be made a county of England. The very existence and development of New Zealand depends on the British market, and there is no conceivable reason why that market, which is at the very threshold of Irish farmers, should be denied to them. We shall give some statistics from the Official Year Book of New Zealand to show an interesting analysis between the two countries.

The total population of New Zealand is 1,548,906, and the New Zealand total trade per head is the highest in the world. The principal exports of New Zealand are very similar to the exports of the Irish Free State. In 1933-34 the total exports of New Zealand were £46,042,670, while its imports were only £21,477,883. It is estimated that out of this total export 86.63 per cent. went to the United Kingdom.

The following are some of the principal exports of New Zealand which went to the United Kingdom:—

	£
Meat (including poultry and game)	9,888,165
Butter, Cheese, Eggs	16,248,397
Fruits, Fresh, Dry	623,803
Dried Preserved Milks	315,964

It is a very sad story when I have to relate that the imports from the Irish Free State in the United Kingdom of live animals and food fell from £37,000,000 in 1929 to £15,000,000 in 1933, and the imports of raw materials fell from £1,897,725 in 1929 to £714,844 in 1933.

(To be Concluded.)

Twenty-eight nations will send about 1,000 representatives to take part in the 4th Olympic Winter Games at Garmisch-Partenkirchen. Thus the forthcoming Games will establish a new record.

Thousands of ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house. Those who use them recommend them; hence their enormous sale. Price 5s. Sold by all Chemists and Stores, or post free from proprietors, Martin, Chemist, Southampton. —(Advt.)

"SAY IT WITH—HAMSTERS"

ORIGINAL CHRISTMAS GIFTS

TINNED TURKEY AND RAILWAY TICKETS

WITH each successive Christmas the tendency becomes more pronounced to abandon the time-honoured type of "seasonable gift." To-day, novelty—even to the point of eccentricity—is the key-note, and nobly are the shops responding to the call.

The vogue for out-of-the-ordinary pets has stimulated a crop of bright ideas. Inquiry at one famous department store elicited, for example, that they are suggesting a pair of hamsters as an ideal Christmas present. The Oxford Dictionary states that a hamster is *not* a pig pre-eminently designed for the provision of Christmas hams. It is a "rodent like a large rat, with cheek-pouches for carrying grain to its winter store."

The eccentric pet school of thought has at least a wide range of material at its command. Wombats, bandicoots, chipmunks and duck-billed platypi would all, presumably, fall within this category. Not everyone, of course, feels impelled to concentrate on the bizarre when choosing a gift for an animal-loving friend. Dogs, monkeys, and cage-birds still hold their own, and Mrs. Roy Fox may be said to have struck a happy medium when she presented her husband recently with a racing greyhound.

FROM N.Z. IN A DAY

Nor are animal gifts confined to creatures in the live state. It has for some time been the happy custom of the High Commissioner for Australia each Christmas to present the Lord Mayor of London with a frozen lamb.

New Zealand, too, is playing its part in the response to the demand for unstereotyped Christmas gifts. "A present from New Zealand in a day" is the attractive slogan by which the New Zealand Dairy Board draws attention to its suggestion of a package of best quality New Zealand butter delivered at the recipient's door.

Other notions for unusual presents are made practicable by the tremendous progress in recent years of the art of canning. Particularly does this apply when the gift is going overseas. The variety of soups, entrées and *pièces de résistance* nowadays put into cans is amazing. It is even possible to rejoice the exile with a tinned whole roast turkey!

"SENSIBLE" PRESENTS

An outstandingly sensible Christmas present which, at the same time, bears the impress of originality, is being extensively recommended by one of the railway companies in its advertisements: namely, a railway ticket. "Come home for Christmas" is the accompanying slogan. Here, at all events, is a novel interpretation of the phrase "Christmas fare."

Other gifts of the "sensible" description which are coming in for special attention this Christmas are articles of apparel, and, the idea has extended to dress materials. The crofters of the Western Highlands set an example which has been widely followed when they presented Lady Alice Scott, now Duchess of Gloucester, with a gift of their native-made tweed.

NOVELTIES FOR THE YOUNG

Toys, likewise, show the tendency towards the non-hackneyed. Many, indeed, strike a truly topical note—as, for instance, the sets of dolls representing the Dionne "quins," now to be seen in the shop windows.

Originality is required, too, in the modern boy's mechanical toys. Not only must they be models perfect in every detail, they need also to be "something different." In one enterprising London shop are models of the glass-lined tanks used for conveying milk from the farms to the pasteurising depots.

REFRESHING THE EYE

Then there are, for adults, gifts in the "useful" category, which consist of "something for the house," and here there is abundant scope for originality. What, for instance, could be more refreshing to the jaded eye than a dinner service, hand-painted with hunting scenes; or, if finances will not stretch to that, a pound of those charming little sugar crystals tinted with all the colours of the rainbow?

The length of the donor's purse is obviously a fundamental factor. Given the spare cash, one might brighten a friend's home by having his residence repapered and repainted.

Doubtless, a newly-married couple would greatly appreciate a Christmas present in the form of the first deposit on a house.

THE MACABRE TOUCH

Often the choice of an unusual Christmas present is facilitated by the recipient's idiosyncrasies. For example, persons with a leaning towards the macabre can usually be made happy by the gift of, say, a tobacco jar fashioned in the likeness of a skull, or a cigar-cutter consisting of a working model of the guillotine.

The task of finding an uncommon gift is likewise an easy one—or should be—for the famous. They need only give their autographs!

In the case of plutocrats, an additional touch of distinction can be achieved by placing the autograph at the foot of a cheque.

JUDGMENT FOR £6,517

(BEFORE MR. JUSTICE O'BYRNE.)

Judgment was given for the plaintiffs for £6,517 in an action in which the Bank of Ireland sued Martin Dolan, Lark House, Cappagh, Finglas, Co. Dublin, for money due and interest thereon.

Mr. T. G. Marnan (instructed by Mr. P. R. Boyd) appeared for the plaintiffs.

There was no appearance for the defendant.

SCHOOLS AND CINEMAS

NORTHERN BUILDING DEVELOPMENTS

FROM OUR BELFAST CORRESPONDENT.

The building industry has been particularly active in the North during 1935. Both within the Belfast area and outside the boundary the erection of housing estates is proceeding, while in such areas as Bangor, Larne, Coleraine and Ballymena the erection of houses, if not so rapid, is steady, and these towns are gradually expanding.

During the past year plans were passed by the Belfast Corporation Improvement Committee for 7,300 buildings of all kinds, and the estimated cost of these amounts to £2,300,000. These plans included 6,200 dwellinghouses. About half of these were small-type subsidy houses. The Government subsidy on such houses is £25, and is only payable if the local authority also provides a subsidy of £25. The Government has passed a bill to extend the subsidy for a year, but it is likely to be renewed at the end of that period and continued for about four years.

Four suburban cinemas have been constructed on the Lisburn, Newtownards, Belmont and Antrim roads, and the largest building at present under construction is the new Ritz Cinema opposite the Hippodrome.

New schools are being erected by the Belfast Education Authority, and plans are being prepared for a school to cost £35,000 to replace the Model School on the Cliftonville road. The Belfast Corporation Libraries, Museum and Art Committee is considering a proposal to extend the Municipal Museum and Art Gallery at a cost of £52,000.

No definite steps have been taken yet to extend the Belfast City boundary. Corporation committees have drawn up a scheme to extend the city to include Holywood, Glengormley and Dunmurry, and a bill with this object will be introduced in the Northern Parliament. Such an extension would increase the population of Belfast to over half a million.

During 1935 the Post Office authorities completed Telephone House, the new headquarters of the automatic telephone service for Belfast. The Postmaster-General has also decided to erect a new head Post Office in Belfast, which will be the headquarter office for the whole of Northern Ireland. The new building will be located on the site of the present buildings in Royal avenue. Another large building, plans for which have been passed, will be erected at the premises of James Moore, Ltd., Donegall place, and will extend from Donegall place to Fountain street.

During the post-war period the number of houses erected in Northern Ireland with the benefit of the housing subsidy is 28,500, and of this number 14,250 were built in Belfast. The cost to the State in respect of subsidies for these houses has been £2,750,000.

FRENCH MARINE CONSTRUCTION

NEW CRUISER BEING BUILT

At the launch of the steamer Ville d'Oran, a sister ship of the recently built Ville d'Alger, intended for the Marseilles-Algiers service, M. Bertrand, French Minister for Merchant Shipping, said that the Government intended to assist shipping further as soon as the Budget would permit. It was, he said, urgently necessary to renew the merchant fleet, and they would do everything to support it.

Another cruiser of the same type as the Marseillaise, which was launched in July last, is under construction at Lorient. This is the Jean de Vienne. This type of ship, of 7,600 tons, was initiated in France as a reply to the Italian Condottieri class, but in the more recent units more protection has been given at the price of a slight reduction in speed. Her motors of 84,000 h.p. afford a speed of 32 knots. Her armament consists of nine guns of just over six inches and eight anti-aircraft guns. The Italian ships, Duca Degli Abruzzi and Garibaldi, are armed with eight 6-inch guns, and are consequently of slightly inferior displacement. Both classes are formidable.

CHOIR BOYS TO SING IN AN INN

CHRISTMAS EVE CAROL SERVICE

A clergyman and choir boys, all in cassocks and surplices, will sing carols in a Windsor Forest inn on Christmas Eve.

"On the Saturday and Monday the choir will sing outside various inns in my parish," the Vicar of Cranbourne (the Rev. Wilfred Spreadbury) told a reporter. "On Christmas Eve we shall re-visit every place and finish with a Carol Service in the lounge of the 'Crispin' Inn, in the heart of Windsor Forest. I don't see why anyone should object. After all, the birthplace of Our Lord was an inn.

"Actually this is the fifth year, and I have had only one complaint. A maiden lady in London wrote that I was bringing the Church into disrepute. I disagree."

Old ale will be drunk before the log fires in the Crispin Inn on Christmas Eve, and refreshment will be served to the choir—lemonade and coffee for the boys. The Carol Service is usually very popular, the inn being crowded with people who have driven out for the occasion. More than £16 was collected by the carollers for charity last Christmas.

Mr. Aberhart, the Social Credit Premier of Alberta, will probably visit the United Kingdom early next year, in order to reassure British investors of the financial stability of the province, and also to confer with Major Douglas, author of the social credit theory.

CORNISH MINERS EMIGRATE

TO EXPLOIT COLONY'S MINERAL WEALTH

Following the embarkation of the twelve unemployed Cornish miners for Southern Rhodesia to work in the colony's gold mines, suggestions are being made in the colony that other skilled miners from Great Britain might be imported.

At the United Party Congress in Gwelo, a plea was made for the importation of more practical miners from overseas in view of the activity of the industry. Attention was also drawn by another member to the two million unemployed in Great Britain. It was contended that it would be a wrong policy to obstruct immigrants from England in view of the openings in the Royal Navy for young Rhodesians in England.

The Hon. W. S. Senior, Minister of Mines, stated from his own experience there was a shortage of skilled practical miners. He was convinced of the necessity for adding to their number.

In the meantime, according to present indications, Southern Rhodesia's mineral production for this year will break all records. It is expected minerals to the value of £6,000,000 will be mined and sold. Gold will account for the greater part of this total, but 1935 has also seen an increase in the production of base metals such as asbestos, chrome, mica and coal.

The Colony's Governmental diamond drilling scheme, which was designed to assist the small worker, has also met with great success. The demand for machines for exploratory purposes is so keen that the Government have had to engage private contractors to supplement the Mines Department's drilling units.

SCHOOL FILMS AND WIRELESS

The provision of facilities for wireless and films in school will be one of the principal subjects for discussion at the annual conference of the National Union of Teachers next Easter. The conference, which will be held at Southport, will be attended by nearly 5,000 teachers of England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland.

An executive motion "welcomes the increase in the use of mechanical aids in teaching in schools and requests the Government, in conjunction with the local education authorities, to facilitate their introduction by providing adequate equipment from public funds, and without recourse to voluntary efforts on the part of teachers."

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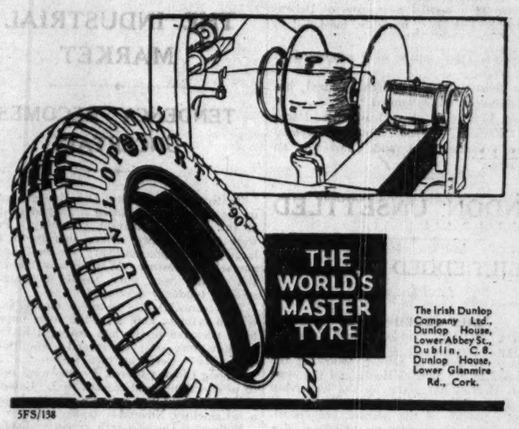


The Irish Dunlop Company Ltd., Dunlop House, Lower Abbey St., Dublin, C. 8. Dunlop House, Lower Glanmire Rd., Cork.

5FS/138

BRITISH AIRCRAFT ENDURANCE

REMARKABLE RECORD OF AIR LINER

Calcutta flying boat G-EBVG left the factory where it was built at Rochester, Kent, in March, 1928. She was the first of a fleet of four similar craft ordered for operation of mail and passenger services across the Mediterranean. She is now again at the works, preparing for a new stage in a long career as training aircraft for pilots who in future will be called upon to pilot and navigate marine aircraft along the Empire routes.

In 7½ years the "boat" has never been under cover. She has flown on regular service 2,240 hours, equivalent in distance to more than 200,000 miles. Within the past few weeks experts have scrutinised every part of the structure, searching for signs of wear and sea-water corrosion. The result of their examination has proved the excellence of the original design and the quality of the metals used in making the hull and other main structural members. There was very little corrosion, and the airframe has been passed as fit for several more years of service.

While the inspection was in progress the obsolescent motors in the aircraft were taken out, and three Siddeley "Tiger" 340 h.p. air-cooled 14-cylinder engines installed in their place. The base chosen for the instruction of the pilots in flying-boat handling is Britain's "air university" at Hamble, on Southampton Water, where G-EBVG and a sister ship will be stationed for the next few months.

The Calcutta biplanes provide seats for fifteen passengers, arranged three abreast, with a collapsible table to each seat. In the rear of the cabin is a buffet, fitted with oil cookers and ice chest. Maximum speed, on the power of the original three 525 h.p. engines was 123 m.p.h., and cruising speed 90-95 m.p.h.

Presents sent to Olympic competitors, and those accompanying them from their friends at home, will not be liable to duty or taxation payments, the Reich Finance Ministry has decided. This applies especially to provisions, wines, tobacco, medical wares and massage requirements. All that will be necessary will be a certificate from the organising committee of the Games that the presents are intended for the competitors, and that the quantity does not exceed the needs of the team.

A CHOICE OF WALLPAPERS

FOR ROYAL DUCHESS'S NEW HOME

Simplicity is the key-note of the wallpaper schemes which the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester have now decided on for the decoration of the Royal Pavilion at Aldershot, their first home.

For two of the Royal apartments, a bedroom and a dining-room, a "scumbled" wallpaper of off-white has been chosen. In the guests' room there will be a cream-paper, with a simple embossed design. Other rooms will have a light biscuit-coloured wallpaper, with a "linen" surface.

A low relief material, with a small trellis design, has been selected as a ceiling decoration. In the great dining-room, which has been divided by a partition, an off-white silk crepe wallpaper will be hung.

White and cream predominate everywhere in the Royal apartments, and the many staff rooms have now been made spick and span with new paint.

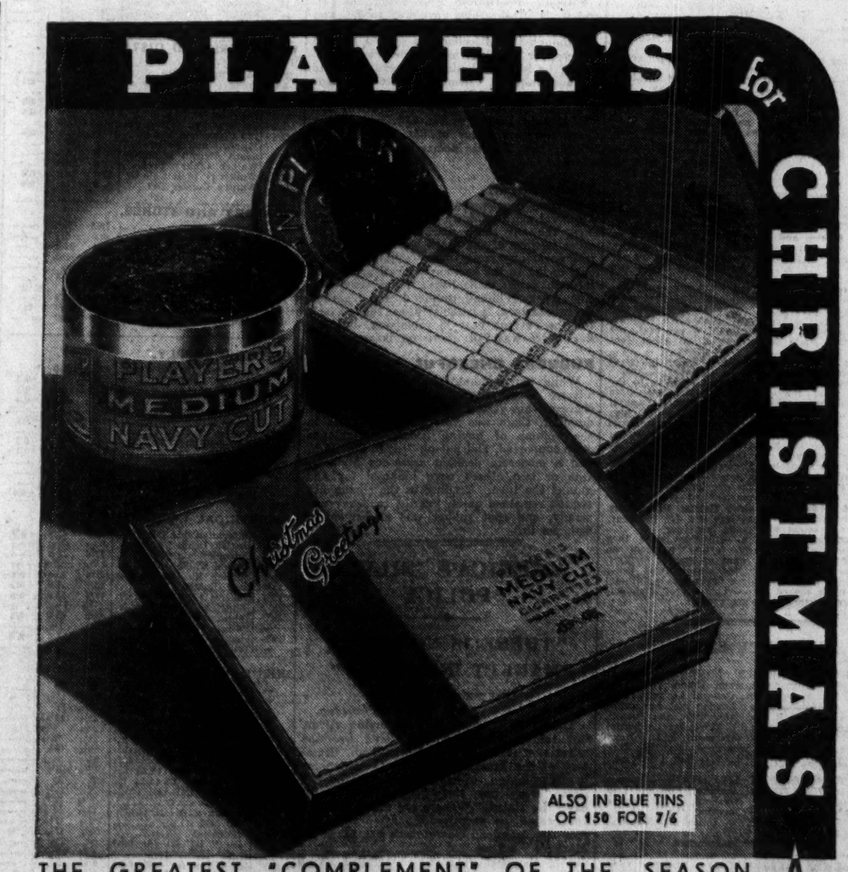
The Queen, who is always consulted in such matters affecting the Royal Palaces, has taken a great interest in the problem of choosing the decorating and wallpaper schemes for the Royal Pavilion.

HANDBALL AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

BUT NOT THE IRISH STYLE

The programme of the forthcoming Olympic Games includes for the first time a handball tournament, to be decided from August 6th to 14th. This is a field game, and not to be confused with the wall game popular in certain other countries, especially Ireland and America.

Introduced in Germany after the War, it combines the essentials of various ball games. Regulations drawn up by the German sports instructor, Schelenz, based the game on manual dexterity. It is played between two teams, whose members occupy similar position to those of a football team, and the aim is to fling the ball into the opponents' goal.



THE GREATEST "COMPLEMENT" OF THE SEASON

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PLAYER'S

IN SPECIAL CHRISTMAS CARTONS

50 FOR 2/6 100 FOR 5/-

"THE BEST CIGARETTE OF ALL"

PLAYER'S MEDIUM NAVY CUT TOBACCO 4 OZ. TIN 4/4

Financial News & Notes

DUBLIN IDLE

CONVERSION LOAN SUPPORTED

GREAT SOUTHERN GUARANTEED DULL

On the Dublin Stock Exchange yesterday markets were inclined to mark time pending a clearer outlook, and prices were a shade easier.

The Third and Fourth National Loans held steady, and Conversion Loan gained a further 7s. 6d. Land Bonds lost a fraction, and War Loan fell 7s. 6d.

Banks were steady to firm, apart from Munster and Leinster, which drooped to 100s. 3d.

Guinness units shaded off, but Power Deb. hardened to 19s. 6d.

In Rails, Great Southern Gtd. lost two points on the proposed new issue of Debenture stock. The Deb., however, hardened to 85.

Provincial Tram issues were supported at higher levels.

Irish Industrials were extremely quiet, but were unchanged where quoted.

British Industrials showed an easier trend, with "Emmies," Ford Motors, Imperial Tobaccos, Vickers Ord. and Courtaulds all pence lower.

LONDON UNSETTLED

GILT-EDGED DULL

GILT-EDGED DULL.

Dealers on the London Stock markets yesterday lowered prices in all departments at the outset on fears of selling, following the resignation of Sir Samuel Hoare and the news that M. Herriot has given up the leadership of the Radical Socialist Party in France. It became apparent as the session progressed, however, that there was no abnormal disposition to reduce holdings, and in consequence prices tended to improve in late dealings. The rally was noticeable in Industrial shares more than elsewhere, and at the close the general tendency was still unsettled.

BRITISH FUNDS.

Gilt-edged Securities were especially affected by the latest political developments, and displayed a dull tendency throughout. At the finish losses ranged up to ¾, by which amount old Consols declined to 86. War Loan were ½ lower at 105½. India Stocks were mostly ½ easier.

FOREIGN BONDS.

In the Foreign Bond section, Brazilians opened dull, in sympathy with surrounding conditions, but improved in response to the more favourable exchange position, and eventually closed higher on the day. There was little going on in Europeans, and Germans showed no change; French Fours dropped ¾ owing to weakness of the franc.

RAILS.

The renewed threat of a strike in the coalfields over-shadowed the British Rail group, and prices dropped back all round. Great Western Ord. lost 1½ to 49½, while L.M.S. Ord. and Southern issues showed substantial falls. The Foreign Rail section quietened down, and San Paulo Ord. and Leopoldinas both dropped part of recent gains. Colonial and American Rails received little attention, but were fairly steady.

INDUSTRIALS.

In the Industrial market the leading shares were marked down rather sharply at first, but when it was found that the amount of selling was small a steadier tendency developed. Very few issues, however, recovered sufficiently to show an improvement on balance. Trans-atlantic fluctuated widely and finished lower, while Iron and Steel, Motor, and Aircraft issues were others which displayed a dull front. Among Electrical Equipments, Crompton Parkinsons were depressed by profit-taking, and for the same reason Cement and Building shares slipped back.

MINES.

In the Mining groups, Kaffirs were mostly easier, as a result of Continental selling, due to the fresh weakness of the franc. West Wits and Ventersposts were in demand on talk of good developments, however, and both advanced. West African and other Gold shares presented a steady appearance, but base metal issues moved against holders.

Business in Oil shares was mainly as a result of selling orders, and most of the leading issues fell sharply.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS

Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields.—After deducting £126,422 for amortisation of wells, the net profit for the year to September 30 last amounted to £170,035. Final Ordinary dividend of 17½ per cent. (against 22½ per cent.), making 27½ per cent. for the year (against a total of 35 per cent. in 1933-34). Forward £100,565 (against £115,611).

Apex Mines.—Dividend of 5 per cent. on the 10/- shares. A similar distribution was made in June.

Associated Paper Mills.—Payment of 5 per cent., making 7½ per cent. (same).

Rio Claro Investment Trust.—A final dividend of 4 per cent. less tax, on Ordinary Stock. The total distribution for the year to November 30 last is thus brought up to 6 per cent., compared with 5½ per cent. in the previous year.

Caribonum Trust.—Interim Ordinary dividend of 1 per cent., less tax.

Illustrated Newspapers.—Dividend on 7 per cent. Preference Shares to be brought up to October 31, 1934, by the payment of half-year's dividend on January 1. No Ordinary dividend has been paid since 1929-30, when 2½ per cent. was distributed.

John Waddington.—Dividend of 2½ per cent., less tax (same).

James Dunlop and Co.—One year's dividend on the 6½ per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares. This brings dividends on these shares up to December 31, 1932. All the Ordinary Shares are privately held.

Jute Industries.—Payment of 3 per cent., less tax, on 8 per cent. Non-Cumulative 10/- Preference Shares in respect of the year to September 30 last. This is the first distribution since 1928-29, when a payment at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum was made for a period of about four months.

Liebigs Extract of Meat Co.—Final dividend of 6/- per share, free of tax, on Ordinary shares.

Rooiberg Minerals Development.—Owing to the uncertainty of the position for the immediate future, brought about by the continued drought and consequent shortage of water, which may result in a temporary suspension of operations and the necessity to provide for capital expenditure yet to be incurred, the Board has decided to pass the December dividend. An interim payment of 3¾ per cent. was made last December.

Shawinigan Water and Power.—Payment of 15 cents on Common shares for quarter (15 cents was paid for corresponding quarter last year).

United Serdang (Sumatra) Rubber Plantations.—Dividend of 6 per cent., less tax, for the year. A similar payment was made last year.

Yatiyantota Ceylon Tea.—Directors state they are unable to make any further payment on December 31 next on account of arrears of Pref. interest estimated profits for season 1935 being insufficient. Board considers imperative additional working capital must be provided. Pref. dividends are in arrear since June 30, 1933.

INSURANCE SHARES

BUSINESS DONE IN LONDON:—Alliance, 29⅝; Atlas, 18½; Commercial Union, 10 11/16, ¾, ⅝, 25/32; Employers', 68/3; General Accident, 25⅝, 13/16, ⅝; Guardian, 15 7/16; London and Lancashire Fire, 34⅞, 5⅛; N.B. and Mercantile, 52; Phœnix, 15⅞, £16 1/-; do. (£1 f.p.), 17 7/16, ⅝; Prudential, 37⅜, ⅛, ½; do. "B" £1 (4/- paid), 114/-; Royal Exchange, 10 7/16; Royal Insurance, 9⅝, 11/16, 25/32; Sun Insurance, 96/-, 10½d., 7/-; Sun Life (x.d.), 8⅛, 1/16.

BUSINESS DONE IN LIVERPOOL:—Commercial Union, 10¾; General Accident, Fire and Life, 26; Guardian, 309/9; Northern, 21; Phœnix, 400001, etc., 17⅜; Prudential "A," 37 15/32; Royal, 9¾, 23/32, ¾; Scottish Union and National, 17 7/16, 9/8¼, 3d.; Sun, 97/7½.

DUBLIN SHIPPING REPORT

Barometer at 5 p.m.—29.80.

Wind and Weather at 5 p.m.—Northerly winds, cold.

Foreign Arrivals—Shuna, from Gothenburg, with general cargo; Finkenau, from Bremen, with general cargo; discharged, and proceeded to Hamburg with general cargo.

Coastwise Arrivals—Lady Munster, from Liverpool, with passengers and goods; Lairdsmoor, from Glasgow, with passengers and goods; Assaroe, from Silloth, with passengers and goods; Slieve More, from Holyhead, with goods; Lady Wicklow, from Liverpool, with goods; Cato, from Bristol, with goods; Lady Emerald, from London, with goods; Sybil Mary, from Bangor, with slates; St. Mungo, from Llanelly, with coals; St. Kenneth, Elmfield and Beechfield, from Garston, with coals; Glenagcary, from Ardrossan, with coals; Gweebarra, from Belfast, light; Slieve Donard, from Holyhead, light; m.v. Warita, from Maryport, light; Lady Meath, from Birkenhead, light.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

Thursday Night.

STOCKS AND SHARES:

London unsettled.
Dublin idle.
Manchester Textiles quiet.
Birmingham Motors dull.
New York easy.

MONEY:

Bank of England Rate	2	p.c.
Last Year	2	p.c.
Irish Bank Rate	3	p.c.
London Day-to-Day Loans	½	p.c.
London Three Months' Bills	¾	p.c.
Price of Gold	141/1	
Silver (spot)	22 1/16d.	

THE INDUSTRIAL MARKET

TENDENCY BECOMES UNCERTAIN

Political developments and the grave turn in the coal dispute caused a general set-back in the Industrial market yesterday. Prices were marked down rather sharply at first, largely as a precautionary measure against any selling pressure. When it was found that the selling was only small a somewhat steadier tendency developed.

The trans-Atlantic counters moved in uncertain fashion, and, although some improvement occurred in the late dealings, little disposition was seen to extend commitments. "Emmies" were the turn easier.

Among Cinema shares, Unions were subject to profit-taking, and reacted to 7. Cable and Wireless stocks lost ground, despite hopes of a satisfactory November traffic index.

Following the strength recently displayed, Electrical Equipments suffered from moderate realisations. Crompton Parkinson fell at one period to 117s. 6d., but rallied later to 119s., although this still left them 1s. down on balance.

IRON AND STEEL DEPRESSED

In sympathy with the general tendency Iron and Steel descriptions mostly moved to lower levels. Exceptions were provided, however, by Thornycrofts, which were well supported, and by Clarke Chipman. Whitehead Iron, Vickers, Stewarts and Lloyds, and United Steel declined.

Coal shares turned weak, owing to the grave turn in the wages dispute.

In the Motor section exceptions to an otherwise dull market were provided by Standards, A.E.C. and Joseph Lucas.

Quiet conditions prevailed among Aviation and kindred descriptions.

There was not much activity in the Textile section.

Among Rayons, American Celanese were a firm feature, putting on ¼, while the Canadian issue hardened. British Celanese Shares closed somewhat easier, while Courtaulds were steady around 56s. 9d.

DRAPERY STORES EASIER.

An easier tone developed in the Drapery and Departmental Stores section. Marks and Spencers reacted to 4 5/16, while Woolworths fell back to 114s. 6d.

In the Provision and Catering group Tate and Lyle advanced further. Liebigs announced a final dividend of 6s., against 5s., but this came too late to affect the price of the shares. The two Unilevers lost ground.

Although easier in places, Breweries, on the whole, were fairly steady. Guinness repeated 148s. 6d.

Tobaccos became easier in sympathy with the general trend, but changes on balance did not amount to much.

Shipping descriptions were easier. E. D. and R. M. Realisations gave way to 39s. and 43s. 16½d. respectively.

Although the Miscellaneous section made a rather poor showing, most issues closed well above the lowest. British Oxygens lost 1/16 to 5⅝, and Imperial Chemicals were a shade easier. Turner and Newalls fell to 68s. 6d. at one time, but were finally 9d. down at 69s. 9d. Dunlops sagged to 37s. 4½d., and Triplex Glass were no better at 83s. 6d. Spillers firmed, but United Molasses were rather offered.

OILS EASIER

Political developments were responsible for a general marking down of quotations yesterday, the Oil share market suffering with other sections of the Stock Exchange. There was never any really heavy selling pressure, but, owing to the extremely small amount of interest, prices made little, if any, recovery. The Apex Trinidad dividend was regarded as satisfactory, particularly as the outlook for the current year is promising, but the final price was 7½d. down on balance.

RUBBERS CHEERFUL

While surrounding conditions had no adverse effect on sentiment in the Rubber share market yesterday, and few shares came on offer, there was very little expansion in the volume of buying orders. Highlands were supported, and put on 7½d. to 28s. 1½d., and a moderate demand arose for Malacca. One or two others were inquired for and gained the turn. Trading in the commodity section remained quiet, but the tendency was steady, and spot rubber was unchanged at 6⅜d. per lb.

VALUE OF THE £

	Thursday.	Wednesday.	Per Cent of Parity.
New York	4.93*	4.92⅞	101.3
Montreal	4.97⅛	4.97½	102.1
Amsterdam	7.28¾	7.26¾	60.2
Berlin	12.26½	12.24	60.0
Brussels	29.28	29.18	83.7
Copenhagen	22.40	22.40	123.4
Geneva	15.12½	15.14½	60.3
Milan	Nom.	Nom.	—
Oslo	19.90½	19.90½	109.6
Paris	74 11/16	74 3/16	60.2
Stockholm	19.39½	19.39½	106.8
Kobe	14d.	14d.	175.7

*Close in New York, 4.93.

AMERICA'S SILVER POLICY

"THERE IS NO SILVER MARKET IN LONDON"

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

NEW YORK, Thursday.

The U.S. Treasury is still buying silver, but refuses to say where. This was the reiteration made by Mr. Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, at a Press conference in Washington to-day. "I have bought silver every day this week—including today," he stated. "There are many places—you would be surprised." After revealing that the American Government has taken all Mexico's output of newly-mined silver during the past year, which totalled about 72,000,000 ounces, Mr. Morgenthau said that the Mexican silver had been taken at the New York prices. While repeating his previous statement that the Treasury was still buying, he declined to say whether from private individuals or from Governments. Further, he saw no particular significance in New York's fixing of the price in the absence of any London bid. "There is nothing else for New York to do, inasmuch as there is no market in London," he concluded.

In view of Mr. Morgenthau's remarks anent the purchase of Mexican silver, some circles are inclined to conclude that the recent change in the Treasury's buying policy involves a shift towards the purchasing of silver from producing countries only. The Secretary of the Treasury, however, did not say that such is the case.

LATEST CLOSING AND STREET PRICES

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.

—	Closing.		Rise or fall
Consols 2½%	85⅞	86⅛	−¾
Do. 4%	115½	116	−¼
3½% War Loan	105 7/16	105 9/16	−½
Funding Loan	117	117½	−¼
Victory Bonds	115⅜	115⅞	−¼
3% Conversion Loan	104⅛	104⅝	−¼
3½% Conversion Loan	107⅛	107⅝	−⅜
4½% Conversion Loan	110⅝	110⅞	−⅛
5% Conversion Loan	119⅝	119⅞	−¼
2¾% Irish Land Stock 1903	86	88	
Irish Free State 4½% Land Bonds	111	113	
India 3%	85½	86½	−½
Do. 3½%	96½	97½	−½
Do. 4½%	114	115	
Do. 5½%	102½	102¾	+¼
Local Loans	95⅜	95⅝	−½
Sudan 5½%	114	116	

PUBLIC BONDS AND STOCKS.

Cent. El. Bd. 4% 1953-83	107	109*	
Do. 5% 1950-70	115½	117½	
Do. 4½% 1951-73	110	112*	
Do. 5% 1955-75	118½	120½	+½
Do. 4½% 1957-82	113	115	
Metro. Water 3 p.c. (a)	97	99	

DOMINION AND COLONIAL STOCKS.

Australian Com. 5 p.c. 1945-75	110½	111	
Do. do. 4 p.c. 1943-48	103	105	
Do. do. 3¾ p.c. 1948-53	102	104*	
Canada 4 p.c. 1940-60	103	105	
Do. 4 p.c. 1953-58	110	112	
Cape 3½ p.c. Cons.	100	102	
Ceylon 6 p.c.	101	103	
N.S.W. 5 p.c., 1945-65	110½	111	
Do. 4 p.c., 1942-62	101	103	
Do. 4½ p.c., 1935-45	99½	101½	
New Zealand 6 p.c., 1936-51	104¼	104¾	
Do. 3½ p.c., 1949-54	102	104	
Nigeria 6 p.c.	127	129	
Queensland 5 p.c., 1940-60	107½	108	
South African 4 p.c., 1943-63	106	108	
Do. 5 p.c., 1945-75	114	116	
South Australian 5 p.c., 1945-75	110¼	110¾	
Do. 4 p.c., 1940-60	101	103	
Victoria 4 p.c., 1940-60	102	104	
Do. 5 p.c., 1945-75	110½	110¾*	
Western Australian 5 p.c., 1945-75	111⅞	112⅜	
Do. 4 p.c., 1942-62	101	103	

BANKS.

Anglo-South American (£10) £5 paid	6½	5½ dis	
Bank of Australasia	8⅞	9⅛	
Bank of England	363	372	−2
Bank of Montreal	39	40	
Bank of New South Wales	24½	25½	
Bank of New Zealand	40/6	42/6	
Barclay's "A" Shares	11⅜	11⅝	
British Overseas	4	4¼	
Canadian of Commerce	29¼	30¼	
Chartered of India	12⅝	13	
Hong Kong and Shanghai	93	97	
Lloyds	62/3	63/3	
London and S. American	4⅛	4⅜	−1/0
Martins, £20 (£2/10 paid)	8⅝	8⅞	
Midland	10⅞	11 1/16	
National Discount "B"	13⅜	13¾	
National Provincial (£4 pd.)	15 5/16	15 7/16	
Royal of Canada	30½	33½	
Standard of South Africa	15	15¼*	
Union of Australia	6⅞	7¼	
Westminster Bank (£1)	74/6	75/6	

FOREIGN STOCKS.

M.U.—Dec. 16.

M.U.				
101½	Argentine 4 p.c. Rescn.	100½	101½	
—	Austrian 3 p.c. Guar Sterling Bonds	102½	104½	
101¼	Belgian 3 p.c.	100	102	
24¾	Brazil 6½ p.c. S. Bds. '27	25½	26½	+¼
83	Do. 5 p.c. Funding	82½	83½	+¼
62½	Do 5 p.c. do., 1914	65	66	+½
102	Chinese 4½ p.c. 1898	101½	102½	
72¾	Do. 5 p.c. 1912	72	73	+½
90¾	Do. 5 p.c. Reorg. 1913	90	91	
91½	Chinese Imp. Ry. 5% Gld.	90	94	
69	Do. Shanghai-Nanking 5 p.c.	67	71	
33	Do. Tientsin-Pukow 5 p.c.	30	33	
103	Czecho-Slovakia Bonds	102	103	
104	Egyptian Unified	104	105	+½
25¼	French Loan 4 p.c.	24½	24¾	−¾
39½	German 7 p.c.	38	39	
40	Do. 5½ p.c.	39	40	
—	Do. Potash 7 p.c.	69	70¼	−¼
40½	Greek 7 p.c., 1924	39½	40½	
32	Do. 6 p.c. Stabs.	30	33	
28	Do. 5 p.c., 1914	27	31	
19	Italian Rentes	17	22	
95½	Japan 6 p.c., 1924	95	96	
88½	Do. 5½ p.c. Conversion	88½	89½	
10¼	Mexican 5 p.c., '99	8¾	10¾	
10¾	Do. 6 p.c. 10-Y. Treas	9	11	
2	Peru 7½ p.c. Guano	42	47	
10	Peruvian Corporation	1⅞	2⅛	
—	Do. Pref.	9⅞	10½	
57	Do. Debs.	56	58	+1
88	Poland 7 p.c. Sterling	87½	88½	
77	Portuguese 3 p.c.	77	78	+1
—	Spanish 4 p.c.	75	76	
3⅞	Turkish 7½ p.c., 1933	3⅝	4⅛	

BRITISH RAILS.

M.U.				
50½	Great Western	49	50	−1½
—	Do. 5 p.c. Pref.	116½	118½	−½
17¾	Ldn., Mid. & Scot. Ord	17	17½	−⅞
—	Do. 4 p.c. Pref.	81	83	−1
—	Do. 5 p.c. Red. Pref.	102	105	
—	Do. 4 p.c. Pref., 1923	50½	52½	−½
9¾	Ldn., North-East. 5 p.c. Pref.-Ord.	9¼	9¾	−½
5½	Do. Def.-Ord.	5¼	5⅝	−3/16
—	Do. 4 p.c. 1st Pref.	55	57	−1½
—	Do. 4 p.c. 2nd Pref.	18	20	−1
—	Lond Trans. 5 p.c. "A"	132	135*	
—	Do. 4½ p.c. "A"	121	124*	
—	Do. "B"	128	130*	
—	Do. "C"	107½	108½	
83	Southern Pref.-Ord.	81½	83	−1
21	Do. Def-Ord.	20⅝	21⅛	−⅝
—	Do. 5 p.c. Pref.	117	119	−1

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN RAILS.

M.U.				
19½	Antofagasta Ord.	19	21	
—	Argentine G.W. Ord.	8	10	
—	Bahia Blanca Guar. Stk.	70	73	
18½	Buenos Ayres Gt. Sthn.	17½	19½	
8	Buenos Ayres & Pacific	7	9	
14½	Buenos Ayres and W.	13½	15½	
—	Canadian National Guar.	84	87	
11	Canadian Pacific ($25)	11 1/16	11 3/16	−¼
12½	Central Argentine Ord.	11 13/16	13½	
5½	Do. Def.	4	6	
—	Central Uruguay Ord.	4	6	
2	Cordoba Central New	1½	2½	
27½	Do. 1st Deb.	26	28	
7½	Do 2nd Deb.	7	9	
9½	Entre Rios	9	11	
—	Do. 6 p.c. Cum. Pref.	12	14	
—	Grand Trunk 4 p.c. Guar.	98	101	
—	Do. 4 p.c. Perp. Deb.	100	103	
—	Internl. of Cent. America	2	4	
5	Leopoldina	6	8	−1
12/6	Mexican Rails	½	1	
2	Do. 8 p.c. Pref.	1½	2½	
15/0	Do. 6 p.c. Pref.	½	1	
43	San Paulo Ord.	48	52	−1
—	United Havana	1	3	

AMERICAN RAILS.

M.U.				
—	Atchison	55	58	
—	Chicago, Milwaukee New	1	2	
27½	New York Central	27	30	
—	Pennsylvania	29	32	
13	Southern Common	12	15	
—	Southern Pacific	21	24	
106	Union Pacific	104	109	

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES.

M.U.—Dec. 16.

M.U.				
27/0	Bass, Ratcliff Ord.	125/6	127/6	
5/4½	Brewers of Vancouver	5/4½	5/10½	−0/1½
11/0	City of London Def. (5/-)	10/6	11/6	
96/6	Courage Ord.	96/0	98/0	+0/6
97/6	Distillers Ord.	97/3	98/3	−0/6
147/0	Guinness Ord. (£1 units)	148/0	149/0	
113/6	Ind Coope and Allsopp	115/0	117/0	+0/6
—	Mitchell and Butlers	97/0	98/0	
93/0	South African Breweries	95/0	96/0	
—	Walker (John) Pref.	32/0	33/0	
21/9	Walker (P.) & R. Cain Or	22/0	23/0	+0/6
76/9	Watney Combe Def.	76/0	77/0	−0/6

DRAPERY AND STORES.

M.U.				
77/9	Barker (John)	77/6	78/6	
7/0	Cook, Son and Co.	6/3	7/3	
—	Gamage (A. W.)	23/0	23/9	
84/3	Harrod's Stores	84/0	85/0	
6/9	Harrod's (B.A.)	6/6	7/0	
23/3	Maple and Co.	22/3	23/3	
4 9/16	Marks & Spencer (5/-)	4½	4⅝	−1/16
—	Selfridges Pref.	30/3	30/9	
114/9	Woolworth Ord.	114/0	113/0	−0/3
31/4½	Do. Pref.	30/9	31/9	

ELECTRIC SUPPLY.

M.U.				
—	Bournemouth and Poole	77/0	78/0	
37/0	City of London	35/9	36/9	−0/3
34/3	County of London	54/0	55/0	−0/3
—	Edmundson's	43/6	44/3	−0/3
—	Electric Supply Corp.	60/6	62/6	
—	Lancashire	37/6	38/6	−0/3
39/3	London Electric	34/0	35/0	
51/6	Metropolitan	51/0	52/0	−0/3
33/6	North-Eastern	33/0	33/9	−0/1½
33/6	St James's	19	100*	
—	South London	33/6	35/6	
—	Whitehall Inv. Pref.	24/9	25/9	
—	Yorkshire Ord.	44/9	45/6	−0/4½

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT.

M.U.				
42/9	Associated Electric Ind.	42/9	43/3	−0/9
5	British Insul. Cables	4 29/32	4 31/32	−1/32
78/3	Callenders Cable	77/6	78/6	
—	Enfield Cable	5 15/32	5 17/32	−1/32
19/6	English Electric	19/10½	20/4½	+0/1½
24/6	Ever Ready (5/-)	23/9	24/9	−0/3
72/9	General Electric Ord.	72/9	73/9	−0/6
7	Henley's Telegraph	6 15/16	7 1/16	−1/32
49/0	Johnson and Phillips	48/0	49/0	−0/6
—	Phillips Lamps	2¼	2½	
26/9	Siemens	26/0	27/0	−0/3
—	Telegraph Constr.	24/3	25/3	

INSURANCE.

M.U.				
—	Alliance £20 (£2 4/- p.)	29	30	
—	Atlas £5 (£1 5/- paid)	18¼	18¾	+⅛
—	Com. Union £1 Units	10½	11	+⅛
—	Eagle Star Ord. £3	22¼	23¼*	
—	Employers' £1 (5/- paid)	3 5/16	3 9/16	+1/16
—	Gen. Accdt. £5 (£1¼ p.)	25¼	26¼	
—	Guardian £3 (10/- paid)	15¼	15¾	
—	L. & Lan. Fire £5 (£2)	34½	35½	
—	Lon. Ass. £2½ (£1¼ p.)	15¾	16¼	
—	N.B. & Mer. £5 (£1¼ p.)	51	52	
—	Northern £10 (£1 paid)	20½	21½	
—	Pearl £1	22½	23½	
—	Phœnix £10 (£1 paid)	15¾	16¼	
—	Do. £1 (f.p.)	17¼	17¾	
—	Prudential	36¾	37¼	−½
—	Do. "B" £1 (4/- pd.)	5⅝	5⅞	
—	Royal Exchange	10¼	10¾	
—	Royal Ins. £1 (10/- pd.)	9½	9¾	
—	Sun Ins. £1 (5/- paid)	4 11/16	4 15/16	
—	Sun Life £1 (f.p.)	7 15/16	8 5/16*	+1/16
—	Yorkshire 50/- (10/- pd.)	9½	10	+⅛

IRON AND STEEL.

M.U.				
—	Allied Iron	36/3	37/3*	−0/3
3/6	Amal. Anthracite	3/0	4/0	
25/4½	Amal. Metal Ord.	26/0	27/0	
32/0	Babcock, Wilcox Ord.	31/6	32/6	−0/3
8/0	Baldwins	7/6	8/3	−0/4½
19/3	Brown (John) 6/-	18/9	19/9	−0/6
7/9	Cammell Laird (5/-)	7/3	8/3	−0/1½
10/3	Consett Iron	10/0	10/6	−0/3
78/9	Cory (William)	78/6	79/6	−0/6
21/6	Dorman Long and Co.	20/9	21/3	−0/6
35/3	Guest Keen	34/3	35/3	−0/6
5/1½	Pease and Partners	4/6	5/6	
19/9	Powell Duffryn	18/9	19/9	−0/10½
50/0	South Durham Steel	49/3	50/3	−0/6
34/9	Stewarts & Lloyds Def.	33/9	34/6	−0/7½
11/3	Thomas (R.)	12/9	13/6	
1/10½	United Steel Cos.	31/9	32/0	−0/7½
20/3	Vickers Ord.	20/0	20/3	−0/9

OILS.

M.U.—Dec. 16.

M.U.				
22/6	Anglo-Ecuadorian	22/6	23/0	−0/6
1 9/16	Anglo-Egyptian "B"	1½	1⅝	
3 7/16	Anglo-Iranian Ord	3⅜	3 7/16	−1/32
36/7½	Do. 8 p.c. 1st Pref	35/9	36/3*	−0/1½
37/10	Do. 9 p.c. 2nd Pref	36/7½	37/1½*	−0/1½
22/10½	Apex Trinidad (5/- shares)	22/7½	23/1½	−0/7½
25/6	Attock	24/3	25/3	+0/9
13/7½	British Borneo Pet.(6/0)	13/0	13/6*	−0/3
6/0	British Burmah (8/)	5/3	6/3	−0/3
3/3	British Controlled	2/10½	3/4½	−0/1½
7/4½	Do. Pref	6/10½	7/4½	−0/3
4 3/32	Burmah	4	4 1/16	−1/32
38/0	Do. 8 p.c. Pref	37/6	38/0	
5/0	Canadian Eagle Ord.	5/4½	5/10½	−0/1½
6/9	Do. 7 p.c. 1st Pref ($5)	11/9	12/3	
8/0	Do. 8 p.c. Pref	7/9	8/9	
3/9	Kern River (10/)	3/6	4/0	
1 13/16	Lobitos	1¾	1 13/16	−1/32
6/0	Mexican Eagle Ord	5/7½	6/1½	−0/1½
6/9	Do. 8 p.c. Pref	6/6	7/6	
6/1½	Do. 7 p.c. 1st Pref (4 pesos)	8/3	8/9	
0/6	North Caucasian (10/)	1/0	1/6	
7/10½	Phoenix Oil	7/7½	8/1½	−0/3
4/0	Do. 1/- shares	3/9	4/3	−0/1½
28¾	Royal Dutch	28¼	28½	−¼
4⅛	Shell Transport	3 15/16	4	−1/16
12 13/16	Do. 5 p.c. Pref. £10	12½	13	
32/9	Do. 7 p.c. Pref	32/4½	32/10½	−0/1½
7/9	Steaua Romana	7/9	8/3	−0/3
5/4½	Tankers Pref	5/3	5/9	
9/9	Trinidad Central	9/3	9/9	−0/3
4	Trinidad Leasehold	3 31/32	4 1/32	−1/16
2 1/32	V.O.C. Holdings	1 27/32	1 29/32	−5/32
2 1/32	Do. 7 p.c. Pref	1 27/32	1 29/32	−5/32

TEAS.

Amal Estates	11		Imperial	1 3/16	
Assam Con	1		Jetinga Valley	1 1/16	
Assam Front'r	⅝		Jhanzie	1 9/16	
Bog'want'lawa	2⅝*		Jokai	2*	
Borelli	3 11/16		Jorehaut	2¼	
Brahmapootra	18½*		Kanan Devan	27*	
Brit. Indian	7/16*		Lebong	2	
Budla Beta	2 3/16*		Lungla	17/32	
Ceylon Plant.	2 5/16		Makum	1 1/16	
Ceylon Prop.	1⅜*		Moabund	1 7/16	
Chargola	17/32		Nedeem	1 13/16	
Chubwa	2 9/16*		New Dimbula	3 7/16*	
Cinnamara	2 3/16*		Nuwara Eliya	4	
Co. Tea & L.	20¼		Ouvah	1 11/16	
Darjeeling Co.	1 9/16		Peacock & Nil.	1/6	
Do. Consol	2 1/16		Pabbojan	3½*	
Deundi	1 5/16*		Pundaloya	2 9/16	
Dimbula Val.	1 11/16		Rosehaugh Co.	⅞	
Dooars	2*		Scottish Assam	1 9/16	
Doom Dooma	2 9/16*		Scot. T. & L.	1⅞	
E. Assam	2 5/16*		Singlo	1¾*	
East Produce	2 5/16		Sumatra	⅝	
Empire	1½*		Travancore	2¼	
Galaha Ceylon	1⅜		Up. Assam	1 11/16	

RUBBERS.

M.U.			
25/1½	Anglo-Dutch	23/0	
12/3	Anglo-Malay	12/6	
2/11	Bukit Mertajam	3/0	
0/10	Bukit Sembawang	0/10½	
15/7½	Grand Central	15/7½	+0/1½
1 13/32	Highlands	28/1½	+0/7½
12/0	Jugra Land	12/0	
1⅝	Kuala Lumpur	31/0	
17/3	Linggi	17/3	
3/10½	London Asiatic	3/9	
22/6	Malacca	22/3	−0/3
29/9	Malayalam	29/6	
2/9	Merlimau-Pegoh	2/9	
18/0	Orient Trust	18/1½	
28/9	Rubber Trust	29/7½	
25/0	Tanjiong	19/9	
22/6	Tandjong Malim	22/9	
2 11/16	United Sua Betong	53/1½	
8/6	Vallambrosa	8/4½	

Allagar	1/4½		Java Amal	16/3	
Anglo Java (1/)	0/10½		Kamuning	2/9	
do. 5 p.c. debs.	81½		Kepong (2/)	2/10½	
Batu Tiga	23/9		Kepitigalla	0/9	
Bernam Per'k	1/9		Kinta Kellas	2/1½	
Bikam (2/)	1/9		Kombok	1/10½	
Brit. I.G. Trst	75*		Kuala Sel	2/1½	
Brit. E. Java	0/10½		Ledbury	21/3	
Broome Sel (2/)	2/6		Manch'r N.B.	10/7½	
Buntar	1/4½		N. Hummock	10/0	
Castlefield	3/4½		P.P.K (C'y'n)	10/7½	
Chersonese	2/0		Pataling	26/10½	
Cheviot	2/7½		Perak (2/)	2/4½	
Cicely	3/7½	+0/1½	Rambutan	1/3	
Djasinga	10/3		Rim Malacca		
East Sumatra	2/0		Sedenak	22/10½	
F.M.S. Plant.	26/7½		Soember Ajoe	1/7½	
Gen. Ceylon	17/0		Sungei Siput	2/10½	
Glenbervie	1/1½		Taiping	1/6	
Golden Hope	22/6		Telogoredjo	16/3	
Gordon	1/4½		Un. Serd'ng	3/1½	
			Yam Seng	2/4½	

LAND AND INVESTMENT.

M.U.				
16/6	Argentine Land Invest.	16/0	17/0	
18/6	Do. Southern Land	17/9	18/9	
—	Covent Garden Ord.	30/9	31/9	
19/3	Forestal Land	18/6	19/6*	
18/9	Hudson's Bay Ord.	18/9	19/6	
1¼	Hyderabad Deccan	1⅛	1¼	
1/3	Pekin Syndicate	1/0	1/6	
36/0	Sudan Plantations	35/0	36/0	−0/6

MOTORS AND AEROPLANES.

M.U.				
41/3	Austin Motor (5/-)	41/3	42/0	−0/1½
—	Do. "B" Pref.	28/6	29/6*	
8/6	Boulton and Paul	8/10½	9/1½	+0/6
3 5/32	De Havilland	63/3	64/3	−0/7½
30/6	Dennis Bros. (1/-)	29/6	30/3	−0/1½
24/9	Fairey Aviation	24/0	24/9	−0/3
35/0	Ford Motors	33/1½	35/7½	
31/0	Handley Page Pref. (8/-)	30/9	31/6	
29/6	Hawker (5/-)	29/0	29/9	+0/1½
—	Imperial Airways	52/6	53/6	
77/3	Leyland Motors	78/3	79/3	−0/7½
—	Morris 7½ p.c. Pref.	31/3	32/3	
11/9	Napier Ord. (5/-)	11/6	12/0	−0/1½
7⅝	Rolls Royce	7 19/32	7 21/32	
7/6	Singer Ord.	6/6	7/3	−0/3
—	Standard	68/6	69/3	+0/9
73/3	Tilling (Thomas)	75/9	76/9	+0/1½

NEWSPAPERS.

M.U.				
33/9	Allied Newspapers Ord.	34/9	35/6	
—	Amal Press (New)	22/0	23/0	
25/3	Assd. Newspaper Def.	24/9	25/3*	−0/1½
54/6	Daily Mail Trust	54/0	55/0	
23/0	Daily Mirror Ord.	22/7½	23/1½*	
—	Financial Newspapers	4/6	5/3	
11/6	Odhams Press (4/-)	11/0	12/0	
47/3	Sunday Pictorial Ord.	46/3	47/3*	

NITRATES.

M.U.				
79	Cosach 7 p.c. Ster. Bds.	78	80	
5/7½	Lautaro Nitrate 7 p.c. Pref. (£5)	5/0	6/0	

REFRESHMENT AND FOOD.

M.U.				
24/9	Aerated Bread	24/3	25/3	
17/9	Bovril Def.	17/6	18/6	
6	Crosse & Blackwell	0/4½	0/7½	
7/0	Home & Colonial (4/-)	5/10½	6/4½	
35/3	Inter. Tea Ord. (5/-)	34/6	35/6*	
33/0	Lovell & Christmas	32/3	33/3	
7	Lyons (J.)	6 15/16	7 1/16	
2/6	Maypole Def.	2/3	2/9	
—	Scribbans	20/7½	21/1½*	+0/1½
—	Do. Def.	12/7½	13/1½*	+0/1½
41/6	Schweppes Ord.	36/0	37/0	−0/3
—	Smithfield Arg. Meat	1 7/32	1 9/32	
29/0	Unilever Ord.	28/7½	29/1½	−0/1½
32/6	Do. (N.V.)	32/3	32/9	−0/3

SHIPPING.

M.U.				
—	Cairn Line	5/0	5/6	
—	Cunard Ord.	4/0	4/6	−0/1½
—	Elder-Dempster Realisn.	38/6	39/6	−0/6
—	Furness Withy	17/3	17/9	−0/1½
—	Houlder Pref. (£5), 4-5	7	8	
—	P. and O. Def. (£1)	17/6	18/0	
—	Royal Mail Realisation	43/6	44/3	−0/4½

TEXTILES AND ARTSILKS.

M.U.				
6/6	Bleachers	6/4½	6/10½	
10/4½	Bradford Dyers	9/3	10/0	−0/3
13/9	British Celanese Ord.	13/7½	14/1½	−0/1½
22/9	Do. Pref.	22/9	23/3	−0/3
9/3	Calico Printers	8/9	9/3	
5⅛	Canadian Celanese	5 1/16	5 3/16	+1/16
65/3	Coats	64/9	65/3	
56/0	Courtaulds	56/6	57/0	+0/1½
46/6	English Sewing Cotton	45/9	46/9	
7/9	Fine Spinners	7/10½	8/4½	
6/10½	Jute Industries Pref.	6/7½	7/1½	
—	Linen Thread Ord.	31/6	32/6	
7/3	Lister Ord.	7/0	7/6	
64/0	Patons and Baldwins	64/0	65/0	
2½	Snia Viscosa	2½	2¾	
—	Whitworth Mitchell	5 1/32	1 1/16	+1/32

TOBACCOS.

M.U.				
5 25/32	British-American Tobacco	5 13/16	5⅞	1/32
8 13/16	Carreras "A"	8 19/32	8 21/32*	−1/16
22/3	Do. "B" (2/6)	22/0	22/6*	
—	Cope Bros.	2¾	2⅞	
—	Gallaher	6 13/16	6 15/16	−1/16
45/9	Geofrey Phillips	45/9	46/9	
7 9/16	Imperial Tobacco Ord.	7 17/32	7 19/32	−1/32
55/6	Do. Canada	55/0	56/0*	−0/3
—	Tobacco Trust Ord.	4 5/16	4 7/16	
—	Do. Def.	4⅜	4½	
7	United Tobacco (Sth.)	7	7⅛	

TELEGRAPHS, TELEPHONES.

M.U.				
31	Anglo-American Def.	30	32	
5/3	Bairds Tel. Def.	5/0	5/6	
29	Cable and Wireless 5½% Cum. Pref.	105	106	−¼
29	Do. "A" Ord.	28¼	28¾	−¾
8½	Do. "B" Ord.	7⅞	8⅛	−¼
35/9	Marconi Marine	35/3	36/3	−0/3
8/5	Do. Canada	8/6	9/0	−0/3
—	Oriental Telephone	3	3¼	
11½	Radio Corporation	13	13⅛	−3/16

MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIALS.

M.U.				
64/0	Associated Cement	64/3	65/3	−0/3
8/10½	Assocd. British Pictures	9/10½	10/1½	−0/1½
—	Beecham's Pills Ptg. Pf.	34/3	35/3	
40/6	Do. Def. (5/-)	39/6	40/6*	−0/6
49/9	Boot's Pure Drug (5/-)	49/0	50/0*	
18/3	Borax Con. Def.	20/3	21/3	
9½	Brazilian Traction	9¾	9⅞	−⅛
44/0	British Aluminium	42/6	43/6	−1/0
38/6	British Match	37/6	38/6	−0/3
4 5/16	British Portland Cement	53/6	54/6	−0/6
—	British Power and Light	29/0	31/0	
48/7½	British Oil and Cake	48/3	49/3	
5 19/32	British Oxygen Ord.	5 19/32	5 21/32	−1/16
—	Cerebos Ord.	11⅝	11¾	
—	Crittal's Manufacturing	27/6	28/6	−0/4½
36/9	Dunlop Rubber	37/0	37/9	−0/4½
54/0	Eastwoods Ord.	56/0	57/0	
27/3	Electric and Musical	27/0	27/3	−0/1½
24/9	Do. 6 p.c. Pref.	24/9	25/3	
—	Finlay (James)	65/6	66/6*	
10/3	Gaumont British	10/3	10/9	
4/7½	Do. "A" Ord.	4/4½	4/10½	
18/0	Do. 5½ p.c. Pref.	17/6	18/6	
—	Harland Wolff Pref.	6/1	7/3	−0/3
36/10½	Imp. Chem. Indus. Ord.	36/9	37/3	−0/1½
8/10	Do. Def.	9/0	9/9	
34/0	Do. Pref.	33/6	34/3*	−0/1½
43½	International Nickels	43 11/16	43 15/16	−1 5/16
—	Do. Paint	56/0	57/6	
84/6	London Brick and F.	83/6	84/6	
26/3	National Canning	19 3/32	11 3/32	
—	North American Co.	24¼	25¼	
—	Reckitt Ord.	5 11/16	5⅞	
—	Ste. Madeleine Sugar	15/0	16/0	
44/0	Salt Union	41/6	45/6	
62/0	Spillers Ord.	62/0	63/0	+0/3
47/3	Do. Def.	47/0	48/0	
19/0	Swedish Match "B"	18/0	19/0	−0/3
85/9	Tate and Lyle	86/3	87/3	+0/6
83/6	Triplex Glass	83/0	84/0	−0/3
—	Tube Investments	63/0	64/0	−0/6
20/6	United Molasses	20/6	21/0*	−0/1
52/0	Wall Paper Def.	51/3	52/3	−0/3
1/8	White Tomkins Ord.	2	2⅛	
42/6	Wiggins Teape Ord.	42/0	43/0	

* Ex div. † Ex rights. ‡ Cum. div. Ex bonus.

LONDON MINING MARKET

GOLD SHARES ON THE DOWN-GRADE

With weather conditions thoroughly depressing and the political situation so uncertain, it was hardly surprising to find markets generally in a state of dullness, not to say depression, yesterday. In the Kaffir department one or two counters stood out prominently. Consolidated Mines Selection were a good market, and West Wits and Venterspost reflected strong Cape support, the latter on the latest borehole results, but the list, as a whole, presented a rather dull appearance at the close. Closing prices:—

SOUTH AFRICAN.

M.U.—Dec. 16.

M.U.		
39/3	Afric & Eur	38/9-39/3−0/1½
32/6	Ang-A. Corp	30/1½-30/7½+0/1
30/6	Anglo-French	1½-1 9/16
2 5/16	Brakpan	2 7/32-2 9/32
23⅞	Cent. Mining	23⅝-23⅞
1 19/32	City Deep	1 17/32-1 19/32*+1/32
3 17/32	Con. Goldf'ds	3½-3 9/16−1/32
3⅞	Cons. M. Reef	3¾-3 13/16+1/32
33/0	Con. M Sel	32/10½-33/4½+0/7½
14	Crown Mines	13 7/16-13 9/16−1/32
8 19/32	Daggafontein	8¼-8⅜−1/16
2 29/32	Durban Deep	2 25/32-2 7/8*
1¼	E. Daggafont'n	1 21/32-1 23/32−1/32
10 1/32	East Geduld	9¾-9⅞−1/16
61/3	E. Rand Prop	61/7½-62/1½−0/4½
13/3	E. Rand Cns	13/9-13/9−0/3
10 15/16	Geduld	10 7/16-10 9/16−1/8
1 9/16	Golden Deep	1 17/32-1 19/32*
4⅜	Gen. Mining	4 3/16-4¼+1/16
3⅜	Govt Areas	3 11/32-3 15/32
10	Groofvlei	5 1/32-5 3/32
37/6	H.E. Prop.	37/0-38/0
3 25/32	Johan Invsts	75/0-75/6
2 13/16	Kleinfontein	2 25/32-2 27/32*
1⅞	Knight's	1 23/32-1 25/32*
1 23/32	Lace Prop	1 5/8-1 7/8*
32/6	Langlaagte E	30/3-30/9*+0/3
14/10½	Luipards Vlei	14/3-14/9−0/1½
—	Modderfontn	3 9/32-3 11/32*
24/6	Modder B	22/3-22/9*
9/6	Modder Deep	7/4½-7/10½*
3 11/16	Modder East	3 7/16-3 9/16*
3¼	New S. Areas	3 17/32-3 19/32*−1/32
3 1/16	Nigel	2 15/16-3*+1/32
2 7/32	Nourse	2 3/32-2 5/32*
10½	Potgietersrust	0/9-1/3
8¼	Rand Mines	7 15/16-8 1/16*
6/0	Rand Select	25/9-26/3+0/3
5/3	Randfontein	32/9-33/3*
2 7/16	Robin Deep B	2 11/32-2 13/32*+1/32
1 5/32	Rose Deep	1⅝-1 7/16*
16/3	Spaarwater	16/1½-16/7½
13/6	Simmer & J	13/1½-13/4½
14/0	S.A. Towns	12/9-13/3*
25/6	Sth.-W. Af.	1 7/32-1 9/32
2¼	Springs	2 3/32-2 5/32*−1/32
13	Sub Nigel	12 7/16-12 9/16*−1/16
6½	Trans. Del. B	6 5/16-6 ⅝
2 11/16	Trans. Con. L	2 19/32-2 21/32*
1⅞	Trans. Gold	1 3/16-1⅛−1/32
8 5/16	Union Corp	3 5/16-8 5/16−1/16
1 11/16	Van Ryn	1 17/32-1 19/32*
2 29/32	Do. Deep	2 25/32-2 27/32*
15/9	Venterpost	16/3-16/9+1/6
1 31/32	Vereeniging	1 29/32-2 1/32
2 1/16	Vogelstruisb'ls	2 1/32-2 3/32
1 7/16	Welgedacht	1 5/16-1 7/16
34/0	West R. Con	32/7½-33/1½*−0/1½
2⅛	West Springs	1 31/32-2 1/32*−1/32
4¼	West Wit Ar	4 5/16-4⅜+5/32
1¾	Wit. Deep	1 21/32-1 23/32*

RHOD. AND EAST AF.

M.U.—Dec. 16.

M.U.		
8/4½	Bechuana Ex	8/3-8/9
4¼	Cam & Motor	4 1/32-4 3/32*
23/9	Char. B.S.A	23/3-23/9−0/3
7/6	E. Af. Gold (5/0)	7/3-7/9
27/0	Globe-Phnx (5)	28/6-29/6
14/0	GoldF. Rhod	13/9-14/3
2/0	Loangwa	1/9-2/0
6/4½	Lon. Rhod	5/9-6/0*
8/6	Lonely Reef	7 3/32-9 3/32−1/32
5/10½	Phnx Pnce (N)	5/6-6/0
13/6	Rezende	13/3-14/3
6/3	Rho. Kat'nga	5/9-6/3
10/3	Rhod. Select	9/10½-10/1½−0/3
3 5/16	RhokanaCor	3 3/16-3 5/16−1/16
37/6	Roan Antel	31/6-32/0−0/1½
16/9	Select'n Tst.	16/0-16/6−0/3
7/6	Selukwe (2/6)	7/3-7/9+0/3
5/6	Sherw'd Starr	5/0-6/0
11/0	Tangan. Con	10/7½-11/1½−0/1½
13/3	Do. 8p.c.Pf	12/7½-13/1½−0/1½
3⅝	Vic. FallsOrd	3 1/16-3 11/16*
40/3	Do. Pref	39/0-40/0*
24/9	Wankie Col	24/0-25/0
17/3	Zamb Expl	16/6-17/6

AUSTRALIAN.

M.U.		
2¼	B. Hill Prop	46/3-47/3−0/6
4 1/16	Do. Sth New	79/0-81/0−3/3
9/9	Comw'th (5/)	9/9-10/3−0/4½
9/0	Gt. Bould'r	8/10½-9/4½−0/1½
24/3	Lake V Star	23/6-24/0−0/6
16/0	Lake V Inv.	15/3-16/3
11/0	Mount Isa	10/9-11/9
6½	Nth. Bn. Hill	5 15/16-6 1/16−⅜
2 1/16	Sons of Gwalia	40/0-41/0
1⅛	Sth. Kalgurli	1 1/16-1 3/16
12/9	Sulphide Ord	10/9-11/9−0/9
21/0	Do. Pref.	18/6-19/6−0/6
7/6	Wiluna Gold	2 3/32-2 13/16−3/32
2 31/32	Zinc Ord (10/)	58/0-59/0−0/10½
5⅞	Do. Pref.	5⅝-5⅞−1/16

DIAMOND.

M.U.		
4 1/32	Cons. Af Sel.	4-4⅛+1/32
6⅜	DeBeers Def	6 3/16-6 5/16−⅛
15⅝	Do Pref	15⅜-15½−3/16
1½	Jagersf'tein	1 7/16-1 9/16
3	Premier Pref	2⅞-3⅛
4/3	West African	4/1½-4/7½

COPPER.

M.U.		
7/6	Messina	6/9-7/3−0/6
16/0	Mount Lyell	15/9-16/3−0/3
19¼	RioTinto (£5	18¾-19−⅛
3⅞	Tharsis	3 11/16-3 13/16−1/16

TIN.

M.U.—Dec. 16.

M.U.		
2/9	Anglo-C. (10/-)	2/3-2/9−0/3
3/9	Anglo-Orient	3/1½-3/7½
12/3	Do Pref	12/1½-12/7½+0/1½
25/6	Aramayo	1¼-1⅜
8/6	Associa'd Tin	8/4½-8/7½
15/7½	Ayer Hitam	15/3-15/9*
9/0	Bisichi	8/10½-9/1½
1 15/16	Gopeng	38/3-39/3
29/0	Ipoh	28/6-29/0
1⅛	Kaduna Synd	1 5/32-1 7/32
12/9	Kamunting	13/0-13/6+0/1½
23/9	Kram't Pul	23/0-23/6−0/3
7/9	Lond. Tin	7/0-8/0
37/3	Malayan TD	31/9-32/3*+0/3
8/0	Naraguta	8/0-9/0+0/6
14/6	Pahang (5/)	14/3-14/9
6/10½	Pattani (5/)	6/3-7/3
16/9	Petaling	16/9-17/3
2/6	Pahm'n Hydr	2/3-2/9*
8/0	Sambutan	5 1/16-7 1/16
24/4½	Rawang Con	23/6-24/6
33/9	Renong	33/6-34/0
18/6	Siamese	18/0-18/6
3/7½	Tavoy (4/)	3/3-3/9
18/3	Tronoh (5/)	17/9-18/3*

WEST AFRICAN.

M.U.		
8/7½	Ariston	8/6-8/9*
57/0	Ashanti (4/)	57/0-57/6−0/1½
3/3	Atta Gold (2/	3/4½-3/7½
25/0	Bibiani	25/4½-25/10½−0/10½
13/9	Fanti Cons.	13/3-13/9
22/0	G.Coast Sel	21/9-22/3−0/3
1 15/16	Kwahu (2/)	2 1/32-2 3/32
1/1½	L'dhurst Deep	1/0-1/3
3/1½	Nth Ashanti	2/10½-3/1½
41/3	Taqu'h&Abs.	40/3-40/9−0/3

MISCELLANEOUS.

M.U.		
11/3	Burma Corp	10/6-10/9−0/4½
47/0	Champ. Reef	46/3-47/3
9/6	Chcs. Corp	10/6-11/6+0/4½
3/1½	Explor. (10/-)	2/9-3/3
31/3	Frontino	1 9/16-1 11/16*
4¼	Min. Sepa't'n	4-4½
5/3	Min. Crp. Can	4/9-5/3−0/3
25/3	Mysore (10/)	24/6-25/6
2⅞	Nundydroog	57/0-58/0
18/3	Ooregum	17/0-18/0−0/3
28/6	St. J. Del Rey	27/0-28/0
14/9	San Fr'isco	13/9-14/3−0/4½
2/6	Tigon Ming.	2/0-3/0
16/3	Trepca (2/6)	15/0-15/6−0/6
3/0	WaihiIn.&Ex.	11/3-12/3−0/3

*Ex dividend. †Ex rights. ‡Ex bonus.

DUBLIN BUSINESS DONE

CONVERSION LOAN HIGHER. LAND BONDS EASIER. BRITISH FUNDS DULL. GREAT SOUTHERN GUARANTEED RELAPSE. INDUSTRIALS QUIETLY EASIER.

In Funds, 4½ per cent. Third National Loan repeated 111 (small), 3½ per cent. Fourth Loan 98, 3½ per cent. Compensation Stock 95. 4 per cent. Conversion Loan rose ⅜ at 105, after 105; do. Deed 105 (small); 4½ per cent. Land Bonds eased ⅛ at 111⅞; do. (under £200) ⅛ at 111⅛, and do. New (under £200) repeated 106. 3½ per cent. War Loan fell ⅜ at 105½, after 105⅝; 2½ per cent. Consols 1/16 at 86, and India 3½ per cent. Stock ⅛ at 96⅛.

Bank of Ireland repeated 312, Hibernians 9⅜. Munster and Leinsters lost 1s. at 100s. 3d., but Nationals hardened 1½d. at 49s. 10½d.

Guinness Ord. eased 3d. at 147s. 7½d., after 147s. 7½d., but Power Deb. rose 3d. at 19s. 6d.

In Rails, Great Southern Gtd. lost 2 at 84, after 84 (small), but do. Deb. added 1/16 at 85.

Provincial Tram Ord. rose 3d. at 3s. 6d., and do. Pref. quoted 23s.

Alliance Gas Ord. repeated 14⅛.

Bolands Pref. steady at 11, and Ranks (Ireland) Ord. eased 1½d. at 14s. 9d.

Among Industrials, Irish Sugar Pref. repeated 23s. 1½d., and Solus Ord. 20s.

Electrical Musical Industries eased 1½d. at 27s. 1½d., Ford Motors Ord. 1½d. at 35s. 4½d. Imperial Chemical Ord. repeated 9s. (small). Imperial Tobaccos eased 3d. at 152s. (small). Lever 7 per cent. Pref. quoted 32s., Stewart and Lloyd Def. 34s. 8½d., Union Cold Storage 6 per cent. Pref. 24s. 7½d. Vickers Ord. eased 1½d. at 20s. 6d. (small), J. and P. Coats Ord. 4½d. at 64s. 9d. Courtaulds Ord repeated 56s. 7½d., after 56s. 7½d., and Paton and Baldwin Ord. quoted 64s. 9d.

"Other business done" will be found at foot of annexed table.

OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

4½% Third Nat. Loan (111)	*111	Bolands Pref. (11)	11
3½% Fourth Loan (98)	98	Ranks (Ireland) Ord. (14/10½)	14/9
3½% Compensation Stk. (95)	95	Do. Pref.	23/6a
4% Conversion Loan (104⅝)	105 5	Shell Transport Ord. 79/6b	81/-a
Do. Deed. (105⅛)	*105	Claremorris Bacon Pref.	20/6a
4½% Land Bonds (111⅞)	111⅞	Irish Sugar Pref. (23/1½)	23/1½
Do. (under £200) (111⅛)	111⅛	Solus Ord. (20/-)	20/-
Do. New (under £200) (106)	106	B.A.T. Ord. 116/3b	117/9a
2½% Consols (86 1/16)	86	Dunlops 37/-b	38/-a
3½% War Loan (105⅝)	105½ ⅛	Electrical & Musical (27/3)	27/1½
India 3½% Stock (96⅛)	96⅛	Fords (35/6)	35/4½
Bank of Ireland (312)	312	Chemical Ord. 36/7½b	37/3a
Hibernian (9⅜)	9⅜	Do. Def. (9/-)	*9/-
Munster & Leinster (101/3)	100/3	Imperial Tobacco (152/3)	*152/-
National (49/9)	49/10½	Lever 7% Pref. (31/4½)	32/-
Cairnes Pref. 5b	5¼a	Stewart & Lloyd Def. (34/3)	34/8½
Distillers Ord. 97/6b	98/3a	Unilever Ord. 28/3b	29/3a
Guinness Ord. (147/10½)	147/7½ 7/7½	Do. N.V. Ord. 31/9b	32/9a
Power Deb. (19/3)	19/6	Union Cold Storage 6% Pref. (24/3)	24/7½
Cable A Ord. 29b	29¾a	Vickers Ord. (20/7½)	*20/6
G.S. Ord. (86)	*84 4	Coats Ord. (65/1½)	64/9
Do. Deb. (84⅞)	85	Courtaulds Ord. (56/7½)	56/7½ 6/7½
Provincial Tram Ord. (3/3)	3/6	Paton & Baldwin (61/3)	64/9
Do. Pref. (17/10½)	23/-		
Alliance Gas Ord. (14⅛)	14⅛		

Other Business Done.

Baldwins Ord.	8/3	United Molasses	20/9
Internl. Nickel	844¼ 3⅜	York Street 6% Cum. Pref.	55/6
Stephen's Green Cinema Ord.	5/-		

* Odd lot, a asked, b bid, c cash.
(Last business done given in parentheses.)

IRISH BANKS' RATE.

Irish Banks' Rate (June 30, 1932)	3 %
Loans on Government Stocks transferred	2½%
Deposits under £2,000	1 %
Deposits of £2,000 and over	1¼%

The rates in the foregoing table are subject to variation.

STOCK EXCHANGE SETTLEMENTS.

Contango	Jan. 6	Jan. 20
Ticket	Jan. 7	Jan. 21
Intermediate	Jan. 8	Jan. 22
Account Day	Jan. 9	Jan. 23

BELFAST

Firm. 3½ per cent. Land Stock (1939) brought 94⅜, and Local Loans 95⅝. Great Northern Railway Ord. 17, and Preference at previous price, 36½. Among Industrials, York Street Flax Spinning Co. 6 per cent. Preference advanced to 55s., Guest Keens 35s., Imperial Tobacco 150s. 9d., Dunlop Rubbers 37s. 3d., Nickels 44, United Molasses 20s. 7½d., Forestal Lands 19s. 1½d., Anglo-Dutch Rubber 25s., and Fords 35s. 7½d.

CORK

Third National Loan done at 111, Fourth Loan 98; Conversion Loan improved to 105; Land Bonds marked 111⅜; Bank Stock again brought 312; Munster and Leinsters easier, 100s. 3d.; Nationals sellers, 50s.; Great Southern buyers at 42; do. Guar. fell to 84; do. Deb. dealt in 85 ex div.; Guinness Ord. quoted 147s. 7½d.; Harrington and Goodlass Wall Pref. buyers, 23s. 6d.

MOTORS AND TEXTILES

BIRMINGHAM

Motors lacked support. Alvis 9/4½, Leylands 78/9, Humbers 17/9, and Dunlops 37/3, all easier. Meadows reacted to 65/6. Fords stronger at 35/7½.

Austins	41/6	Rolls	151/3
Do. "A"	37/9	Rovers	22/3
Bluemels	39/-	Singers	7/6
Dennis	30/-	Standards	68/-
Napiers	11/9	Triumphs	5/9
Raleighs	52/6	Guys	3/-
Rileys	57/6		

MANCHESTER

Textiles in quiet demand. Henrys firmer, but other prices steady.

Bleachers	6/6-7/-	Courtaulds	56/3-56/9
Calicos	8/9-9/3	Dunlops	37/3-37/9
Dyers	9/9-10/3	Turner & Newall	69/-69/6
Cottons	46/-47/-	Wall Paper Def.	51/3-51/9
Spinners	7/6-8/-	A. & S. Henry	13/3-13/9
"Slubbers"	6/3-6/6		
Coats	65/-65/6		
Velvets	4/6-5/-		

FINANCIAL PARAGRAPHS

Permission to Deal Refused

For the second time this year the London Stock Exchange Committee has rejected an application for permission to deal. This time it is in connection with the shares of Silver and Steelcrafts. About a dozen times a year the Committee defers consideration of an application either for the presentation of additional documents or until the issue of the first annual accounts. When this happens no official announcement is posted, the brokers being informed orally of the decision. But on the occasion of a rejection a notice is posted in the House. The shares referred to were issued by the company on 26th November last, the Preference at par and the Ordinary at 6s. each. Underwriters had to take up about half the issue. Application is to be renewed after the issue of the first accounts.

New Chairman of Guest, Keen

At their meeting, the directors of Guest Keen and Nettlefolds unanimously passed the following resolution:—"That we place on record our profound sorrow in the loss we have suffered by the death of Sir John Field Beale, our beloved chairman, and our admiration of his sterling qualities of leadership and friendship; recording also the debt of gratitude which we, as directors, and all shareholders owe to his courage, foresight and guidance devoted to the interests of the company in its widespread activities during many years, and particularly in the recent years of his chairmanship. That the Board expresses to Lady Beale and the members of the family, and to Mr. S. R. Beale, the expression of the deepest sympathy of each director in the irreparable loss they have sustained." The Board unanimously appointed Mr. S. R. Beale chairman of the company. It was the wish of the Board that the deputy-chairman, Mr. T. S. Peacock, should accept the position of chairman, but this, acting on doctor's advice, he felt unable to do.

Bank of England Return

The Bank return issued yesterday shows:—Circulation active, increase £8,532,648; public deposits, increase £3,411,389; other deposits, bankers' decrease £14,585,039; ditto other accounts, increase £136,364; total decrease, £14,448,675. Government securities banking department, decrease, £1,462,940; other securities, discount advances, decrease £2,906,447; ditto securities, increase £1,268,968; total decrease, £1,632,479. Gold coin, bullion, both departments, increase, £604,355. Total reserve, £41,203,814; decrease, £7,928,293; proportion reserve, 32.34 per cent. Bankers' Clearing House return amounted to £747,529,000, being an increase of £45,848,000 compared with the corresponding week last year.

Cables and Wireless Index

The traffic index figure for the month of November was 72.7, which compares with 78.8 for the previous month, and, with 71.3 for the corresponding month last year. This is the best November figures since 1932, when it was 72.7.

Crittall Manufacturing

Sir Valentine Crittall, when presiding at yesterday's meeting of the Crittall Manufacturing Co., said that the directors realised that the past year's satisfactory trading result was achieved during a period of building trade prosperity. He added that there is as yet no sign of a falling off in this activity. The company's returns for the first three months of this year showing a substantial increase over those of the corresponding period last year. He expressed the view that the increased use of steel windows in preference to wood will enable the business to be maintained at a substantial and profitable level, even with a decrease in building activity; but in order to be prepared for a change in present-day conditions, the company is maintaining a research department, partly with a view to the introduction of products suitable for its manufacturing business. The increased use of metal windows, for example, has compelled the company to provide for a larger supply of steel, and, with this object in view, it has, in conjunction with Dorman Long and Co., Crittalls partners in Darlington Rolling Mills, joined forces with the old-established firm of F. R. Simpson and Co. The new company which will result is expected to effect considerable economies in working and transport.

DUBLIN CATTLE PRICES

Average price per cwt., live weight, of fat cattle, fat sheep, and fat lambs in Dublin Market yesterday:—

Year.	Dec. 19 s.	d.	Dec. 12. s.	d.	Dec. 5. s.	d.
FAT CATTLE.						
1935	19	3	19	3	19	0
At the corresponding dates in previous years.						
1934	22	3	22	6	22	6
1933	22	0	24	0	23	6
1920	93	0	90	0	89	0
1916	63	9	63	3	58	6
1914	40	9	39	0	36	9
FAT SHEEP.						
1935	30	3	30	3	29	9
At the corresponding dates in previous years.						
1934	31	9	32	0	33	0
1933	29	0	28	3	26	9
1920	106	6	100	6	104	9
1916	55	6	59	3	56	3
1914	41	3	40	6	39	3
FAT LAMBS.						
1935	32	9	34	9	32	3
At the corresponding dates in previous years.						
1934	35	0	33	0	33	9
1933	30	0	31	6	30	0
1920	106	0	113	0	111	0
1916	66	0	58	3	60	9
1914	43	3	37	6	40	0

DUBLIN CHRISTMAS POULTRY MARKET

Market very heavily supplied and values much easier. There was a good attendance of buyers in home and shipping interests, with large numbers taken at the reduced prices ruling, but, notwithstanding that sales continued up to midday, a clearance was not possible at the following rates:—Best cock and hen turkeys 1s. to 1s. 2d. per lb., others 9d. to 11d.; fatted geese 6d. to 7d., and chickens 9d. to 10d.

THE MONEY MARKET

ANOTHER DROP IN SILVER

The price of gold yesterday was fixed 2d. lower at 141s. 1d. per fine ounce. This included a premium of 1d. over the dollar at 4.93 and of 4d. over the franc at 74 11/16. About £206,000 was disposed of in the market.

Offerings of silver were again heavy, and, after another lengthy session, brokers fixed the price at 22 1/16d. per ounce spot—a fall of 1/16d. on Wednesday's quotation. It is understood that only 6 per cent. of the amount to be disposed of was taken by America.

Bank Rate Discount (changed June 30, 1932), 2%

60 days (fine)	11/16	¾ %		
3 months	11/16	¾ %	Trade ... 2	2½ %
4 "	11/16	¾ %	" ... 2¼	2½ %
6 "	11/16	¾ %	" ... 2½	3 %
Loans to Brokers Day-to-day				½ %
" for a week				½ %
Deposit Allowance; Banks at Call				½ %
" Discount Houses at Call				½ %
" " at Notice				¾ %

In connection with a heavy Stock Exchange settlement, short loans were in good demand at ½ per cent. Bill rates have kept firm, most houses quoting ¾ for all dates.

Following the latest developments in the political situation, French francs depreciated sharply in relation to sterling, the Paris rate being 74 15/16 at one time. The discount on three months forward francs was ½ wider at 2 13/16 francs. Other Continental currencies cheapened, but American dollars, at 4.92 13/16, gained 1/16 cent.

Centre	Dec. 19 Closing Rates		Dec. 18 Closing Rates		Parity before 20/9/'31
New York	4.92⅞	4.93⅛	4.92¾	4.93	4.86¾
Montreal	4.97	4.97¼	4.97¼	4.97¾	4.86¾
Amsterdam	7.28	7.28½	7.26	7.27	12.10
Berlin	12.26	12.27	12.23	12.25	20.43
Brussels	29.27	29.29	29.17	29.19	35.00
Copenhagen	22.38	22.42	22.38	22.42	18.15
Geneva	15.21	15.22	15.14	15.15	25.22
Madrid	35 1/16	35 3/32	35 27/32	35⅞	25.22
Milan	nom		nom		92.46
Oslo	19.88	19.93	19.88	19.93	18.15
Paris	74¾	74 25/32	74 5/16	74 11/32	124.21
Stockholm	19.37	19.42	19.37	19.42	18.15
Alexandria	97⅜	97⅝	97⅜	97⅝	97.5
Athens	520 sellers		519 sellers		375
Helsingfors	226⅜	227⅜	226⅜	227⅜	193.2
Lisbon	109⅞	110⅜	109⅞	110⅜	110
Prague	119	119¼	118 15/16	119 3/16	164.25
Vienna	25½	27½	25½	27½	34.58
Warsaw	26⅛	26¼	26	26⅛	43.38
B. Ayres	18.10	18.20	18.10	18.20	47.577
Lima 90 dys	19.65 nom		19.65 nom		17.38
Mexico*	17.25	18.25	17.25	18.25	9.76
M'video*	21¾	22¼	21¾	22¼	51 1/16
Rio de Jan.	2⅝	2 11/16	2⅝	2 11/16	5.89
Valparaiso	125 nom		125 nom		408
Calcutta	18 3/32	18 5/32	18 3/32	18 5/32	18
Hongkong	15½d	16d	15½	16	
Kobe (p.yn)	14	14 1/32	14	14 1/32	24
Shanghai*	14¼d	14¾d	14¼	14¾	—
Singapore*	28	28 3/16	28	28 3/16	2d

* Rate quoted in London.

AMERICAN FINANCIAL NOTES

Reuter's Telegrams.

EXCESS RESERVES OF THE BANKS

A statement has been issued by the Governors of the Federal Reserve Board—who are at present in conference in Washington—to the effect that no action will be taken for the time being regarding the existing huge excess reserves of the banks. The statement further expresses the belief that there is at present no evidence of over-expansion of American business or of the use of business credit. Nevertheless, Wall street sees indications of an early announcement in connection with new regulations for the control of collateral credit by the banks, with the possibility of a change in the formula governing margins, with the view of an increase in margin requirements. In other words, credit restrictions may be applied to operations in securities, but not to commerce or industry.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED

The United Smelting, Refining and Mining Company has declared a dividend of 5 dollars. The payments made by U.S. Smelting in 1935 now total 10 dollars.

National Distillers have ordered the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents.

The International Printing Ink Company has declared the usual quarterly payment of 35 cents.

AMERICAN VISCOSE PRICES AGAIN HIGHER

Advances in its prices for viscose yarns ranging from 3 to 5 cents per lb., and to become operative now, are announced by the du Pont Rayon Company.

ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES.

A meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the hospital on Tuesday morning, 17th inst., at 9.30 o'clock, Sir Walter H. Boyd, Bart., K.C. (Chairman), presiding. There were 258 Governors present at this meeting.

The proceedings of the last meeting of the Board were read, confirmed and signed. Apologies were received from a number of Governors unable to be present.

Before proceeding with the business of the day the Chairman made sympathetic reference to the loss sustained by the Hospital through the recent demise of Mr. Crawley, F.R.C.S.I., and the following resolution was passed in silence, all present standing:—"The Board of Governors of the Royal Hospital for Incurables record with deep sorrow the passing of Mr. Frank C. Crawley, F.R.C.S.I. The late Mr. Crawley was Honorary Consulting Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Hospital for many years, and was untiring in his attention to the patients. His skilful advice and kindly presence will be greatly missed by all his friends at Donnybrook. The Board tender to Mrs. Crawley and family sincere sympathy in their hour of sorrow."

Miss Molony, Mrs. W. St. L. Evans, Mr. C. P. Glennon and Mr. W. St. L. Evans, having kindly consented to act, were appointed Visiting Governors for the month.

Payments reported, and the following new Life Governors were unanimously elected as such:—Thomas Buchanan, Esq., £21; George Lewis, Esq., £21; Mrs. Mabel F. Moran (qualified by Anonymous, per A.E.M.), £21; Miss Anna White (qualified by nomination of executor of late John Neville, deceased).

On the completion of 15 years' service Nurse Eleanor Forrest was presented with a Long Service Gold Medal by the Chairman amidst acclamation.

The Chairman appealed to the many friends of the charity for financial assistance. Life Governors are qualified as such by payment of £21. They are entitled to visit the Hospital at all times consistent with its due order, to recommend candidates for admission, and to vote for their election and to vote for the election of the Visiting Medical Officer and the Managing Committee. All contributions of £5 5/- (received on or before the 31st December next) entitle the donors to all the privileges of Life Governorship for one year from 1st January, 1936. It was announced that Christmas Day would be celebrated at the Hospital in the usual time-honoured manner. Dinners will be served to the patients in the wards at one o'clock. Governors and other friends are cordially invited to be present. Music and singing will be greatly appreciated. All contributions towards the Christmas Delicacies Fund (which is still open) will be gratefully received by the Registrar or the Lady Superintendent.

The Chairman appealed for gifts of wearing apparel for male and female patients, and announced that gramophone records and magazines give great pleasure to the patients at the festive season.

The election of patients was then proceeded with. Nine names appeared on the printed list, and the following, having obtained the highest number of votes, were declared duly elected patients (two for immediate admission and two to remain out on a weekly allowance from the funds pending suitable vacancies):—Elizabeth Gillespie, Margaret Mahony, Anne J. Lovely, Annie Fanning.

The Board adjourned until Tuesday, 21st January, 1936.

The Board tender their grateful thanks for the following kind contributions received since last meeting:—£5—"E.S.P." £3—Rupert McC. Dillon, Esq. £2—R. C. de Versan, Esq., K.C. £1 5/-—Staff of Messrs. T. Mason (collection). £1 1/- each—Sidney C. Mathews, Esq.; Miss S. M. Ormsby, Miss Kate Sullivan. £1 each—Miss W. M. E. Seeds, Wm. Stokes, Esq.; Mrs. T. A. O'Farrell, Miss Mabel Moore, Mrs. F. Thunder, Miss F. Close, Miss Waterhouse, A Friend, Dr. A. B. Monks, Very Rev. Percy McGough, P.P.; Miss E. St. C. Kennedy, Mrs. G. Mooney. All contributions towards Christmas Delicacies Fund will be acknowledged in January.

Further contributions are earnestly solicited to reduce the hospital's heavy bank debt (£5,859 11/5), and will be gratefully received by Sir Walter H. Boyd, Bart., K.C. (Chairman), Balnagowan, Palmerston Park, Dublin; Patrick J. Brady, Esq. (Vice-Chairman), Glena, Booterstown, Co. Dublin; Alfred G. Hollinshead, Esq., J.P. (Hon. Treasurer), The Haven, Palmerston Gardens, Dublin; or by the Registrar at the hospital.

IRISH RAILWAY RECEIPT

L.M.S. (Northern Counties)—Last week, £6,515 +£381; total 50 weeks, £342,815+£18,119.

STORE CATTLE SALES

MESSRS. GAVIN LOW, LTD.

The entries for yesterday's store cattle sale were small and mostly composed of young classes. There was a good attendance of home buyers, but fewer from across Channel. The demand was quite firm, and a number of Roscommon pollies drew keen competition at from £6 5/- to £8 5/-, while a number of County Sligo Aberdeen-Angus cross bullocks made from £6 to £8. Yearling Aberdeen-Angus heifers from County Sligo realised from £5 to £5 5/-, and small cross-bred stirks £2 10/- to £3. Prices per cwt. ranged from 17/- to 22/- for Aberdeen-Angus crosses and 15/- to 20/- for shorthorn crosses. Next sale of store cattle on Thursday, 2nd January.

FOOD AND PRODUCE MARKETS

Dublin—Sharp drop in Turkeys on very large supplies, Cattle prices maintained, Sheep and Lambs satisfactory, Dairy Cattle little wanted, and Pigs weaker. York—Large show Irish Stores and prices harder. London—Grain cargoes very firm, Rubber steady. Tin slow and Copper easier.

CATTLE

DUBLIN (METROPOLITAN).

	Numbers on sale this week as compared with last.	Corresponding weeks of 1933.	1934.
Beasts	2,943—decrease 742	1,666	2,262
Sheep and lambs	5,379—decrease 884	3,856	3,777
Veal calves ...	15—increase 3	3	1

Our beast market this week proved surprisingly large and good, considering the heavy dispersals here and elsewhere for several weeks past which were expected would well cover the Christmas trade of home and cross-Channel requirements. However, home and shipping buyers were again in full attendance except a few of the latter, who were held up owing to fog; still, trade proved tolerably active and firm, with an occasional advance on the real tip-top article. Strong, well-meated bullocks commanded keen competition, notwithstanding the absence of German support, as did nice quality, handy weight heifers, suitable to leading Dublin victuallers, but altogether heifer trade cannot be reported so uniformly satisfactory as that for bullocks, there being few buyers for anything over 10 cwt., and many real good beasts were still on hands at a late hour. However, market on the whole proved a good selling one, previous values being more readily repeated for best turned out drafts of out-fed and house-fed cattle, preferably bullocks; anything of extra finish and character being, perhaps, placed to better advantage, but generally firmer. Beef cows in fair supply, but with no inquiry for Germany; sales proved slow throughout, in fact, after the extra young sorts of the heifer type were disposed of there was little want, and a clearance seemed doubtful at a late hour. Best bullocks and heifers 19s. 6d. to 21s. 6d. and 22s. per live weight, with a few licensed drafts, 23s., good commercial sorts 18s. to 19s., rougher 16s. to 17s. Nice young beef cows 12s. to 15s., secondary 9s. to 11s., aged and lean 6s. to 8s. Bulls still in demand for export, all on offer being readily placed around 12s. to 15s. 6d.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The sheep market on substantially reduced numbers proved healthy. Business opened active and steady for prime qualities of mutton, with an occasional advance here and there for real fancy pens; but towards mid-stages of business buying indicated a quieter or slackening disposition; values, however, were still fairly maintained. The smaller number of shippers in attendance were free bidders of lambs, and with choice wethers and ewes well-placed to local victuallers market closed with a good sell up except for the rougher classes, and dealers' lots, which were bought at high figures in the country. Prime mutton 6½d. to 7d. per lb., useful quality 5½d. to 6d., other classes 4½d. to 5d. and lambs 16s. to 38s. per head, according to class.

DAIRY CATTLE.

Market for dairy cattle smaller, viz., 190 head. Buyers in poor attendance, and trade dull throughout with values decidedly weaker on best cows and heifers, while for the bulk of arrivals, which were of poor class, market presented an idle appearance, and a clearance seemed out of the question notwithstanding the much lower prices owners were willing to accept. Best cows £12 to £14, extra around £14 10s. per head; heifers £12 to £13, extra £13 10s. to £14, good secondary beasts £9 to £11, others to best advantage.

PIGS.

Market offered 1,728 head of swine to draw upon—or just 270 less than last week. Supply embraced a fair proportion of suitably meated pigs, but with fewer buyers in attendance trade sales from opening to close proved somewhat disappointing, at a reduction of fully 2s. per cwt., and a clearance difficult to effect. Sows in small supply and more readily placed at firm rates, but slips and bonhams little wanted, most arrivals being without a bid near closing stages of business. Prime light-weight porkers 50s. to 52s. per cwt., baconers 40s. to 48s., sows 26s. to 30s., slips and bonhams 12s. to 20s., extra 25s. to 27s. 6d. per head.

YORK.—Fairly large show of Irish store cattle, but no English. Prices were inclined to harden, best being £16 10/- for two-and-a-half-year-old bullocks in good condition; horned heifers to £14. Slight advance in price of calving and milch cows, best making up to £24 each. Very small offer of sheep and slow trade.

BRISTOL.—There were 360 fresh Irish cattle and 100 English. Short supply of beef, and prices a turn firmer; best to 6½d. per lb. Very limited inquiry for the short supply of store cattle, and owing to the weather conditions trade was decidedly worse. Best three-year-olds to £15 apiece, two-year-olds £12 to £13, yearlings £9 to £11. Very few milch cattle and prices firm at £16 to £19 each.

BIRMINGHAM PIG.—Ample supply for a moderate demand. The requirements for Christmas having been largely satisfied, values consequently normal. Bacons taken up at schedule rates. Cutters 12/- and some at 12/6; porkers 14/- to 15/-, and sows 6/6 per score, dead weight.

DONNELLY, DUBLIN, LTD.

EXPORT PORK PRICES.

Pigs under 6 stone ...	56/-	per cwt., dead-weight.
" " 7 " ...	52/-	"
" " 8 " ...	48/-	"
" " 9 " ...	46/-	"
Sows	25/-	"

Porkers under 9 stone accepted every day except Christmas Day and Boxing Day. —(Advt.)

GRAIN.

FLOATING GRAIN CARGOES (BALTIC).—WHEAT—Cargo market displayed very firm features in view of the improvement of overseas cables and uncertain political outlook. Canadian descriptions marked an advance of 3d. per quarter and Australian 6d. A good demand was again in evidence, particularly for Australian grades. No. 1 Northern Manitoba Atlantic St. John's shipment December sellers 34/6, No. 2 ditto 32/10½. West Australian new crop January 31/-, South ditto February 30/6, New South Wales ditto January also early February 30/6. Parcels further advanced, with fair inquiries circulating. Manitoba also Danubian and Russian qualities 3d. per quarter dearer and Australian 6d. No. 1 Northern Manitoba Vancouver December sellers 34/1½, No. 2 ditto 33/3, No. 3 32/-, No. 4 Manitoba ditto 31/6, No. 5 ditto 28/9; South Australian afloat 31/-, Victorian afloat 31/-, New South Wales afloat 31/-. Danubian on sample afloat 25/6, Russian ditto, Dec. 31/6 per qr. of 480lb. c.i.f. terms. MAIZE—Cargoes strong at 10½d. to 1/1½ per quarter advance on stimulating Argentine options and reserve of sellers. Plate afloat also shipping/shipped sellers 17/9, January 17/10½, February 18/-, March 18/1½. Parcels 4½d. to 6d. per quarter dearer, but buyers slow to follow the upward movement. Plate afloat to March sellers 17/3 per quarter of 480lb. c.i.f. Hominy Chop—South African January sold £4 1/3 per ton. BARLEY firmer, but trade checked. Russian kinds ruled 3d. to 6d. per quarter up, and Persian 4½d., with others unaltered. Parcels of Plate 64-65 kilos January-February sellers 15/-. Russian December also January 15/-. Persian December also January and February 14/9; No. 3 Canadian Western Atlantic St. John's December 18/3 per quarter of 400lb. c.i.f.; Californian superior quality December sellers 26/-. Australian No. 1 Chevalier December-January 22/6. Polish December 16/3 per quarter of 448lb. c.i.f. OATS firmer, but demand slow. Canadian also Plate sorts 3d. per quarter dearer. Parcels of No. 3 Canadian Western Atlantic St. John's December-January sellers 17/-, No. 1 Canadian feed Atlantic St. John's December-January 16/3, No. 2 ditto 15/6, No. 1 Canadian feed Vancouver December-January 15/9. Plate new crop January-February 13/9 per quarter of 320lb. c.i.f.

LIVERPOOL.—This market will be closed from 1.30 on Tuesday until 11 o'clock the following Friday morning for the Christmas holidays. WHEAT—Argentine markets finished better than expected, and with higher Australian prices and the political situation more serious, forward deliveries of wheat here showed a decided advance at the commencement of operations. Then prices receded on sellers offering more freely, fluctuated fairly, one time marking a moderate decline from previous night owing to disappointing afternoon cables, but showed little change from Wednesday night at the finish. C.i.f. parcels No. 1 Manitoba (Vancouver) afloat sold at 34/-, and No. 4 Atlantic December and January 31/4¼ per quarter. C.i.f. parcels River Plate maize realised 17/- for December and February, and January 17/1½ to 17/-, but offered at 3d. under these prices at the finish. WHEAT on the spot quietly steady. MAIZE—Spot parcels dearer at 3/11 per cental for River Plate. FLOUR steady and unaltered. Graded wheat futures opened 1d to 1½d. per cental dearer, then gave way with frequent fluctuations until ½d to ¼d. under Wednesday night accepted, but closed steady, unchanged, ½d. lower on the day.

PROVISIONS.

LIVERPOOL.—BACON—Stocks of Continental are fairly well cleared, especially of Danish, which meets a moderate demand at about 1/- per cwt. premium, while other descriptions are steady at the official quotations. Danish 79/- to 86/-, Swedish and Dutch 73/- to 78/-, Polish 72/- to 77/- per cwt. Canadian Wiltshire steady at 69/- to 70/-, and Irish quietly steady at 71/- to 76/- per cwt. HAMS quiet but no quotable change made in values. LARD on the spot steady and in better demand, but no improvement in prices of any description recorded. CHEESE firm, and New Zealand scarce at 1/- advance. White 56/- to 60/-, and coloured 61/- to 65/- per cwt., with a fair demand. BUTTER also firm, especially Colonial, anything actually ready for delivery bringing a premium of 1/- per cwt. EGGS firm and dearer for Australian; 17lb. 14/6, 16lb. 14/3, 15lb. 13/6, 14lb. 12/- per 120, and others unchanged. Irish Free State extra selected 19/3, selected 18/6, mediums 16/-, pullets' 12/6, duck 14/-; Northern special 21/-, standard 20/-, selected 18/-, duck 16/-; English new laid standard 20/- per 120. In the weekly revision of bacon prices, London, Manchester and Liverpool were all unchanged.

LONDON CENTRAL MEAT—Supplies to market

3,064 tons, being 1,171 tons British and Irish produce and 1,893 tons imported. Supply of beef in excess of the demand, and prices eased. Pork trade quiet at lower rates. BEEF—National mark prices:—English long sides, select 4/2 to 4/8, do. prime 3/10 to 4/4, do. good 3/8 to 4/-. General prices, including national mark:—English long sides 3/8 to 4/8, do. hindquarters, forerib and flank 2/6 to 5/4; Irish, Birkenhead killed sides 3/6 to 4/2, do. hindquarters, forerib and flank 4/4 to 4/10. PORK—English under 10st. 5/8 to 6/4, do. 10st. to 15st. 4/10 to 5/8, do. 15st. to 20st. 4/4 to 4/10; Irish, 15st. and under 4/10 to 6/-. Turkeys were in short supply, particularly English and Continental, and in consequence high prices prevailed.

BRISTOL.—BACON met a good demand during the past week, and a firm tone was maintained throughout. No change was made in official quotations yesterday. HAMS—With the Christmas demand mostly satisfied, the demand was quieter, but prices remained steady. LARD was in slow request, and values of American again moved in buyers' favour. CHEESE—Best English remained firm, and, with an improved demand for New Zealand and Australian, prices for these were advanced. BUTTER was a disappointing market, with prices about steady at the recent decline.

CARDIFF.—There has been rather less business transacted than recently, but values show little alteration. Wholesale quotations delivered in Cardiff district:—BACON steady; Irish 72/- to 77/-, Danish 80/- to 87/- per cwt. HAMS steady; American 94/- to 106/- per cwt. BUTTER steady; Irish creameries nominal. New Zealand 90/- to 95/-, and Danish 131/- to 135/- per cwt. EGGS firm; Irish hen (best) 6d. to 3d. dearer at 18/6 to 19/3 per 120. POULTRY steady; chickens 11d. to 1/3, hens 7d. to 8d. per lb.

DUBLIN VEGETABLE.—Supplies on the light side, with plenty of buyers at firm prices. York cabbage, 30/- to 57/- large load, small 15/- to 24/-; Savoy, large 30/- to 35/-, small 20/- to 26/-; Swede turnips, 10d. to 1/3 per cwt.; mangolds, 10d.; cauliflowers, 2/- to 3/- dozen, seconds 8d. to 1/4; carrots, 1/3 to 2/-; parsnips, 1/- to 1/6, bags 2/6 to 3/6; lettuce, 6d. to 1/- dozen; beet, 1/- to 1/6; thyme and sage, 1d. to 2d. bunch; turnips, 6d. to 8d; sprouts, 1/2 to 1/4 chip; apples 10/- to 18/- barrel 5/- to 9/- keg; parsley 6d. tray, 1/6 to 2/6 bag; and celery, 1/- to 4/6 bunch.

DUBLIN POTATO.—Market well supplied, with demand fair around 3/3 to 3/9 per cwt. best table classes.

DUBLIN FISH.—Improved supplies included 225 boxes mixed catch from two steam trawlers, 10 chests lobsters, 100 boxes herrings, and a small amount from country and local senders. Sales fairly well supported at:—Lobsters 15/- to 20/- per 13 large, medium 7/6 to 10/-, small 3/- to 5/-; soles, 25/- to 30/- per 9 pairs large, medium 10/- to 12/6, slips 3/6 to 6/-; turbot, 1/- to 7/6 each; brill, 6d. to 2/6; herrings, 10/- to 15/- box; plaice, 25/- to 50/- half-box; cod, 20/- to 60/-; whiting, 10/- to 25/-; white soles, 10/- to 40/-; conger eels, 4/- to 10/-; gurnard, 4/- to 5/-; ray, 10/- to 17/6; pollock 10/- to 15/-; and ling, 8/- to 12/-.

BILLINGSGATE FISH.—Soles 14d. to 17d., slips 12d. to 15d., lobsters 18d. to 30d. per lb.; live eels 12/- to 26/-, dead 10/- to 20/- per draught; turbot 10/- to 16/-, brill 8/- to 9/-, plaice 7/- to 11/-, halibut 14/- to 16/-, lemon soles 10/- to 15/-, whiting 2/6 to 4/6, hake 12/- to 14/6, haddocks 3/- to 7/-, skate wings 5/- to 7/- per stone.

PRODUCE.

LONDON.—SUGAR—British makes in good demand, and prices advanced 1½d. all round. Foreign 96 p.c. raws D.C. to the United Kingdom quoted 5/1¼. January 5/2¼ c.i.f. Terminal more active and firmer. March sold 5/2¾. May 5/3¼ to 5/3¾, August 5/5¼ to 5/5¾, December 5/7 to 5/7¼ per cwt. COCOA market dull. Accra G/F January-March quoted 22/6 per 50 kilos c.i.f.; A clause to London 23/6 per cwt. ex wharf. Terminal slow; December sold 22/3, January 22/4½, September 23/4½ per cwt. SPICE—Pepper steady, quiet. Lampong black January-March quoted 2¾d. March-May 2½d., Muntok white January-March and March-May 4½c. per lb. c.i.f. Cloves steady, unchanged. Pimento firmly held. Sago Flour dull; December sellers 8/10½, January 9/1¼ per cwt. c.i.f. RUBBER steady, quiet. Sheet spot and January sold 6¾d., February 6⅞d., April-June 6⅞d., July-September quoted 6⅛d. October-December 6⅛d. per lb. HEMP—Manila quietly steady; K grade January-March sellers £23 10/- c.i.f. SISAL—African strong, with a good demand. No. 1 January-March sold £28 10/-, March-May and April-June sellers £28 15/-; No. 2 January-March quoted £27 10/-, No. 3 December-February £26 5/-, January-March £26 10/- c.i.f. Tow now commands brisk support. JUTE market easier, but closed steadily after a small business. Firsts December-January sellers £20 7/6, January-February done £20 7/6, February-March done £20 10/-, March-April at £20 12/6; Lightnings December-January sold £19. Hearts sellers £16 18/9, Daisee £18 15/-, Tossa at £20 7/6 c.i.f. Calcutta Hessians and Twills quiet, unaltered. SHELLAC dull; T.N. spot 55/- to 59/-, March 56/-, December-January c.i.f. 58/-.

OILS—Linseed firmer; spot (small lots) sellers 29/3, January 26/9, January-April 27/-, May-August 27/6. Rape quiet; crude spot 35/6, refined 37/-. Cotton quiet; crude Egyptian naked spot 26/-, common edible 29/6, deodorised barrels 34/-. Soya steady, English crude naked spot 31/-, deodorised barrels 37/6. Coconut dull; Ceylon white drums spot 23/6, December 23/3, January 22/10½. English deodorised barrels 33/-. Groundnut steady; English crude naked spot 35/6, deodorised barrels 41/6. Turpentine steady; American spot 44/6. Rosin steady; American Grade B 11/7½, F/G 12/3 per cwt.

OILSEEDS—Linseed market firmer on higher Argentine cables and a fair demand. Plate to Hull December new/old, January new, also February, sellers £11; March, also April, £11 1/3; Calcutta to London December-January, also February, £12 17/6; Bombay to London December, also January, £13 5/-. Rapeseed quiet; Toria December-January £13 2/6. January-February N.W. £13 10/-. Cottonseed dull; Egyptian black to Hull December, also January, £6 8/9; February, also March, £6 10/-; white nominally 5/- less. Groundnuts dearer on higher Eastern markets, and it was reported that Indian shippers were buying back; Coromandel December £14. January £13 17/6; February-March, also April, £13 16/3; May £13 17/6. Soya beans steady; Manchurian to Continent near afloat £7 18/9, distant £7 17/6; new November £7 15/-, December £7 10/-, January £7 6/3. London December £7 10/-. Hull December £7 11/3. Castorseed quiet; Bombay December January £13 1/3 per ton c.i.f.

LIVERPOOL.—CANE SUGAR firmer. Sellers basis 96 deg. pol. parcels raws 5/1½ per cwt. c.i.f. to United Kingdom December-January shipments. Refined descriptions steadier, and prices of white are advanced 1½d. per cwt. all round. COCOA—West African spot steadily held and in limited supply. Forward shipments quietly steady. Sellers good fermented Accra 22/6; buyers 3d. less. JAPANESE PEAS on spot quoted £17 5/- to £17 10/-. Forward shipments c.i.f. quoted £17 2/6, December-January and January-February £17 10/- per ton. RICE BRAN—Burmah continues at 90/- December-January and 77/6 per ton February-March shipments, both ex ship terms.

OIL CAKES—Imported linseed held for £6 American, £6 5/- River Plate, and £6 7/6 Indian expeller, December shipments. Egyptian undecorticated cottonseed unaltered at £3 15/- ex ship terms December-January. Burmah ground nut quoted £6 5/- 49 per cent. Jungle and 50 per cent. expeller, and £5 2/6 39 per cent. c.i.f. forward shipments. LINSEED firm at £11 5/- per ton new crop River Plate January-February shipments. COTTONSEED without change for white sorts. Value distant shipments £4 15/- per ton ex ship terms. PALM KERNELS steady. Sellers December-January and January-February shipments £11 11/3, and buyers 2/6 per ton less. PALM KERNEL OIL—Crushers steady at £23 10/- crushed crude and £24 crushed and/or extracted crude g.m.q., and £29 per ton deodorised naked ex mills Liverpool. GROUND NUT OIL — Local made steady, unchanged at £35 10/- per ton for deodorised naked ex mills. COPRA OIL remains steady for crushed crude at £23 10/- per ton naked ex mills Liverpool. COCOANUT OIL — Ceylon forward shipments quiet at £23 white and £22 17/6 mill in drums February-April c.i.f., and Straits £21 10/- per ton December-February c.i.f., all to Liverpool.

SEED OILS—Cottonseed remains steady at 30/- common edible, 32/- deodorised next naked, and Soya 31/- deodorised naked. Linseed crushers ask 32/6 raw and 34/- per cwt. boiled on spot in barrels. PALM OIL without change, but quiet. Soft oils to Liverpool quoted £19 17/6 per ton December-January and later shipments. TALLOW—South American quiet at 29/6 to 30/3 for beefs forward shipments. Australian good colour mixed forward arrivals unchanged at 30/- to 30/6 per cwt. c.i.f.

LONDON METALS MARKET

TIN SLOW—COPPER EASIER.

TIN—Trade slow and prices easier on pressure to sell. On balance official quotations were 15/- to 20/- per ton lower for cash and 12/6 to 17/6 forward. Standard cash quoted £219 15/- to £220 5/-, three months £209 15/- to £210 5/-; settlement £220. Sales amounted to 100 tons; cash at £219 10/- to £219 15/-, three months £210, £210 5/-, and £210. English ingots quoted £220. East sold £216 1/3 c.i.f. COPPER met a fair demand, but values eased. Official quotations marked a decline of 7/6 per ton both cash and forward on balance. Standard cash quoted £34 6/3 to £34 7/6, three months £34 15/- to £34 16/3; settlement £34 7/6. 1,000 tons changed hands; cash at £34 7/6 to £34 6/3, three months £34 17/6 to £34 15/-. Electros quoted £38 10/- to £39; wire bars £39. LEAD generally quiet and easier. 650 tons sold. Good soft foreign pig January £16 12/6, February £16 10/- to £16 11/3, March-April £16 11/3; settlement £16 12/6. English quoted £18 10/-. SPELTER dull and rates lower. 300 tons sold; January £14 12/6, February £14 15/-, March £14 17/6, April £15; settlement £14 15/-. SILVER idle. Cash sellers 25⅛d., three months 21⅛d. to 24d.; settlement 25⅛d. fine oz. ANTIMONY quiet. English regulus spot £78 to £80, Chinese do. spot £66, December-January £52 10/- to £53, crude do. £33 per ton c.i.f.

SECOND SESSION—Tin dull. 40 tons sold; cash at £219 15/- to £220, closing buyers £219 15/-, three months sold £210 10/-, closing buyers £209 15/-, 6th March sold £210 10/-. Copper again easier. 700 tons sold; cash buyers £34 3/9, three months sold £34 12/6, £34 10/-, and £34 12/6, early January £34 3/9 to £34 5/-. Lead easy. 250 tons sold. Good soft foreign pig March £16 11/3 to £16 10/-, Australian sellers £16 18/9. Spelter quiet. 100 tons sold April £14 18/9. Silver idle.

WOOL

Bradford.—Values keep firm for all qualities of tops on basis of 32d. for sixty-fours warp and 20d. for fifty-sixes cross-bred. The first half of wool selling season concluded on Wednesday, with prices relatively above Bradford parity. This makes it difficult to get concession from topmakers. Worsted spinners are extremely busy. Yarn quotations firm.

Firm Prices in Australia.—At the final wool sale on Wednesday of the fourth series at Sydney this season competition for the offerings was good and general. Prices for all descriptions were firm at the close of the auction. Out of a total catalogue of 13,151 bales, which constituted a good selection, 12,103 bales were disposed of under the hammer. Private business amounted to 901 bales.

The next series of wool sales at Sydney will commence on January 6.

THE AMERICAN MARKETS

OPERATORS CONFUSED

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

NEW YORK, Thursday.

The renewed political unsettlement in Europe, combined with the undecided position regarding silver, exercised a confusing influence on Stock Exchange operators to-day. The last—apart from the Mining group—ended on the lower side on a turnover of only 1,260,000 shares. The losses were mostly of a fractional nature, though few issues—including Eastman Kodak, Johns-Manville, Allied Chemical, Liggett Tobacco, National Steel, and Union Pacific—dropped 1 to 2 points. The market closed easy. Declines touching $1 were recorded by the Industrial, Utility, Rail, Chemical, Tobacco, Merchandising, and "wet" divisions. On the other hand, Mining issues finished $1 to $2 higher.

Call money was unchanged at ¾ per cent., and the rate on the outside market unaltered at ¾ per cent. Prime paper was quoted at ¾ to 1 per cent. Open discount market discount rates remained at 3/16 per cent. bid and ⅛ per cent. asked for ninety-day bills, and ¾ per cent. bid and 3/16 per cent. asked for six months' bills. Sterling exchange closed ⅛c. higher at 4.93. The rate remained steady throughout the day, showing little change from the previous close.

Silver closed 2c. lower at 53⅜.

	Thur Steady	Wed Steady
Call Money	4.93	4.92⅞
London Cables	4.92⅞	4.92
London 60 days' sight	4.92⅛	4.92
London Bankers' do.	4.91¾	4.91⅝
London Com. do.	4.97½	4.97½
Montreal Cables	6.65½	6.63¼

Eng. Parity.	Stocks.	Closing Bid. Thur	Wed
55½	Atchison Topeka, Santa Fe ...	54¾	55¼
89¾	Do. Preferred	88½	89½
15¾	Baltimore and Ohio	15¼	16
10⅞	Canadian Pacific (New Stock).	10¾	11
1½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	1½	1½
1¼	Chicago and Rock Island	1¼	1½
11 11/16	Erie Shares	11½	11¾
16¾	Erie 1st Preferred	16½	17
19	Illinois Central	18¾	19
8⅝	Lehigh Valley	8½	8⅝
58 13/16	Louisville and Nashville	59	60½
2	Missouri Pacific		2⅛
27	New York Central & Hudson R.	26⅝	27½
215	Norfolk and West Com.	212	210
21 13/16	Northern Pacific Com.	21½	22⅛
30 3/16	Pennsylvania Shares	29¾	29⅞
35	Reading Shares	35½	38½
22 5/16	Southern Pacific	22	22⅛
12 13/16	Southern Railway	12⅝	13⅛
103¾	Union Pacific	101	105
2 5/16	Wabash	2¼	2¼
132¼	American Can (New Stock) ...	130⅜	3
58 13/16	American Smelting (New Stock)	58	
26¾	Anaconda Copper	26⅜	
2 11/16	American Radiator	23⅜	
153 11/16	American Tel. and Tel.	151½	15
45⅞	Bethlehem Steel Com. Stock ...	45¼	46⅜
22 5/16	Brazil Stab. 6½%, 1957	22	22
30 3/16	Consolidated Gas (New York)..	30⅛	30
36⅜	General Electric (New Stock)...	36⅛	36¼
54⅞	General Motors (New)	54⅛	54⅜
4 1/16	Inter. Mer. Marine Com. Certs.	4	4
43⅛	International Nickel	42⅜	41½
38 13/16	Montgomery Ward	38¼	38½
200 13/16	National Lead	198	196
24⅝	North America Company	24¼	21½
12 13/16	Radio Corporation	12¾	12⅞
46⅜	Royal Dutch Petroleum	45¾	46¼
38 1/16	Shell Transport and Trading ...	37½	38¼
14 15/16	Shell Union Oil	14¾	15¼
14 11/16	U.S. Rubber	14½	15
44¾	United States Steel Common ...	44⅛	44⅞
113⅝	Do. Preferred	112	113
9⅝	Brazilian Traction	9½	9½
28⅞	Brit. American Tobacco Coupon	28½	28¾
4 15/16	Hydro. Electric	4⅞	5¼
34½	International Pet. Canada (New)	34	34⅛
—	Silver Commercial Bars	53¾	53¾
	BONDS.		
108 5/16	U.K. 5½% Bonds, 1937	106¾	—
116⅝	Do. Funding Loan 4%	115	115
—	U.S. Treasury 3¾% Bdts., '46-56	—	—
40 9/16	7% German External Loan	40	40⅛
—	Amer S. Refining 5%, '47	—	—
—	Bethlehem Steel 5%, '42	—	—
101 15/16	Chile Copper 5%, '47	100½	100½

DOW JONES AVERAGES

	20 Rails.	30 Indus.	20 Util.
December 19 ...	39.50	138.94	28.04
Last year	35.81	99.78	17.50

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

Eng. Equiv.	—	Closing Bid Thur	Wed
141 1/16	Bell Telephone Co. of Canada...	140½	141
9⅝	Brazilian T.L. and P. Co., Ltd.	6⅝	9¾
28 1/16	British Columbia Power "A" ...	28	28½
4¼	Do. "B"	4¼	4⅛
6½	Can. Car and Foundry Co.	6½	6⅛
14 1/16	Do. Preferred	14	14½
25 5/16	Canadian Celanese Com.	25¼	24¾
116 11/16	Do. do Pref.	116¼	118
6⅜	Canada Cement Co.	6⅜	6¼
59 3/16	Do. Preferred	59	60
11 1/16	Can. Indus. Alcohol Com.	11	11
9⅝	Do. "B"	9⅝	9¾
11 3/16	Canadian Pacific Railway	11⅛	11⅛
7½	Canada Steamship Preferred ...	7½	7⅞
10 13/16	Cockshutt Plow Co.	10¾	7¾
296¼	Con. Mining and Smelting	205½	206
31⅞	Dominion Bridge Co., Ltd.	31¾	31⅞
105⅜	Dominion Glass Co., Ltd.	105	101½
70¼	Dominion Textiles Co.	70	70
14 3/16	Hollinger Cons. Gold Mines ...	14⅛	14¼
43 3/16	Inter. Nickel of Canada	43	43⅞
6	Massey Harris Co.	6	5⅝
32⅝	Montreal Light, Heat	32½	31¾
50 3/16	Do. Debs.	50	50
39	National Brewers, Ltd.	38⅞	38½
14 9/16	National Steel Car Corp.	14½	14
190¾	Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. ...	190	190
10 13/16	Power Corporation of Canada...	10¾	10½
15 7/16	Quebec Power Corporation	15⅜	13½
20 1/16	Shawinigan Water	20	19½
12 11/16	Southern Canada Power	12⅝	12⅝
57 1/16	Steel Co. of Canada	56⅞	54¾
196¾	Bank Montreal	196	194¾
264	Bank Nova Scotia	263	263
148 9/16	Can. Bank Commerce	148	147
162⅝	Royal Bank of Canada	162	161
	CURB PRICES.		
34⅝	Distillers Corp. Seagrams, Ltd	34½	35
30⅞	Hiram Walker Gooderham	30¾	30¾
20 5/16	Imperial Oil, Ltd.	20¼	20
13 13/16	Imperial Tobacco Co. of Canada	13⅞	13⅞
34⅝	International Petroleum	34½	34¼
52 1/16	Lake Shore Mines, Ltd.	5 ¾	52
39⅝	McIntyre Porcupine Mines	39¼	34½
44 3/16	Noranda Mines, Ltd.	44	44¼

* Asked; † Ex div.; ‡ Ex interest; ‖ Ex rights.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKETS

Wheat steady, ⅝c. to ⅜c. up.

	To-day	Prev day
No. 1 Northern Manitoba spot f.o.b. West St. John's ...	98⅞	98¼
No. 2 Hard Winter, spot ...	130⅞	130½
No. 2 Red Winter spot ...	112⅛	112½

Maize steady, ¼c higher. Western No. 2 mixed spot 77⅞.
Oats nominal.
Rye steady and unchanged. No. 1 spot f.o.b. New York 59.
Barley steady and unaltered. American malting c.i.f. New York, No. 2, 54⅛.
Flour steady, generally unchanged.
Lard steady, unchanged. Prime Western steam loose 10.95, Middle West 11.10 to 11.20.
Petroleum steady. Mid-Continent crude, 94 cents; Pennsylvania crude, lower price 182 cents, higher price 202 cents.
Tallow steady. Spot extra loose, 7⅛; spot special extra, 6⅞; spot in tierces, 7⅜.
Cottonseed Oil—Futures closed barely steady, 14 to 5 points down. Contract basis bleachable prime summer yellow grade; closing options—December 10.65, January 10.51, March 10.50, May 10.50.
Shellac—T.N., 16½.
Turpentine—Spot, 48; Savannah spot, 43.
Tin quiet, 5 points lower. Closing options—December, 48.65 (48.70); March, 47.25 (47.30); May, 47.15 (47.20); July, 47.15 (47.20).
American Standard Copper—Futures closed easy, 5 to 7 points cheaper. Closing options—December, 7.90 (7.95); January, 7.92 (7.97); March, 8.02 to 8.06 (8.09); May, 8.12 to 8.15 (8.17 to 8.20); July, 8.20 to 8.23 (8.25 to 8.28).
Coffee on spot closed firm, with Rio and Santos both unchanged. Rio No. 7, 6⅜; Santos No. 4, 8⅜. Futures opened steady, with Rio 2 points up to unchanged and Santos 7 points higher to unaltered. The close was very steady, with Rio 3 points up to a point down, and Santos 14 to 5 points higher. Futures basis Rio No. 7; Closing options—December, 4.65 (4.62); March, 4.75 (4.73); May, 4.88 (4.87); July, 5.00 (4.98); September, 5.09 (5.10).
Cocoa—Spot, 5 3/16. Futures closed steady at 2 to 3 points rise. Closing options—December, 4.82 (4.80); January, 4.80 (4.78); March, 4.90 (4.87); May, 4.98 (4.95); July, 5.06 (5.03); September, 5.14 (5.12); October, 5.18 (5.16).
Sugar on spot closed steady and unchanged at 3.10. The close was very steady, with prices unchanged to 2 points higher. Closing options—December, 2.14 (2.14); January, 2.07 (2.06); March, 2.08 (2.06); May, 2.12 (2.10); July, 2.16 (2.15); September, 2.20 (2.19); November, 2.24 (2.22).
Butter steady at ¼c. advance. Grade 92 score, extra 34¼c.
Cotton on spot closed steady, 5 points up at 11.80. Futures opened quiet, unchanged to 3 points up. Traders to-day adopted a cautious attitude owing to the latest developments in the European situation and on the fall in silver, and prices were easily influenced by moderate orders either way. The close was steady at 7 points gain to 2 points loss. At New Orleans futures opened at 3 to 4 points gain, and closed at 7 points to 1 point improvement. Spot closed 4 points higher at 11.58.
Rubber Futures—No. 1 "B" contract—Tendency steady, 2 points up to unchanged. Closing options—Dec. 13.21 (13.20), Jan. 13.27 (13.26), March 13.45 (13.43), May 13.60 (13.59), July 13.74 (13.73), Sept. 13.87 (13.87), Oct. 13.94 (13.94). Outside prices—Tendency steady, but quiet. First latex thin crepe spot, 13 7/16 buyers, smoked ribbed sheets spot, 13⅛ buyers, 13¼ sellers; do. Jan.-Feb.-March, 13 5/16 buyers; do. April-May-June 13 9/16 buyers, 13 11/16 sellers.

(Previous prices in parentheses.)

OUTSIDE U.S. MARKETS

Kansas City.—Wheat steady. Spot ⅜c. down and futures ⅜c. to ⅜c. up. No. 2 hard winter spot, 112⅝. Closing options—Dec. 99⅝, May 98¼.
St. Louis.—Wheat steady, with May ½c. dearer. Closing options—Dec. unquoted, May 102.
Minneapolis.—Wheat steady. Spot ½c. and futures ⅜c. to ½c. up. No. 1 Northern spring spot, 121⅜. Closing options—Dec. 111¾, May 108⅝.
Duluth.—Wheat steady, unchanged to ½c. up. Closing options—Dec. 104, May 98⅜.

WINNIPEG GRAINS

Wheat opened steady and unchanged. Values declined on local selling, with the poorness of support offsetting the effects of a good export demand. To-day's market was narrow, but the close was firm at ½c. to ⅝c. rise. Opening options—Dec. (unquoted) (unquoted), May 88⅞ (88⅞), July 89⅜ (89¼). Closing options—Dec. 85 (85½), May 89½ (88⅞), July 89⅞ (89⅜).
Oats steady, ⅛c. to ¼c. higher. Closing options—Dec. 29⅜ (29⅛), May 31⅜ (31⅜), July 32⅛ (31⅞).
Rye steady, ½c. to ⅜c. dearer. Closing options—Dec. 42¾ (42¼), May 45½ (45⅛), July 46⅜ (46).
Barley steadier, ⅜c. to ¼c. up. Closing options—Dec. 35⅜ (34¾), May 38 (37¾), July 38¾ (38½).
Linseed steady, ⅛c. up to unchanged. Closing options—Dec. 149½ (149⅜), May 149 (148⅞), July 149 (149).

(Previous prices in parentheses.)

ARGENTINE GRAINS

Buenos Aires.—Wheat irregular, 8 points to 1 point down. Maize irregular, 20 to 29 points down. Oats nominal. Linseed irregular at 13 to 14 points loss.
Rosario.—Wheat irregular; February 21 points down. Maize irregular, 31 to 39 points loss. Linseed irregular at 15 points loss.

CHICAGO MARKETS

Wheat opened steady, ¼c. up to unchanged, and closed firm at ⅜c. to ¾c. rise. No. 2 hard winter spot, 118 (118¾). Opening options—Dec. 101¾ (102½), May 98½ (98½), July 89⅜ (89⅞). Closing options—Dec. 101⅞ (101½), May 99⅛ to 99¼ (98½), July 90¼ to 90⅜ (89⅜ to 89½).
Maize opened steady at ⅛c. gain. The close was steady, ⅜c. to ⅛c. up. Opening options—Dec. 57½ (57½), May 59½ (59¼), July 61 (unquoted). Closing options—Dec. 57⅝ (57⅜), May 59¾ (59⅜), July 61 (60⅞).
Oats closed steady, ⅛c. higher to unchanged. Closing options—Dec. 26½ (26⅜), May 27¾ (27⅝), July 28¼ (28¼).
Rye finished steady, unchanged to ¼c. down. Closing options—Dec. 50½ (50½), May 52¼ (52¼), July 52½ (52¾).
Barley nominal.
Lard opened steady. Values fluctuated in sympathy with hogs. The close was steady, with futures unchanged to 10 points up. Spot closed with the quotation unchanged. Prime Western steam spot, 11.25 (11.25). Closing options—Dec. 11.80 (11.80), Jan. 11.85 (11.77½), March 11.90 (11.82½), May 11.95 (11.85).
Bacon nominal. Fat backs remained unchanged. Fat backs 13.00 (13.00).
Hogs steady, with light sorts 5 to 10 points up, and heavy descriptions 5 points down to 15 higher. Light-weight, 9.35 to 9.65; heavy-weight, 9.10 to 9.55.

(Previous prices in parentheses.)

AGAIN TO BE A MINISTER?

LOBBY VIEWS ON THE DEBATE

The Times Parliamentary Correspondent writes:—

There was general agreement among members of all the political parties at Westminster last night that Sir Samuel Hoare had done his best with a difficult task. He was obviously a sick man—and all his friends hope that he will now be able to enjoy the holiday which has been too long denied him, but there were few members who did not think that, after a real rest, he will again be a Cabinet Minister.

The great tactical blunder of the debate was made by Mr. Attlee, the Leader of the Opposition, when he declared that the Labour resolution affected the honour of the Prime Minister.

It gave Sir Austen Chamberlain an opportunity, of which he at once availed himself, to rally the supporters of the National Government at the side of the Prime Minister, a task which in other circumstances might have been more difficult. But there is now a general desire to let the mistakes of the past be buried as soon as possible.

Various incidents of the past ten days still call for explanation, but the subject is not likely to be pursued since members are agreed that the one urgent task now is to rehabilitate the Government in the eyes of foreign opinion.

An early announcement as to the new Foreign Secretary is expected. Various names are being mentioned, but that of Sir Austen Chamberlain still seems to be the first favourite. It is felt that he could restore general confidence and that he should, at least, be invited to act as Foreign Secretary during the next few critical months.

UNDERGROUND RAILWAYS

RECENT EQUIPMENT IN LONDON

Mr. Warren Storey, M.I.E.E., Great Southern Railways, Inchicore Works, presided at a meeting of the Institution of Electrical Engineers in the Physics Laboratory, Trinity College, yesterday evening.

Mr. A. L. Lunn, electrical engineer, London Passenger Transport Board, read a paper on "Equipment and performance of steel tank rectifier traction sub-stations operating on the Underground Railways of the London Passenger Transport Board," in the course of which he briefly described the salient features of the new rectifier installations, and outlined the operating experience gained with rectifiers during the past four years.

The wide development during recent years of the area served by the underground railways of the London Passenger Transport Board has entailed important modifications and extensions to the power distribution network and the construction of many additional sub-stations for dealing with the increased traction load on the system. During the year 1928, in view of the claims made at that time as to the greatly improved reliability of the steel tank rectifier, a trial rectifier of 1,500 k.w. 630 volt equipment, of British design and manufacture, was installed at Hendon, and was put into service in December, 1930. It operated very satisfactorily in parallel with a rotary converter of equal capacity and similar characteristics, both equipments being remote — controlled from the adjacent manually-operated sub-station at Golder's Green. Following on the success of this trial, it was decided to equip with rectifier plant a number of sub-stations which were to be constructed as part of a scheme of extension to the Piccadilly line, and to instal a similar plant in a new sub-station at Clapham Common. The experience that has been gained in the operation of the rectifier installations has been, said the lecturer, highly satisfactory.

On the motion of Mr. Marshall Harriss, seconded by Mr. T. J. Monaghan, a vote of thanks was passed to the lecturer.

DUBLIN'S TRAMWAY SYSTEM

Replying to the vote of thanks, Mr. Lunn said that he had very much enjoyed his first visit to Dublin. His reception and the hospitality shown to him had been overwhelming. He had made the most of the time available in the city to visit places of remarkable interest and educational value, and he anticipated that on his return to London he would be able to report to his Irish friends there what had impressed him about the Irish capital.

The beauties of the city were an outstanding feature, but, as usual, there was something that jarred, which in this case was the worn and weary-looking tramway system. But, perhaps, before his next visit Dublin would have followed the example of other large cities, and the trams would have been superseded by electrically-operated trolley omnibuses. In this way the awful congestion of traffic in the city would have been avoided.

OLYMPIC HYMN

TO BE SUNG IN BERLIN

The "Olympic Hymn" of Bradley-Keeler (words by Louis F. Benson), heard for the first time at the opening ceremony of the Los Angeles Olympiad, in accordance with a decision of the International Olympic Committee, will again be sung at the Berlin Olympiad.

DANCER INJURED ON STAGE

AN AWARD OF £6,500 DAMAGES

Miss Ina Scarlett, a 22-year-old dancer, was awarded £6,500 damages, with costs, in the King's Bench Division, London, yesterday.

The action arose out of an accident on the stage of the Saville Theatre, London, during a performance of "Jill Darling," in February.

Miss Scarlett fell over an iron bar, technically known as a "sill," fixed at the bottom of a stage entrance, with the result that she had a stiff elbow, which would affect her balance as a dancer.

AN UNDERSTUDY

Miss Scarlett was employed in the chorus and as understudy to the leading lady at £4 a week. In the third scene she, with other girls wearing tap dancing shoes, had to "trip" on to the stage, facing the audience as they did so. It was then that she fell.

Miss Scarlett alleged negligence against the defendants, Jack Eggar, Ltd., producers of the play, in using a rectangular "sill," instead of a half-round one, which, she contended, would have been safer.

The defendants denied negligence, and pleaded that Miss Scarlett knew of the existence of this particular kind of "sill," and should have taken care to avoid it.

JUDGE'S FINDING

"In my opinion," said the Judge, "the rectangular sill was dangerous for the purpose for which it was to be used, and was an unnecessary danger. The defendants were guilty of negligence."

The accident was little short of a tragedy, as the result was that Miss Scarlett could not straighten her left arm, which must have some effect on her professionally. "I find, as a fact, that this girl's career on the stage as a dancer is ended," concluded Mr. Justice Atkinson.

His lordship granted a stay of execution on the terms that Miss Scarlett was to receive £100 on Tuesday next, and if that was done, the stay to continue until December 28, when £6,400 of the damages must be paid into Court.

"NO RIGHT TO CRITICISE"

FRENCH PAPER ON DUCE'S POSITION

From Reuter's Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday.

"If there is one person in the world who has no right, not only not to refuse the Laval-Hoare proposals, but even to criticise them, it is Mussolini," declares the *Agence Economique et Financiere* in a leading article this morning.

The Italian advance, says the writer, has not so far been such that Abyssinia can be considered to be conquered. Far from it.

"Where does Mussolini wish to finish?" he asks. "Where does he think he can end? Italy's financial position is serious—that is the least one can say—and it is clear that sanctions have made it worse.

"British statesmen said recently in justification of the Laval-Hoare proposal: 'When one meets a madman one gets out of his way.' Yes, but the police should intervene and deal with the madman so that he cannot do any harm.

"The damage is already more than enough," the writer concludes. "This must be considered—there is a man in Europe who has not said the last word—Hitler. Perhaps, without meaning to, one dictator is working for another. Let democrats beware."

The value of pasteurised milk and the protection from disease which it confers on the public are referred to in the annual report of the Chief Medical Officer to the British Board of Education.

The prettiest sight on the Christmas party table

is the jelly, so gay in its bright colour, so merry in its round moulded shape.

Who could say "No" to Jenny's invitation to have a large helping?

Jenny Jellijoy

Of course we are referring to the BEST jellies only—jellies made so easily with

WHITE'S Jelly Crystals

Sold everywhere, in packets making a pint jelly. A score of choice flavours.

White, Tomkins and Courage, Ltd., City Quay, Dublin.

ARTS IN THE NORTH

MUSIC, DRAMA AND PAINTING

From Our Belfast Correspondent.

There is a steady improvement in dramatic, musical and artistic culture in Northern Ireland.

The Northern Drama League continues its good work of encouraging dramatic effort through the annual Dramatic Feis, which acts as a stimulus to amateur dramatic societies. Under the auspices of the League there was an innovation towards the end of the year, when lectures on stage presentation were given by Mr. Lennox Robinson. The Northern Drama League also presented a number of plays during the year by local authors, and also presented plays which are not usually available to local audiences.

The Queen's University Dramatic Society fulfils an important place in the cultural life of the University. The Little Theatre continues to fulfil the task of providing a repertory theatre.

The Belfast Musical Festival attracted over 6,000 competitors in a wide variety of classes. Similar musical festivals are held in many towns in Northern Ireland, and some of these incorporate a Dramatic Feis.

The Belfast Philharmonic Society, the premier musical society in the province, gave a series of delightful concerts. No other musical organisation in the North has such an efficient orchestra and chorus, and the conductor, Mr. E. Godfrey Brown, is to be congratulated upon the high state of efficiency which both have attained.

The Ulster Academy of Arts this year gave its Jubilee Exhibition in the old Museum. There were 250 exhibits, and the exhibition was opened by Sir John Lavery, R.A.

The report of the Industrial Art Committee set up by Viscount Charlemont, Northern Minister of Education, and the Right Hon. J. Milne Barbour, Minister of Commerce, recommends a reorganisation of art education in Northern Ireland and the establishment of a Central Art Council. This Council is intended to be a directing influence behind an Ulster Art Institute, which would comprise a central art school in charge of advanced art education in the province, advise as to art instruction of teachers, serve as a bureau of information, organise and advise on fine and applied art in schools and should conduct, possibly on commercial lines, research in design.

There is at present, however, an efficient Belfast Art College in connection with the Municipal College of Technology, and one member of the committee, Major Rupert Stanley, Director of Education for Belfast, suggests that the demand is not sufficient to warrant another institution. The committee also recommends that the Belfast Museum should be raised to the status of an Ulster Museum, supported by and serving the whole province.

A Drogheda Mystery.—A mystery surrounds the importation, via Drogheda port, of several large packing cases, which are believed to contain machinery. This machinery is being guarded by the local Gardai, and is removed from the Drogheda quay by lorry. The workmen who are loading the machinery are believed to be strangers, while a number of detectives follow the lorries to their destination.

PRICES ON APPLICATION
ROBT. ROBERTS & CO's
CHRISTMAS CAKES
Plum Puddings & Mince Pies
Cafes: 44 GRAFTON ST. 19 SUFFOLK ST. 56 DAME ST. DUBLIN.

The Irish Times.

FRIDAY. DECEMBER 20, 1935.

KEEP THE CHILDREN WELL NOURISHED ON
R.S.O. FOOD
Good for all the Family. Read Recipes on the Tin.
WHITE, TOMKINS & COURAGE, Ltd., DUBLIN.

AUCTIONS.

"UNION LODGE," SCARVA, COUNTY DOWN.

ESTATE OF ANDREW McKELVAINE, Esq., J.P., DECEASED.

EXCELLENT AND EXTENSIVE FREEHOLD TILLAGE AND GRAZING LANDS, WITH RESIDENCE AND OUT-BUILDINGS, FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, AT THE SALEROOMS, IMPERIAL HOTEL, BANBRIDGE,

On MONDAY, 23rd DECEMBER, 1935, at the hour of 2 o'c.,

ALL THOSE VALUABLE FARMS KNOWN AS "UNION LODGE" AND "THE FAR LAND," IN THE FOLLOWING LOTS:—

LOT 1—"UNION LODGE FARM," with Residence and office-buildings thereon, containing 177 acres 3 roods 10 perches Statute Measure or thereabouts, in townland of Lisnabrague, Co. Down, held subject to the payment of the half-yearly instalment of £45 15s. 10d. to the Ministry of Finance, Northern Ireland.

LOT 2—ALL THAT HOLDING KNOWN AS "THE FAR LAND" or "SHANNON'S LAND," containing 16 acres 1 rood 16 perches Statute Measure or thereabouts, in same townland, held subject to the half-yearly instalment of £5 0s. 9d.

On Lot 1 there is a substantial and commodious Residence which is beautifully situate close to the shores of Lough Shark. There is a large walled-in Orchard and Vegetable Garden. The farm buildings, which are almost all slated, are extensive. Poyntzpass Railway Station, on the Great Northern Railway, is one mile distant from the residence. There is also a good 'bus service convenient. The market towns of Newry and Banbridge are 6 and 5 miles respectively from the holdings.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to:
ROBERT A. MULLAN and SON, Solicitors, 9 Trevor Hill, Newry; or to

F. B. SMALL, AUCTIONEER,
DRUMCRO HOUSE, LURGAN, BANBRIDGE AND NEWRY.

SALE TO-DAY, at 12 o'c. (In Conclusion),
THE SLOPES, MONKSTOWN,

TO-DAY.—Lot 1,360 to 1,743: Bedroom Furniture, Stair and Hall Carpeting, Basement and Outdoor Effects.

DELIVERY FROM 10 O'CLOCK ON SATURDAY AND MONDAY.

JAMES H. NORTH & CO., Auctioneers, 110 GRAFTON ST.

FURNITURE AUCTIONS CONDUCTED BY
JAMES H. NORTH & CO., AUCTIONEERS
110 GRAFTON STREET.
ESTABLISHED 100 YEARS.

TOO LATE

That's why you save two guineas on Paris Frocks

THE senders failed to comply with Customs regulations, that's why it took a month to get delivery from the Continent, but, alas, too late for many early Xmas shoppers. A handsome allowance, however, gives you the opportunity of getting a beautiful new model—which has no duplicate in the whole of Ireland—at a substantial price reduction. You can choose any model priced from 8 to 12 guineas and deduct 2 guineas from the marked price.
An early visit means greater choice, and these prices only hold good until Xmas.

Newell's
63 GRAFTON ST., DUBLIN.

HOUSES AND LANDS.

WANTED—FURNISHED HOUSE, For one year, from 13th January, Ballsbridge out to Dun Laoghaire. Must be detached and well furnished; 3 reception and 5 family bedrooms, and usual conveniences. Garage. Excellent tenant. Full details to

BATTERSBY & CO., Agents,
39 WESTMORELAND STREET, DUBLIN.

AUCTIONS.

"FERN LANE,"
MARKETHILL, COUNTY ARMAGH.
SUPERIOR RESIDENTIAL HOLDING
FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY, 8th JANUARY, 1936,
At 12 o'clock noon,

The Property of the late William Holmes.

All that Farm of Land situate in the Townlands of Lisnagat and Seaboughan, containing 40 acres 2 roods 25 perches, or thereabouts, held in fee-simple, subject to the half-yearly instalments amounting to £10 17/2, payable to the Ministry of Finance. On the Lands is a substantially-built Two-storey Residence, containing 2 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, hall with porch, kitchen and scullery, with water supply laid on; also an outside flush lavatory. The Out-offices are very extensive, and comprise, amongst others, an enclosed modern hayshed by "Smith and Pearson," 45 feet x 30 feet, with sliding doors.

The Farm is situate about five miles from Armagh and two miles from Markethill.

For terms, further particulars, and Conditions of Sale, apply to
MONROE and ANDERSON, Solicitors, Armagh; or to

WILLIAM ACHESON,
Auctioneer, MARKETHILL.

Newell's
Paris Frocks
63 Grafton St. Dublin

SPECIFIC ARTICLES.

ALL Waterproof Covers for Carts, Vans, Threshers, Lorries, Rick Covers, Sacks, Bags, Tents, Marquees, best terms.—Coleman, 21-25 Chancery street, Dublin. T

A VISIT to Elverys will give you all sorts of ideas for Gifts for Children. Our selection of Soft Toys is delightful. Toy Dogs—Pekingese, 3/-; White Dogs, from 2/6; Scotch Terriers, 3/- and 3/6; Cairn Terriers, 6/6 and 7/6. Small Cats and Dogs, 6d. to 3/11. Cuddle Dolls, 5/6 and 6/6. Big Cuddle Rabbits, 9/6. Large Fancy Dressed Monkeys, 7/6. Big Teddy Bears, 10/6.—Elverys, Dublin. 16 E

A HORNBY Set, complete with all accessories.—Wilton House, Wilton place, Dublin. 19 B

BUY a selection of Party Games from Elverys, and ensure fun and laughter at Christmas time. Lexicon, 2/6. Bobs y'r Uncle, 1/6. Pit, 3/3. Quit, 3/3. Impertinent Questions and Answers, 1/6. Transport, 2/-. Rummy, 3/3. Rook, 3/3. Touring, 3/3. Muggins, 1/6. P.M., 3/-. Sorry, 3/-.—Elverys, Dublin. 16 E

BOOKS, Ideal Gifts. Write for Illustrated Catalogue, post free.—Fred Hanna, Ltd., Booksellers, 29 Nassau street (4 doors from Dawson street), Dublin. 12 9

CART and Rick and Horse Loin Covers, manufactured by Elvery's in Dublin. Quotations on application. T

COVERS for Ricks, Carts, Threshers, Lorries; Tarpaulins, Sacks.—Petrie Bros., 36 Usher's quay, Dublin. T

CHRISTMAS Cards, verses by Mrs. Wall, 21 Gardiner place, Dublin; 3d. each. 20 30

CHRISTMAS Presents for Boys and Adults in Tools, Brasswork, Chromium, etc.; also Brass, Chromium, Steel, etc., Shop Window Display Fittings for all trades; Halldoor, Doorstep and Staircase Brasses, Stair Rods and General Household Brass and Chromium Fittings.—Cummins, 10 Lower Abbey street, Dublin. See windows. 19 B

DON'T forget that Boys love Kay Outfits—Elverys have Kay Outfits at the following prices: Electrical, 2/- to 21/-; Aerodrome, 2/6 to 7/6; Circus, 2/6 and 4/6; Chemistry, 1/3 to 16/6; Fretwork, 3/-, 5/- and 7/6. Tool Sets, 3/- and 3/9. Elverys have Mechanical Toys in great variety. Aeroplanes, 1/6, 2/6, 7/6, 17/6. Motor Cars, Vans, Lorries, Trucks, from 2/3. Airguns, from 6/6 to 40/-. Fireworks of all types, large and small; Roman Candles, Catherine Wheels, Squibs, Rockets, Jumping Crackers, etc. Prices from 1d. to 1/- each. Outdoor and Indoor Firework Sets, from 6d. to 5/- per box.—Elverys, Dublin. 16 E

FOUNTAIN Pens and Propelling Pencils are gifts that are always acceptable. Elverys can show you a fine selection. Swan Writing Sets for ladies, 28/6. For men, 32/6. Altura Sets, 7/6, 10/6, 11/6. Altura Pens, from 5/6 to 10/6. Mentmore Sets (14-ct. gold nibbed pen and propelling pencil), from 3/9 to 12/6. Platignum Sets, 2/6. Platignum Pens, 1/3. Mentmore Gold Nibbed Pens, 2/6. Mentmore "Celeste," 3/9. Mentmore "Major" and "Moderne," 5/6. Mentmore "Diploma," 7/6. Blackbird Pens, from 8/6. Swan, 10/6 to 25/-. Platignum Pencils, 9d., 1/3, 2/6. Fine Poynt, 5/-. Gold Filled, 7/6.—Elverys, Dublin. 16 E

FAIRY Cycles, Tricycles, Dolls, etc., cheap to clear. Dublin Pram Depot, Lower Abbey street. 17 F

FOR Sale, Child's Bicycle, 16 inch, 10/-; Tricycle, 7/6; Scooter, 5/-; Wheelbarrow, 5/-; Rocking-horse, 10/-; Pingpong Table Top, 8 by 4, 10/-; all in good order. Also Dropside Cot, with Hair Mattress, 4ft. 6in. by 2ft. 6in., £2; seen by appointment. Miley, Templehill, Killiney.

GIVE the Kiddies a Book. Xmas Annuals and Picture Books in large variety, all prices, at Dublin Book Shop, 32 Bachelor's Walk, near O'Connell Bridge. Open until 7.30 each evening. 19 F

HANDSOME Chiming Hall Clock, mahogany, cost £120. Selling for £45; also Tables, by Hicks.—103, Irish Times Branch Office, Baggot street Bridge. 16 E

KEEP Fit for Christmas and New Year—Good Meat will safeguard you against weakness and sickness. The best meat Ireland can produce is sold by Wallace's at most reasonable prices. A good selection is displayed each day. Kidney Suet, chopped or whole. Black and White Free Gift Stamps given. Orders booked for Spiced Rounds, Turkeys, Geese, Joints, etc. Orders delivered.—B Wallace, 45 Moore street. Phone 44806. 19 B

MECCANO is the ideal hobby for boys—an instructive as well as absorbing pastime. Elverys carry complete stocks of Meccano. Sets from 2/6 upwards to 37/6.—Elverys, Dublin. 16 E

NO Christmas gathering is complete without Corinthian Bagatelle—the fascinating game of skill that all can play. Elverys have complete sets at 16/6, 22/6 and 30/-. Pin Bagatelle Sets at 8/6. Elverys, Dublin. 16 E

TABLE Tennis never fails to give amusement. All the family can play it. Elverys have complete sets from 2/6 to 15/6.—Elverys, Dublin. 16 E

TYPEWRITERS, every make, from £4; guaranteed. Norman Typewriter Engineering Works, Trinity street. Established 1897. 19 B

SPECIFIC ARTICLES WANTED.

BOOKS Wanted, old, modern, libraries or lots; prompt cash.—B 1681, this office. 16 E

MACHINERY.

ABOUT Belting for Machinery, all classes, large stock carried.—Doherty, 36 Lower Gardiner street, Dublin. T

ABOUT Tubes—Robert Craig and Sons (Engineers), Limited, York Street Engineering Works, Great George's street, Belfast, can supply from stock Steam Tubes and Fittings, in Wrought Iron and Mild Steel, up to 6" bore; also General Engineering and Millwrighting Materials. 28 X

CIRCULAR Saw, 4-foot diameter, perfect working order, very little used, £3.—James McGinniey, Carpenter, Creeslough, Co. Donegal.

PULLEYS, Wrought Iron, split and solid; also Steel and Wood Pulleys.—Doherty, 36 Lower Gardiner street, Dublin. T

YACHTS, BOATS, ETC.

WANTED, 50 Ton Iron Motor Barge, with engine fitted; must be sound condition. Give full particulars, including place of inspection, price, etc. Address "Z 2353, Barge," this office. 19 A

WATCHES, REPAIRS, JEWELLERY.

ABOUT Old Gold, Sovereigns, Precious Stones, etc.; highest prices paid; country parcels cash by return; reliable Watch, Clock and Jewellery Repairs.—Pillar House, Jewellers, Henry street, Dublin. T

FISHING, SPORTING, GAMES.

GARNETT'S for Guns and Rifles, Gun Repairs and Cartridges; catalogues free.—Garnett's, Parliament street, Dublin. T

GUNS, new and secondhand; Rifles, Cartridges, Accessories; Hare and Rabbit Nets, Ferreting Sundries; gun repairs; catalogues free. Secondhand Guns, hammerless or hammer, wanted to Buy.—Keegan, Inns quay, Dublin. 8 14

WANTED to Purchase, Secondhand Guns, Rifles, Rods and Reels of good quality.—Garnett's, Parliament street, Dublin. T

WIRELESS, BROADCASTING, ETC.

SIMPLE Wireless Circuit for Home Workers. See the "Weekly Irish Times" To-day. Price twopence. 17 F

FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC.

ANY Furniture Residue, Pianos, Antiques, Purchased; prompt cash.—Thornton and Company, Auctioneers, Dun Laoghaire. 60 21

CARPETS—Seamless Axminster Carpets, 12 x 9, £2 19 6. Buy direct from Carpet Showrooms, Cable Mills. Only address: 25 Bachelor's Walk, Dublin. 'Phone 44915. X

LAWLOR Briscoe will Buy or Sell your Surplus Furniture. Auction every Thursday.—35 Ormond quay. T

MUSIC, PIANOS, ETC.

FOR Sale, Brooklyn Piano, mahogany case, iron frame, good as new; £30 or nearest offer.—47 Castle street, Dalkey. 18 E

PIANO, Broadwood, Cottage Grand, cost £140, accept £30 or near offer.—Box 322, Irish Times Branch Office, Blackrock. 17 F

THE Gramophone Stores, Johnston's Court, Grafton street, Dublin, are Agents for Parlophone Records, Gramophone and Radio Sets. Civility and attention to all inquiries. T

WANTED, Upright, Ironframe Piano, reasonable, for Xmas present; lowest price and maker.—B 1758, this office. 19 B

DRESS, FURS AND COSTUME.

ABOUT Clothes—Highest prices for Ladies', Gents', Children's Left-Off Clothing; Furniture; distance no objection.—Mrs. White, 15 Aungier street. T

GOOD Black Coat (fur collar), 16/6, length 48, elderly lady; smart Coats (young, medium), black 18/-, tweed 12/6; Evening Dress, black, floral ninon, with Coatee, 18/6.—B 1748, this office.

PAIR Hunting Boots, size 8, black, complete with trees; splendid condition; 70/- or nearest.—41 Bloomfield avenue, South Circular road.

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS
(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2.)

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS.

YOUNG Solicitor anxious to acquire Business, Partnership or position; capital forthcoming. Apply B 1714, this office. 17 F

MEDICAL, NURSING AND APPOINTMENTS.

ARE you deaf? Fortiphone Hearing Appliances, electrical and non-electrical. Particulars, Sole Irish Agents, Hayes, Conyngham and Robinson, Ltd., 61 South George's street, Dublin. 78 4

FULLY Qualified Male Nurses for surgical, medical, mental cases. 'Phone: Dublin 62559. 16 E

MERRION Square—To Let, Doctor's well Furnished Consulting and Waiting Rooms, ground floor, private house; no other plate; garage if required. Address "Z 2330, House," this office. 17 F

NOTICE.

IN addressing envelopes covering replies to Advertisers in this Paper great care should be taken to include the catch words, when same are given, after the Office Number, thus: "Z 20, Housemaid," should be written carefully upon the envelope. T

WANTED, young NURSE ATTENDANT (Protestant) for night duty (outdoor); state age and salary required.—B 1699, this office. 17 F

WANTED immediately, CHEMIST'S ASSISTANT for two months; experienced; state age, references, salary (outdoor); country; R.C., T.T. Address "Z 2309, Assistant," this office. 19 B

WANTED, JUNIOR ASSISTANT for leading Southern Pharmacy; must be good dispenser. Apply, with copies of testimonials, Box No. 1503, Irish Times Branch Office, Cork.

EDUCATION, TUITIONS, ETC.

ALL Professional and University Prelims., Oral and Correspondence. Success list free.—McGuire's College, Gardiner's Row, Dublin. T

DANCING—Graham School, 110 Stephen's Green; 'phone 51256; classes, private instruction anytime. 16 A

PUPILS Coached: French, Latin, Maths., English, and Geography.—Miss Wallace, B.A., 10 Nassau street, Dublin.

GOVERNESSES AND TUTORS WANTED.

DAILY GOVERNESS REQUIRED, mornings or evenings, Bray; state terms copies references and particulars. Address "Z 2364, Governess," this office. 19 F

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

COMPANION Help, capable young Lady, thoroughly domesticated, good needlewoman, experienced cook confectioner; after Christmas. Address "Z 2355, Help," this office.

CLERGYMAN'S Daughter, graduate, attending morning classes, city, offers any services, return for keep.—B 1762, this office. 19 B

THOROUGHLY experienced Housekeeper, all duties; city, suburbs; highest references.—B 1726, this office.

YOUNG Scot, age 27, at present in India, would like position as Secretary to gentleman in country; is keen to learn and have entire management of estate. Address "Z 2352, Secretary," this office. X

MALE SERVANTS WANTED.

MARRIED COUPLE for Co. Galway, end December; BUTLER VALET and COOK; good wages to suitable applicants; send copies. Address "Z 2347, Couple," this office. 18 B

WANTED, good, clean MILKER, generally useful; reference; 25/-, room, timber, milk.—B 1757, this office.

WANTED, married PLOUGHMAN, understanding farm machinery and stock, milker; Boy to work; state age, wage, references. Address "Z 2350, Man," this office. 19 B

STEWARDS AND GARDENERS WANTED.

WANTED, good experienced WORKING GARDENER; send particulars. Address "Z 2314, Gardener," this office. 18 E

MALE SERVANTS DISENGAGED.

MAN wants situation, Housework or generally useful about house; references. Address "Z 0079, Man," this office. 16 F

YOUNG Man seeks situation, Domestic work, experienced; R.C.; well recommended.—871, Irish Times Branch Office, Dun Laoghaire. 17 F

STEWARDS AND GARDENERS DISENGAGED.

MRS. French, St. Ann's, Donnybrook, strongly recommends Gardener, milk, look after cows, handyman; requires house. 17 F

DOMESTICS WANTED.

WANTED, respectable young country GIRL as BETWEENMAID; no washing; must be well recommended. Apply after 8 Kilronan, Anglesea road. 16 E

IRISH TIMES
EMPLOYMENT REGISTRY.
NO FEES CHARGED.
HOURS: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.
The Matron has several vacancies on her books for recommended Unemployed, experienced and untrained. Placed immediately.
31 Westmoreland Street, Dublin.
'Phone 23062.

COOKS AND DAIRYMAIDS WANTED.

COMPETENT COOK GENERAL WANTED immediately; highest references necessary; Dublin suburbs; excellent position for suitable applicant.—B 1717, this office. 18 A

COOK GENERAL and HOUSE PARLOURMAID WANTED early January (Sisters or Friends); comfortable situation; good wages and outings; fare paid. Write, full particulars, Mrs. Evill, 24 Church Row, Hampstead, London.

PROTESTANT COOK GENERAL REQUIRED, January 6th, experienced, active; country; modern house, Aga cooker; must be well recommended; state wages. Address "Z 2335, Cook General," this office. 17 F

WANTED, early January, reliable COOK GENERAL, for country; small dairy; two maids kept; long references essential; send papers, state wages. Address "Z 2334, Cook General," this office. 17 F

WANTED, first class COOK; Dublin suburbs; middle of January; state salary, and must have best references. Address "Z 2343, Cook," this office. 18 F

GENERALS WANTED.

EXPERIENCED GENERAL for beginning of January; two in family; state, fully, experience, age, salary expected, copies references.—B 1722, this office.

GOOD GENERAL WANTED after Christmas; one in family; fare paid. Write, stating wages, enclosing copies last two references, Mrs. Jones, Birchwood, Sunnyside road, Fleet, Hants. 12 D

WANTED, after Xmas, trustworthy, experienced GENERAL (outdoor); Ballsbridge district.—B 1750, this office. 18 E

HOUSE AND PARLOURMAIDS WANTED.

WANTED, first rate HOUSE PARLOURMAID; young Parlourman might suit. Address "Z 2362, Domestics," this office.

NURSES WANTED

WANTED, first week January, for Dalkey, fully trained INFANT'S NURSE, take entire charge of infant, 4 months; apply immediately. Address "Z 2311, Nurse," this office. 16 E

WANTED, competent, trustworthy NURSEMAID for child, two years, and infant, for town in Donegal; reply, giving details regarding references, wages, religion, etc. Address "Z 2357, Nursemaid," this office.

DOMESTICS DISENGAGED.

APPLY, Cooks, Gens., Parlour, H.P. Maids; Prots., R.C.'s.—Kennedy's, 68 Sackville st. Phone 44921.

"IRISH TIMES"
EMPLOYMENT REGISTRY.
NO FEES CHARGED.
HOURS: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.
Matron can supply well recommended Domestics, experienced and untrained, all capacities.
31 Westmoreland Street, Dublin.
'Phone 23062.

GENERALS DISENGAGED.

GENERAL, experienced; small, adult family; good, long references.—B 1724, this office.

LADY highly recommends young country Girl to small family, adults.— Mrs. Tills, 26 Cowper road.

NURSES DISENGAGED.

EXPERIENCED Baby's Nurse, R.C., disengaged; go anywhere. Address "Z 2346, Nurse," this office. 18 E

KITCHEN LAUNDRY, ETC., DISENGAGED.

EXPERIENCED Laundress; private or institution; town, country; good references.—B 1723, this office.

Beautiful Styles for Evening

Shoe designers are busy people these days, ever conceiving new fashions to flatter graceful feet and trim ankles. What is more, you get comfort too with Stephens & Bourke's Shoes. Each fashionable style is cleverly designed to give the utmost comfort and to enhance the natural beauty of the foot. We keep a fine selection of these high-grade shoes.

Clarks Elpaso Court (top illustration). A lovely creation available in Gold or Silver Kid, with smart Louis heel. Gold Kid, 39/6. Silver Kid, 29/6

Clarks Carolina Gusset in Crepe de Chine, with fashionable, pleated vamp. A shoe that is both smart and supremely comfortable. In Black or Nigger 22/6

STEPHENS & BOURKE LIMITED
26 STEPHEN'S GREEN DUBLIN

GIVE A GARDENING GIFT THIS CHRISTMAS and see
ROWAN'S about it
at 51, 52 CAPEL ST., 1, 2 WESTMORELAND ST., DUBLIN.
Secateurs, Gardening Gloves, Flowering Plants, Bird Baths, Bird Cages, Sundials, etc.
CHRISTMAS TREES.
ALL SIZES, ALL PRICES.

GARDEN, FARM, BEES, ETC.

VIOLETS.

Writing on this subject in the *Weekly Irish Times*, the Garden Correspondent says:—

We believe we are correct in stating that at this season there are very few flowers more acceptable than the Violet, and those who are fortunate enough to possess a few beds of these favourites in their gardens can always count on a bunch or two from the open, as long as the weather remains as it is at present. It does not require any words of ours to recommend this favourite flower, as its delicious fragrance and easy culture have gained for it an amount of popularity enjoyed by few flowers. Some of the varieties possess flowers of very large size, and are adapted for decorative purposes other than the old-fashioned "button-hole" bouquet. We cannot too strongly recommend our readers to plant some beds of the newer varieties next April, as by doing so they will ensure a supply of fragrant flowers during the dull winter months. In view of severe weather setting in after Christmas, we would advise some temporary protection to be provided for existing beds, such as a sash placed on boards or bricks. Princess of Wales is still one of the best single varieties we have for general work, and although there are many good doubles, we believe the old Marie Louise, when well grown, is still unbeaten.

A WINTER Spraying of your Fruit Trees with a Tar Oil Wash will repay you well. We strongly recommend Drummond's Tar Oil Winter Wash; 7/- gallon. Carbokrimp 8/- gallon; Sprayers hired at normal charge; early booking advisable.—Drummond's Dawson street, Dublin, and Carlow.

A WICKER Basket, on wheels, from 15/-.

A PAIR of Secateurs, from 2/9

A PRUNING Knife, from 5/-

A PAIR of Gardening Gloves, from 3/6.

A WHEELBARROW, from 15/6.

A BIRD Table, from 30/-.

A BIRD Bath, from 20/-.

A GARDEN Frame, from 6/-.

ALSO Cyclamen from 1/6, Begonias from 2/-, in flower.

AND Solanums, beautiful Berries, from 3/-.

ALSO Ferns, Palms, etc.

AND Miniature Rock Gardens for Table Decoration, from 5/-

ABOVE are just a few suggestions for Christmas Gifts which may be procured from W. Drummond and Sons, 57 Dawson street, Dublin, and 5 Dublin street, Carlow.

A SPECIALIST in Garden Planning, rock-gardens, crazy paving, rustic pergolas, hard tennis courts, colaspathe; material supplied; R.H.S. medallist. G. White, F.R.H.S., Whitechurch Nurseries, Rathfarnham; Terenure 197 T

ALEX. Findlater and Co., Ltd., Sole Agents for Suttons (of Reading) Seeds. Send for catalogue. Same prices as in England. T

AT Nash's Nursery, Athlone — Fruit Trees, Forest Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, Roses, Hedge Plants, Climbers, Catalogue free. 16 5

ALPINE Nursery, Ballawley Park, Dundrum, for Christmas Gifts. Miniature Gardens in Bowls, 4/6 to 14/6. Parcels of Rock Plants, 3/- upwards. 12 7

AN out-size in Christmas Stockings would be required to hold an "Easy-Light" Frame; but any gardening enthusiast would appreciate so useful a gift. Ask your Seedsman. 18 A

LISSADELL Vegetable Plants—Cabbage: Early York, Defiance, Flower of Spring, Harbinger, 2/-; Cauliflower, Early London, ready for pricking off, 2/6; Lettuce, 2/- 100. T

LISSADELL—Transplanted Wallflower Plants, Mixed, 6/- 100, post free, cash with order, subject unsold.—Manager, Lissadell, Sligo. T

LAURELS, common, stout, transplanted, about 18 inches; 50 4/6, 100 8/-, 500 35/-. For other sizes and varieties see catalogue.—Nash, Athlone. 16 5

LAWSON'S Cypress is the best evergreen tree for ornament, timber and shelter; about 3 feet; all grand specimens; 12 7/6, 25 15/-. For larger and smaller sizes see catalogue.—Nash, Athlone. 16 5

LONICERA Nitida, the new, fast growing hedge plant, evergreen; 18 inches, stout, 100 12/6; 36 inch, 100 25/-.—Nash, Athlone. 16 5

MACKEY'S Christmas Trees, beautifully furnished branches, 1/-, 2/-, 3/-, 5/-, 7/- each, carriage extra. 17 E

MACKEY'S Bowls of Bulbs for Christmas Presents; Hyacinths, Narcissus and Chinese Lillies; "see them grow"; from 2/6 to 10/6 each, carriage extra. 17 E

MACKEY'S Miniature Japanese Gardens in Bowls, a lovely present for gardening friend; from 7/6 each, carriage extra. 17 E

SIR JAMES W. MACKEY, Ltd.,
SEEDSMEN,
23 UPPER O'CONNELL STREET, DUBLIN.
Phone 43276.

ROSE Trees, acceptable gifts for garden lovers, big, bushy, named; also Flowering, Berried Plants and Palms, Holly Wreaths and Xmas Trees.—Bradshaw, Parliament street, Dublin.

SIMPLE Wireless Circuit for Home Workers. See the "Weekly Irish Times" To-day. Price twopence. 17 F

THE Kennys should see the "Irish Family Names" feature in the "Weekly Irish Times" To-day. Price twopence. 17 F

XMAS Gifts—Nothing is more appreciated than a brightly coloured Flowering Plant. We have Ferns, Cyclamen, Berried Solanums, Heaths (white and coloured), Primulas, Palms, Hyacinths, Tulips, etc. prices from 9d. to 5/-; delivered over city and suburbs.—Dickson's, Dawson street, Dublin. 16 A

HORSES, HARNESS, ETC.

COB for Sale, 14.2, well hunted, fast, perfect jumper, sound.—Woodbrook, Portarlington. 18 A

CHILDREN Taught Riding; special terms Christmas holidays.—Berry, Gowrie, Sallynoggin (Dun Laoghaire 466).

FOR Sale, good Hunter; point-to-point winner, up to weight, carries side saddle. Address "Z 2307, Hunter," this office. 19 A

HUNTERS for Sale and to Hire at Kilbarrack House, Sutton, Dublin. 17 F

WHIPPEY Side Saddle for Sale, new 1934; what offers?—Miss Tynte, Tynte Park, Dunlavin. 17 X

STABLING AND GRAZING.

WANTED, about 30 acres prime Finishing Land, within 15 miles of Dublin Market, in Counties Meath or North Dublin. Address "Z 2325, Land," this office. 17 E

POULTRY, FISH, CAGE BIRDS, DAIRY.

SPROUTED OATS.

Writing on this subject in the *Weekly Irish Times*, the Poultry Correspondent says:—

If birds do not receive the foods that will provide the vital essentials for egg yolks and whites, fertility will also be lowered. A great aid in this direction is sprouted oats, particularly if birds are kept in close confinement. It should be fed only in small quantities—not more than 1 oz. per bird once daily. The sprouting, which should be done only to one inch high, is produced by placing the oats in a shallow tin, sprinkling it lightly with water, and leaving it for about two days in a warm place such as over the bars of the kitchen range or stove, or in a "cool" oven at night. Sometimes, too, it is found that underfed cockerels are the cause of infertility. Where this is the case the male birds should be removed from the pen at night and fed separately in a coop or house. Attention to these details should help to reduce your infertility percentage this season.

ALWAYS feed Williamson's Balanced Poultry Mashes, Chicken Mash, Screened Chicken Grains, Poultry Grains.—Williamson, 12 Burgh quay. Telephone 43006. 24 14

COUNTRY Poultry Keepers specially considered. Quotations free. Freshest foods.—Williamson, 12 Burgh quay. 24 14

PULLETS, Crossbred, and laying Hens (second season). Apply Wasdale, Terenure, Dublin.

PURE A.B. Cocks and Hens, Dept. ringed, 23 to 28 lbs.; second year bird, £1.—Hughes, Balheary, Swords.

R.I.R., W.W. Cockerels, 265-280 dams (Snowden's), guinea each. Address "Z 2321, Poultry," this office. 17 F

SIMPLE Wireless Circuit for Home Workers. See the "Weekly Irish Times" To-day. Price twopence. 17 F

THE Kennys should see the "Irish Family Names" feature in the "Weekly Irish Times" To-day. Price twopence. 17 F

12 WHITE Leghorns, pedigree breed, 1½ years, unrelated Match Cockerel, 42/6; 12 March Crossbred Pullets, pop lay, 40/-; Fatted Chickens, dressed, 6/- couple, delivered.—Perrott, Avoca.

DOGS.

ARGOSY Boarding Kennels are noted for happy Dogs. Come and see them.—Mrs. Savell Hicks, Glen Druid, Shankill. Tel.: Shankill 22. T

ATTRACTIVE Griffon Puppies, male and female, six and three months; reasonable.—Lennon, Enfield, Meath. 16 E

ALSATIAN, pure bred, 18 months old, guaranteed quiet, for Sale. Address "Z 2320, Dog," this office. 17 F

ACCEPTABLE Xmas Gifts—Prize bred Puppies and Adults, Wire, Cockers and Pomeranians; young Collie, trained cattle; moderate.—Maher, Ulsterville, Avondale road, Phibsboro'. 18 A

A LOVELY Xmas Present—Black Cocker Pups, direct Ware strain, age two months; males, two guineas; females, one guinea.—Roebuck Grove, Goatstown road, Dundrum. 19 F

BEAUTIFUL Wire Fox Terrier Puppies, two and four months old; reasonable.—18 Aughrim street. 17 F

BLACK Cocker Spaniel Puppies, sire Cullenswood—Melfort Minstrel, for Sale, in litter class at dog show, December 26th.—Esmonde, Lakeen, Shillelagh, Co. Wicklow. 15 X

CHRISTMAS Gifts—Wire or Smooth Fox Terrier Puppies, from £2 2/-; all breeds boarded.—Pynecot Kennels, Dundrum; 'phone, 152. 8 16

CH. bred Black and White Cockers, sporting strain, four months, females; cheap.—Briscoe, Valclusa, Enniskerry. 16 E

COCKER Puppies for Sale, blue roan.—McLindon, Greystones. 19 F

FOR Sale, Pedigree Alsatian Dog, eight months.—4 Sussex terrace, Dublin.

FOR Sale, Toy Yorkshire, male, one year old.—Boley Lodge, Monkstown avenue. 19 F

PROMISING Wire Fox Terrier, 8 months; sire Lanarth Exile, dam Crona Wire Girl.—Dennis, 48 Spring Garden street, Ballybough road. 17 F

PRIZE-BRED Cairn Puppies, females, very handsome, three months.—Briscoe, Valclusa, Enniskerry. 17 F

SALE—Setter Dog, trained second season. Address "Z 2322, Dog," this office. 17 F

SMOOTH Fox Terrier Puppies, show and working parents; 42/-.—Gowrie, Sallynoggin (Kingstown 466).

WANTED, an English Setter or Pointer Dog, between 4 and 11 months old. Price and particulars to Office, 98 O'Connell street, Limerick. 17 E

BUSINESS, BUSINESS PREMISES, LANDS, ETC.

AT Fitzwilliam lane (opposite Government Buildings)—Substantial Premises, suitable for garage, store, or workshop; offices and stores overhead. Apply Archer, 12 Lower Fitzwilliam street. 'Phone 62023. 16 E

A BRIGHT large Store to Let, very central; electric light, telephone, power, concrete floor, etc.; suit factory or other business. Apply Caretaker, 4 Henrietta street. 17 F

BUSINESS Premises—Comprehensive list of Offices, Shops, Warehouses, Factory Sites; all districts.—Franks and Franks, 23 Stephen's Green. T

FOR Sale, in Dublin, large Premises, suitable as hotel, wholesale business or for conversion into flats.—James J. O'Connor, Solicitor, 34 Upper Ormond quay. 16 E

PORTADOWN—To Let, large Builder's and Coal Merchant's Yard, from 1st New Year, enclosed, with every necessary convenience, including workshop, garage, stables, sheds, etc., weighbridge. Apply James Twinem, Lylo Villa, Portadown. 18 A

SEVERAL Stockrooms to Let, also Storerooms in basement; all at reasonable rents. Apply Manager, Central Hotel, Exchequer street. T

SMALL Factory Concerns, 17, 18 Lower Bridge street (Merchant's quay), suitable for Workshops, Stores. Selling 7th January. Keys, Auctioneer, Albert MacArthur, "The Housefinder." 18 A

THOMAS street vicinity—Wanted to Purchase, Shop and House, about £800.—B 1731, this office.

BUILDING SITES

BLACKROCK—Excellent, convenient Sites; reasonable rent; all services.—Springfield, Rowan Park, Stradbrook. 18 B

UNIQUE Site for Cinema in go-ahead town. Address "Z 2351, Site," this office.

HOUSES AND LANDS FOR SALE AND WANTED

ABANDON House Hunting. Consult Garvey and Good. Free list on application. Financial accommodation if required.—20 Lincoln place, Dublin. T

ALBERT MacArthur, "The Housefinder," MacArthur House, 17 D'OLIER STREET. T

AN attractive selection of Houses, sea coast and inland, from Ballsbridge to Bray, for Sale.—Le Clerc and Donovan, Sandycove. T

AT Merton Park, Ranelagh, modern labour saving Houses; price £925 to £975; entrance Sandford road or Albany road. Apply on site, week-end included. 26 16

A NICE Residence for Sale, with possession, in Terenure; also modern Dower House adjacent, standing on about 7 acres; subject to £60 a year; lease 80 years; price £5,000. Apply B 1647, this office. 16 E

AT Monkstown (select position)—12 apartment House, semi-detached, own ground, nicely decorated; rent £5 10/-, bargain; seen any time.—B 1709, this office. 17 F

A BARGAIN—Five-roomed pre-war House, 85 Philipsburgh avenue, Fairview; all conveniences; entirely redecorated. Open for inspection. Particulars from Archer, 12 Lower Fitzwilliam street. 'Phone 62023. 18 B

AT Blackrock, Ideal Housing Estate, Maretimo Gardens, Newtown avenue. Beside all travelling facilities, good shopping centre, select neighbourhood. Exceptionally well-built Houses of pleasing designs, every modern convenience. Prices £850, £1,000, £1,175 and £1,650. Magnificent views over Dublin Bay; private bathing. Suitable terms arranged. Inspection invited. Particulars on site or from Archer, 12 Lower Fitzwilliam street. 'Phone 62023. 18 B

A PRE-WAR House, modern requirements; perfect order; 1d. fare; £575, part cash.—State Agents, 9 Clonturk Park, Drumcondra. 19 A

HOUSES AND LANDS CONTINUED.

A TRIUMPH of Specialisation Manifests—£630, modern Dwelling, now growing, adjacent Belvedere sports grounds, Navan road; marvel of technique and constructional excellence; £50 secures possession. Particulars, State Agents, 9 Clonturk Park. 19 F

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EGLINTON road—Superior pre-war House, in good order; £1,300.—Etchingham and Co., 11 Lower Baggot street. 16 E

"GREYTHORNE" (on 5 acres), Upper Glenageary road, alongside "Glenageary Park" Riding School, with 256 feet frontage, main 'bus route, via Ballybrack. 18 A

"GREYTHORNE," spacious detached Residence, gate lodge, tennis, vine, tomato house, stables with loft, cow houses, laundry. Selling 7th January.—Auctioneer, Albert MacArthur, D'Olier street. "The Housefinder." 18 A

GOLDSMITH street, Number 33, for Auction, Tuesday, 7th January, with vacant possession. 18 A

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HAZLEBROOK road, Kimmage Cross—Carefully planned and well built Houses for Sale on this select road, fully decorated, at £900 and £850; deposit of £100 sufficient. Apply O'Connell, 354 Lower Kimmage road. 19 B

"IN self contained Flats" spacious—vacant House, 25 Belgrave square, Monkstown, alongside tram and 'bus route, for "Absolute Sale," 7th January. Keys, Auctioneer, Albert MacArthur, D'Olier street, "The Housefinder." 18 A

NORTH City—Neat two-storey House, 7 Killarney street (Amiens street), 5 apartments, etc. (possession). Selling 7th January. Auctioneer, Albert MacArthur, "The Housefinder." 18 A

PHIBSBORO'—Neat Cottage-style House, 23 Connaught street, 5 apartments, etc., garage space. Inspection invited. Selling 7th January. Auctioneer, Albert MacArthur, "The Housefinder." 18 A

SALE, easily run small House, £690; four bedrooms, two sittingrooms, kitchenette, bath, electric light, gas, small garden.—21 Wesley road, Rathgar. 17 F

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£920 (BLACKROCK) — New House; 7 apartments, garage, etc.—Springfield, Rowan Park, Stradbrook. 18 B

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ARCHERS offer semi-detached House, beautifully situated in private grounds, with garage and garden, at "Carysfort," Grove avenue, Blackrock (opposite Linden Convalescent Home), 6 large, bright rooms, bathroom, lavatory, kitchen, electric light and gas; newly decorated; rent £108 yearly, inclusive. Open for inspection. Particulars from Estate Office, 12 Lower Fitzwilliam street. 'Phone 62023. 18 B

ALBANY road—No. 33 just finished; 2 reception, 4 bedrooms, tiled bathroom, garage, etc.; £112, inclusive.—40 Oakley road. 18 A

BALLSBRIDGE—Modern, newly built, semi-detached House, seven rooms, bathroom, scullery, pantry, garage; rent £120 free.—B 1718, this office. 18 A

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AT Waterloo road—Two Furnished Rooms; hot bath, gas meters, electric, 'phone; moderate.—B 1657, this office. 17 F

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WANTED, small self-contained Flat South side, 1d tram to city; moderate rent.—B 1695, this office. 17 F

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WANTED, Bedroom and Sittingroom, and attendance, one lady, Waterloo road or Leeson street.—148, Irish Times Branch Office, Baggot street Bridge.

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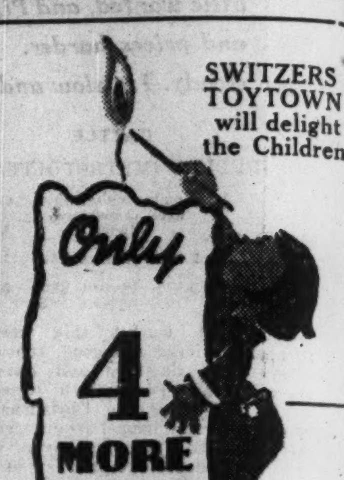

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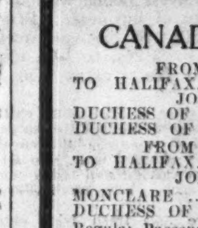

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